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Racing.

VICTORIA

RACING AUTUMN MEETING, 1905.

GENERAL ENTRIES CLOSE At the Offices of the V.R.C., Melbourne; of the A.J.C. Sydney; of the S.A.J.C., Ade-laide; of the W.A.T.C., Perth., at 6 p.m.

MONDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1905. All Entries Must be Accompanied with Amount of Forfeit.

The Committee Reserve the Right to Reject At Any Time Any Entry Submitted To or for Them.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 4th MARCH.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 4th MARCH.

HOPEFUL STAKES.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 1 ft., with 200 added. Second horse to receive 40, and the third 20 sovs. out of the stake. For 2 yrs old that have never received 50 sovs (clear of own stake) of public money in any one race-coits, 7st. 10b.; fillies and geldings, 7st. 7lb. Five furlongs.

ST. LEGER STAKES.

A Sweepstakes of 29 sovs each, 5 ft., or 1 sov. only if declared and paid to the secretaries of the V.R.C., Melbourne, of the A.J.C., Bydney, or of the S.A.J.C., Adelade, before 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st February, 1905, with 500 added. Second horse to receive 100 and the third 30 sovs. out of the stake. For 3 yrs old—colts, 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st 7lb. One mile and three-quarters. (Closed with 117 nominations).
Second forfeit (5 sovs.) to be declared and paid to the V.R.C. Secretary, in Melbourne, before 4 p.m. on 2nd March (the Thursday before the race), or the nominator will be liable for the whole stake.

for the whole stake.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, 5 ft, or 2 sovs only if declared to the Secretaries of the V.R.C., of the A.J.C., of the S.A.J.C., or of the W.A.T.O. respectively, before 4 p.m., on Monday, 13th February, with 1,000 added. Second horse to receive 200 and the third 100 sovs out of the stake. For 3 yrs old and upwards. Winner of any handicap flat race, after declaration of weights, value 100 sovs., to carry 31b extra; of 200 sovs., Tib extra; of 300 sovs or upwards, 10th extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

Entries, accompanied with

mile.

Butries, accompanied with 2 sovs (the amount of first forfeit), close at the offices of the Secretaries of the V.R.C., of the A.J.C., of the S.A.J.C., and of the W.A.T.C. respectively, at 6 p.m. on Monday, 9th Janu-

spectivery, and the second of the second of

nominators will be liable for balance (23 sovs) of sweepstakes.

SIRES' PRODUCE STAKES.

A sweepstake of 15 sovs. each, 5 ft., or 1 sov. ft. only if declared and paid to the secretaries of the V.R.C., Melbourne, of the A.J.C., Adelaide; of the C.J.C., Christchurch; or of the A.R.C., Muchamada, N.Z., respectively, before 4 p.m. on Wednesday, lat Pebruary, 1906, with 400 added, and 146 subscribed by owners of sires. The nominator of the sire of the winner to receive 50 sovs., the second horse 50 sovs., and the third horse 25 sovs. out of the stake. For 2 yrs old—colts, 8st 10b; fillies, 8st 17b. Geldings at time of running allowed 5b. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed with 46 nominations).

Scoond forfeit (5 sovs.) to be declared and paid to the V.R.C. secretary, in Melbourne, before it a.m. on Friday, Srd March (the day before the race), or the nominator, will be liable for the whole stake.

Racing.

ESSENDON STAKES.

A sweepstakee of 10 sovs. each. 2 ft., with 550 added. Second horse to receive 110 and the third 55 sovs. out of the stake. Weight for age. One mile and a half.

BRUNSWICK STAKES.

A handicap rweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 ft., with 250 added. Second horse to receive 50 and the third 25 sovs. out of the stake. 51b allowance to qualified apprentices bound in Victoria who have not ridden five winning horses on the flat. Similar allowance to apprentices bound outside Victoria who have not ridden five winning horses on the flat and are approved of by the committee or stewards, provided the allowance is claimed two clear days before the race. No horse to carry less than 6st 71b. Winner of any handicap flat race, after declaration of weights, to carry 71b extra. One mile and a quarter.

SECOND DAY THESDAY 7th MARCH.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 7th MARCH.

AUTUMN HURDLE RACE. AUTUMN HUNDLE RACE.

A bandleap sweepstakes of 4 sovs. each, 1 ft., with 300 added. Second horse to receive 60 and the third 30 sovs. out of the stake. Winner cf sny handleap hurdle race, after declaration of weights, to carry 71b extra. About three miles.

About three miles.

A sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, 1 ft., with 500 added. Second borse to receive 100 and the third 50 sovs. out of the stake. For 2 yrs old—cots, 8st 101b; fillies, 8st 7lb. Winner of any flat race (not a handicap) value 100 sovs. to carry 5lb extra; of 200 sovs. or upwards, 101b extra; of 300 sovs. or upwards, 101b extra. Three-quarters of a mile. (Closed with 121 nominations). Forfeit (1 sov.) to be declared and paid to the V.R.C. secretary, in Melbourne, before 11 a.m. on Monday, 6th March (the day before the race), a. the nominator will be liable for the whole stake.

AUSTRALIAN CUP.

ii a.m. on Monday, 6th March (the day before the race), a. the nominator will be liable for the whole stake.

AUSTRALIAN CUP.

A handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovs cach, 5 ft., or 2 sovs, only if declared to the secretaries of the V.R.C., of the A.J.C., the S.A.J.C., or of the A.J.C., the S.A.J.C., or of the M.A.J.C. sovs, only if declared to the secretaries of the v.R.C., of the M.A.J.C., or of the M.A.J.C., the S.A.J.C., or of the M.A.J.C., the S.A.J.C., or of the M.A.J.C., or sepectively before 4 p.m. on Monday, 13th February, with 1000 added. Secoud horse to receive 200 and the third 100 sovs, out of the stake. For 3 yrs old and upwards. Winner of any handicap flat race after declaration of weights, value 100 sovs, to carry 31b extra; of 200 sovs., 71b extra; of 300 sovs, or upwards, 101b extra; provided that the winner of the V.R.C. St. Leger, 1905, shall carry in this race not less than—colt or gelding, 8st; filly, 7st 111b. Two miles and a quarter.

Entries, accompanied with 2 sovs. (the amount of first forfeit), close at the offices of the secretaries of the V.R.C., of the A.J.C., of the S.A.J.C., and of the W.A.T.C. respectively, at 6 p.m. on Monday, 9th January, 1905.

Weights to be declared at or before 12 noon on Tuesday, 31st January, or such other date as the committee may direct.

Second forfeit (3 sovs.) to be declared and paid to secretary of the V.R.C., Melbourne; of the A.J.C., Sydney; or of the S.A.J.C., Adelaide, before 4 p.m. on 2nd March (the Thursday before the race), or nominators will be liable for balance (23 sovs.) of sweepstakes.

MARCH STEEPLECHASE.

A handicap sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, 1 ft., with 250 added. Second horse to receive 50 and the third 25 sovs. out of the stake. Winner of any handicap steeple-chase, after declaration of weights, to cr vy 7th extra. About two miles, over a theorems and jumps as the stewards shall direct.

BOURKE HANDICAP.

A sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 2 ft., with 500 added. Second horse to receive 100 and

course and jumps as the stewards shall direct.

BOURKE HANDICAP.

A sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 2 ft., with 500 added. Second horse to receive 100 and the third so sovs. out of the stake. Winner of any handicap flat race, after declaration of weights to carry 7lb extra. Seven furlongs. The weights for this race to be declared at or before 10 a.m. on the day after the first day's racing.

JUNIOR HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 ft., with 200 added. Second horse to receive 40 and the third 20 sovs. out of the stake. For 2 yrs old. 5lb allowance to qualified apprentices bound in Victoria who have not ridden five winning horses on the flat. Similar allowance to apprentices bound outside Victoria who have not ridden five winning horses on the flat and are approved of by the Committee or Stewards, provided the allowance is claimed two clear days before the race. No horse to carry less than 5st. 7lb. Winner of any handicap flat race, after declaration of weights, to carry 7lb extra. Three-quarters of a mile. The weights for this race to be declared at or before 10 a.m. on the day after the first day's racing. before 10 a.m. on the day after the first day's racing.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 9th MARCH.

PINES HURDLE RACE. A Handicap Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, 1 ft., with 250 added. Second horse to receive 50 and the third 25 sovs. out of the stake. Winner of any handicap hurdle race, after declaration of weights, to carry 7th extra. Two miles. The weights for this race to be declared at or before 10 a.m. on the day after the second day's racing.

ALL-AGED STAKES.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 2 ft., with 500 added. Second horse to receive 100 and the third 50 sovs. out of the stake. Weight for age. One mile.

AUTUMN HANDICAP.

AUTUMN HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sows. each, 2 ft., with added. Second horse to receive 100 and third 50 sovs. out of the stake. For 3 yrs and upwards. Winner of any handicap race, after declaration of weights, to car 71b extra. One mile and five furiongs, weights for this race to be declared at or fore 10 a.m. on the day after the second da racing.

LOCH PLATE.

fore 10 a.m. on the day after the second day's racing.

LOCH PLATE.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sova. each, 2 ft., with 500 added. Second horse to receive 100 and the third 50 sova. out of the stake. For 3 yrs old and upwards, Weight for age. Two miles.

NURSERY HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 ft., with 300 added. Second horse to receive 60 and the third 30 sovs. out of the stake. For 2 yrs old. Winner of any handicap flat race, after declaration of weights, to carry 7th extra. Six furious, The weights for this race to be declared at or before 10 a.m. on the day after the second day's racing.

RIVER HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 ft., with 200 added. Second horse to receive 40, and the third 30 sovs. out of the stake. 51b allow-

Racing. The same of

ance to qualified apprentices bound in Victoria who have not ridden five winning horses on the flat. Similar allowance to apprentices bound outside Victoria who have not ridden five winning horses on the flat and are approved of by the Committee or Stewards, provided the allowance is claimed two clear days before the race. No horse to carry less than 6st 7lb Winner of any handleap flat race, after declaration of weights, to carry 7lb extra. One mile and a quanter. The weights for this race to be declared at or before 10 a.m. on the day after the second day's racing.

weights for this race to be declared at or before 10 a.m. on the day after the second day's racing.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, 11th MARCH.

ELMS HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 ft., with 200 added. Second horse to receive 40, and the third 29 sovs. out of the stake. For 2 and 3 yrs. old. 51b allowance to qualified apprentices bound in victoria who have not ridden five winning horses on the flat. Similar allowance to apprentices bound outside Victoria who have not ridden five winning horses on the flat similar allowance to apprentices bound outside Victoria who have not ridden five winning horses on the flat and are approved of by the Committee or Stewards, provided the allowance is claimed two clear days before the race. No horse to carry less than 6st 7lb. Winner of any handicap flat race, after declaration of weights, to carry 7lb extra. Seven furlongs. The weights for this race to be declared at or before 10 a.m. on the day after the third day's racing.

SELECT STAKES.

(Handicap for Two-Years-Old.)

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 2 ft., with 100 added. Second horse to receive 125, and the third 5 sovs. out of the stake. (Maximum handicap weight, 9st). Winner of any handicap flat race, after declaration of weights, to carry 7lb extra. Seven furlongs. The weights for this race to be declared at or before 10 a.m. on the day after the third day's racing.

A Sweepstakes of 01 sovs. each, 2 ft., with 400 added. Second horse to receive 80, and the third 40 sovs. out of the stake. For horses that have been placed first, second or third in any race, in any country, since the V.R.C. Autumn Meeting, 1904. Winner of any handicap flat race, after declaration of weights, to carry 7lb extra. One mile and a half. Entries for this race close at 8 p.m. on the light of the third day's racing.

The weights to be declared at or before 10 a.m. on the day after the third day's racing.

The weight of the third day's racing.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 2ft., with 400 added. Second horse to receive 80 and the t

weights for this race to be declared at or before 10 a.m. on the day after the third day's racing.

Of 25 seys. each, 2 ft., with 1,000 added. Second horse to receive 300 and the third 150 soys out of the stake. For 3 yrs old and upwards. Weight for age. Unless the race is run in 5min. 45sec. or under, the added money will be reduced to 500 soys, and the second ard third money to 150 soys, and 75 soys. respectively but the Stewards, having regard to the state of the course, may, if they think fit at any time up to one hour before the time fixed for starting such race, vary or after the above condition as to the fime within which the race is to be run. Three miles.

time within which the race is to be run. Three miles.
Entries for this race close at the offices of the Secretaries of the V.R.C., Melbourne, of the A.J.C., Sydney, of the S.A.J.C., Adelaide, and of the W.A.T.C., Perth, at 6 p.m. on Monday, 8th January 1965.
Forfeit (2 sovs.) to be declared and paid to the V.R.C. Secretary half an hour before the time appointed for starting of the race, or the nominator will be liable for the whole stake.

FAREWELL HANDICAP.
A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 ft., with 390 added. Second horse to receive 59 and the third 39 sovs out of the stake. Winner of any handleap flat race, after declaration of weights, to carry 71b extra. One mile. The weights for this race to be declared at or before 10 a.m. on the day after the third day's racing.

The General Entries close at the Offices of the Secretary of the V.R.C., Melbourne, of the A.J.C., Sydney, of the S.A.J.C., Ade-laide, and of the W.A.T.C., at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, 6th February,

in the afternoon of Monday, 6th February, 1906.

The handicaps will be declared at or before 11 a.m. on Monday, 17th February, or such other date as the Committee may direct, save where otherwise specified.

In all sweepstakes (except when otherwise specified) the forfeit, if any, must be paid on the day of general entry, and the owner of any horse entered for any such race, who shall neglect to declare forfeit at Scales Payment Office not less than half an hour before the time appointed for the starting of the race, shall be liable for the remainder of the sweepstakes.

sweepstakes.
The V.R.C. Rules and Regulations strictly adhered to.
H. BYRON MOORE, Sec. V.R.C.

MOONEE VALLEY RACING CLUB. WEDNESDAY, 25th JANUARY, 1905.

Entries Close 6 p.m. Monday, 16th January. HANDICAP HURDLE RACE, 50 sovs. Two

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE, 50 sovs. Two miles.

TRIAL HANDICAP, 50 sovs. For horses that have never won a race of more than 50 sovs. on the flat. Five furlongs.

WELTER PLATE and PURSE, 100 sovs. A divided handicap. Six furlongs.

JUMPERS' FLAT RACE, 50 sovs. One mile and three furlongs.

THE VALLEY HANDICAP, 50 sovs. One mile and half a furlong.

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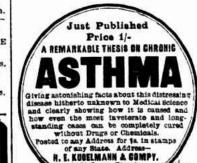
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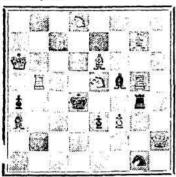


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White.

1 P to K 4

2 Kt to K B 3

3 P to Q 4

4 Kt takes P

5 Kt to Q B 2

6 K B to Kt 5

7 Castles

8 B to Kt 5

10 Q 3

10 K 5

10 K 6

10 K 7

10 Black, Miss M

Black,

I P to Q B 4

2 Kt to Q B 3

3 P takes P

4 P to K 5

5 Kt to B 3 (a)

6 K B to K 5

7 Castles

8 B to K 2

9 P to Q R 3

10 Kt P takes Kt

11 P to Q 4

12 Kt to Q 4

12 Kt to C 3

13 R to K 3

16 F to K B 3

17 F to K B 3

18 B to K 2

20 P to Q R 3

18 B to K 2

20 P to Q R 4

21 Kt to B sq

22 F to Q R 4

22 K P takes P

23 Q to Q 4 ch

24 P to R 5

25 P to Q R 4

26 F to R 8

27 P takes R

28 K to R sq

29 K to Kt sq

30 B to Kt 4

31 K to B sq

33 Q to Kt sq

33 B to K 1

34 B B sq

35 F to R sq

36 F to R sq

37 F takes R

38 K to R sq

39 K to Kt sq

30 B to Kt 4

31 K to B sq

33 Q to Kt sq

33 Q to Kt sq

The customary move; but B to Kt 5 at at least as strong, most unconventional "Sicilian!"
The manocuvre of removing the Rook to room for the Knight is far too dilatory, o Q B 4, followed when necessary by P to B 4, would have given Black the superior loc.

Black's next move shows that this is of time.

Overlooking White's pretty rejoinder.

John Real surprise.

One of the B 2, 26 B tukes Q B P.

—"The People," London.

A lively little game played 21th September, 4904, at Portsmouth, in a march between Harrichire and Sussex:—

(Kleseritzky Gambit.)

Harreshre and (Rieseritzky Gambit.)

WE was a people of the people of th

-"Gla/gow Workly Mail."

CHIESS NOTES.

Dr. Schapiro recently wrote: — "In answer to a question why the gaine of chees could not be made as popular as basehell or many being national sparts, we can only say that feest is a montal excrebe for the few, not a pastine or see, alon for the common herd.

Its grip upon the buthe poled can be fight had only in course of their constent that only in course of their constent that the poled can be tight had only in course of the course of learned that the control that the poled can be tight had only in course of the course as a newer and popular frame. The intricacy and repressive first the game of games will receive the recignion that it degrees at the month of the constent in presents to all forms of general social intercourse, are in themselves sufficient to prevent an idiotic stamped in its favor, as marks the fashionable craze ever progressive encire and what. And for this game exclusiveness, all sincere devoices of the game will render devout thanhs.

Blackburne is always amusing, and must there is always amusing, and must their favorite variations worked up in the Queen's and the Petroff, and I play P to K 4. This property take it 2. P takes P, and think they are going to get their Petroff, Then I go on. P to Seriey. But when I continued, B to Q K 15.

Q is they promptly take it 2. P takes P, and think they are going to get their Petroff. Then I go on. P to C 4. They reply I, P to K 4. Thinking they are going to get their Petroff. Then I go on. P to C 4. They promptly take it 2. P takes P, and think they are going to get a Danish. I go Q is their promptly take it 2. P takes P, and think they are going to get their Petroff. Then I go on. P to C 4. They reply I, P to K 4. Thinking they are going to get their Petroff. Then I go on. P to C 4. They reply I, P to K 4. Thinking they are going to get their Petroff. Then I go on. P to C 4. They promptly take it 2. P takes P, and thinking they have a thought of the promptly take it 2. P takes P, and thinking they are going to get their Petroff. Then CHESS NOTES.

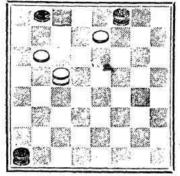
discussion which has developed from the particular to the general. To the spirited protest of a Hereford contemporary we have already invited admiring attention. The chess editor of the "Falkirk Herad" now tavelens with much eloquence and crudition against the use of certain expressions in a sease which, though sanctioned by custom is not justified by etymological exactness. Criticisms directed against the use of elipshod or ungrammatical expressions we cordially endorse, but we own to having little sympathy with the attempt to prohibit the employment of words which, though their pedigree may not be perfect arc, nevertheless, expressive and serviceable. We are disposed to agree with Humpty Dumpty said in rather a scornful tone, "it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less." "The question is," said Alles, "Whenher you can make words mean different things." "The question is," said flumpty Dumpty, "which is to be master?—that's all." The Cable Match—it is satisfactory to hear that the match between the picked players of England and America is not likely this year to fall through on account of lack of telegraphic facilities, as was the case last spring, luquires have shown that the Western Linion Cable Company are prepared to undertake the arrangements, and, as both clubs (the City of London and Brooklyn) are keenly desirous of renewing the combat, there is prospect of a fine fight in March next. It is possible that Burn and Napier will both figure in the English team.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Horace Stevens, Ascot Vale.—Solution to Problem No. 1846 is correct.

Draughts.

"The Weekly Times," Melb., Jan. 14, 1905.

Dy O. H. Richmond, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Black-1, Kings, 3, 29.



White-7, 9; King, 14.
White to play and win.
A most interesting position, worthy
sareful study.—"The People," London.

SOLUTION of PROBLEM No. 1842.

Bluck-2, 2, 5, 11, 12, 17, 27; king 26.

White-6, 8, 9, 16, 14, 20, 23, 30.

White to play and win.

30-25. 22 *10-7 8-4 *4-8
26-19 17-26 3-17 5-14 W wins.

*30-25 *25-22 26-19 17-26

(a) An interesting game,

a-16

"Dyke."

White-Clark.

-18 12-16 3
-16 17-14 19
-26 15-19 5- 9

-10 23-18 13- 6

15 19-22 1-19

23-24 19-awn. GAME 3762.— 'Dyke S-D' Balle.

GAME 3762.— 'Dyke S-D' Balle.

S-D' 10-15 15-18 2:-23 17-12 22-15 4-8 9-14 10-26 22-17 17-10 11-20 6-10 6-15 25-22 30-22 7-10 2-6 8-12 31-27 97-23 21-17 A carefully-played game.

GAME 33C3.—"White-Whitfield,
19-15 3 - 7 14-18 a-22-26 30-26
33-19 29-25 26-23 30-23 7-2
29-17 1-5 18-22 18-22 29-25
29-17 22-17 25-18 19-15 3-7
7-11 8-11 15-22 30-26 25-29
15-22 31-26 23-19 17-3 7-11
5-9 16-26 9-14 26-29 22-25
17-13 19-16 19-15 3-7
11-16 12-19 11-18 2-11 4-8
26-23 23-16 24-19 16-7 21-17
Drawn.

(6) Rather clever. GAME 3363.-"Whilter 25-21 17-14 23-17 14-10 8-11 15-8 6-15 8-11 15-18 27-24

The following games were played in the final heat of the Yorkshire tournament:—
GAME 3304.—"Switcher."
Rluck-T. Goldsboro. White-G. Jewitt.

Mr Watt points out that this move is bad, 9 Kt to Kt 6 10 Rine-T. Galdsboro. White-G. Jewitt. 1-15 22-17 12-19 1-31 16-19 8-3 11 Kt to B 2 11 B takes Kt 5-13 26-17 11-15 22-27 12-19 1-31 16-19 8-3 12 Pt to Q 6 11 B takes Kt 5-13 26-17 11-18 2-14 18-27 3-8 18-27 3-8 11 B dare not capture the Bishop, as mote in 8-11 29-25 8-11 29-21 15-19 20-16 (cp); 13, Kt to B 5, Q to K5 matr. 12 16-17 25-21 3-8 14-10-3 18-24 Black 12 13 Q to Q 3 12 B to K 7 14 Q to Q 3 12 B to K 7 14 Q to Q 2 14 Kt to K 5 to b) 16 Resigns.

-33 draws,
-"Switcher,
White-Go
7-14 21
15-21 2
15-21 3
14-13 2
9-14 18 2
9-14 18 -23 3
1-3 3
1-3 3
1-3 3
1-3 3
1-3 3
1-3 3
1-3 5
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1-GAME 2005.Black-Jewitt.
16 1-6 2-6
17 32-28 17-13
20-29 17-13
21 30-20 21-14
11 2-5 6-10
14 25-21 13-9
17 18-22 10-17
14 21-18 18-14
19 12-16 17-21
17 27-23 9-6
22 16-19 21-25
17 23-36 6-2
18 8-12 25-30
20 24-19 2-6
15 15-24 30-25
24 25-19 14-10 GAME 2065.--Goldsbo
26-30
19-15
30-26
15-10
25-30
10-7
30-26
7-3
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30-26
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10-15
30-26

WHITE WORK CONTRACTOR OAMS 330. WH U the Winy.

Played at the Noy York thecker thus by two of the members:

11 15. 12-19 11 1-6.1 33-27 24-18 23-19 23-16 4-11 30-26 22-18 23-27 9-13 15-19 (29-22) 18-23 13-22 13-12 13-23 12-23 12-23 12-23 13-24 13-23 12-23 12-23 12-23 12-23 12-35 12-13 15-13 15-13 15-13 15-13 15-13 15-13 15-13 15-13 15-13 15-13 15-13 15-13 15-14 15-14-18 14-18 7-19 23-14 11-15 14-18 14-18 7-19 23-14 11-15 14-18 14-18 7-19 23-14 11-15 14-18 14-18 7-19 23-14 11-15 14-18 14-18 7-19 23-14 11-15 14-18 14-18 7-19 23-14 11-15 14-18 14-18 7-19 23-14 11-15 14-18 14-18 7-19 23-14 11-15 14-18 14-18 7-19 23-14 11-15 14-18 14-18 7-19 23-14 11-15 14-18 14-18 7-19 23-14 11-15 14-18 14-18 7-19 23-14 11-15 14-18 14-18 7-19 23-14 11-15 14-18 14-18 7-19 23-14 11-15 14-18 14-18 7-19 23-14 11-15 14-18 14-18 7-19 23-14 11-15 14-18 1

19—16-c 22—25 22—25 16—16-2 23—19 white.

(a) Not to be recommended.

(b) Seemingly weak.

(c) After this Black is unable to play 4—8 on account of 16—11 followed by 21—17, etc.

(d) A complicated position. White might have tried 25—22 at this point.

(e) A peculiar sacrifice, which seems sound.

(f) Prevents 15—19 as a reply. 15—10, 7—14, 19—15, 13—17, 28—16, 17—22 with a fine game.

(g) Bad; 2—18 probably wins.

(h) Losing time: 22—16, 13—22, 11—7, 2—11, 16—7, will draw.—"Newark Call."

We have pleasure in placing before our readers a selection of the games played in the final round of our correspondence tourney, be-tween Messrs J. A. Montague; of Dumbarton (winner), and J. R. Yeats, Insch. Aberdeen-shire:— GAME 3368.-"Double Corner."

6blrc:—
GAME 3368.—"Double Corner."

Mr Yeat's move:—
9-14 18-11 4-8 21-17 19-23 31-24
12-18 8-24 16-12 7-10 18-15 31-27
5-9 28-19 8-11 18-14 20-24 a-24-20
126-22 9-13 29-25 10-15 12-8 Drawn
12-16 19-16 13-17 14-10 3-12
14-19 13-22 21-14 11-16 32-28
16-20 25-9 10-17 27-23 23-27
16-20 25-9 10-17 27-23 23-27
12-17 6-13 25-21 15-19 25-19
11-15 23-18 17-22 23-18 16-23
(a) The game might have been continued a little further; the situation seemingly is in Black's favor. It is, however, more apparent than real.

GAME 3369.—"Double Corner."

Mr Moitigue's move:—
9-14 24-20 15-24 19-10 15-22 30-25
22-18 8-12 25-19 6-15 17-10 1-6
5-9 27-24 7-10 28-24 2-6 23-28
55-22 10-15 23-25 4-8 26-17 15-25
12-16 24-19 10-15 22-17 6-15 25-18
Then 9-13, and it is left as drawn. There is a lot of play in this ending. Can White win, ye critics?

GAME 3370,-"Bilistel." GAME 330.

Mr Yeat's move:—
1—16 8—11 15—24
3—18 22—18 28—19
6—20 1—5 4—8
4—19 18—9 22—18
5—14 5—14 3—11
8—9 25—21 18—9
5—14 11—15 6—13
6—23 23—25 23—18
(a) Query. Where osing move? 10-15 3-10 13-22 19-10 25-22 26-17 7-23 11-75 12-16 27-18 21-17 a-18-15 2-6 15-19 W. whos 16-14 30-26 6-10 19-24 14-7 32-18 e did Black make the 11-16 23-18 16-20 24-19 9-14 18- 9 5-14 26-23 (a) losing

GAME 3371.—"Cross."

Mr Montague's move:—

11-15 18-9 11-18 17-14 2-7 15-0
23-18 5-14 22-15 10-17 24-15 1-10
8-11 22-17 10-19 21-14 12-16 25-22
27-23 15-18 24-15 6-10 28-24 Drawn.
4-8 26-22 14-16 14-7 10-19 Drum23-19 18-23 31-27 a3-39 24-20 mond.
9-14 19-15 7-10 27-24 7-10
(a) The players bave evidently decided to run no risk, Reeping on well-known book lines and leaving it at this stage as drawn.
The continuation is given for the amateur's benefit.
—"Nottinehamshire Constitution." GAME 3371 .- "Cross."

-"Nottinghamshire Guardian."

AN OLD WORLD VISITOR. By A. Hopkins, Lewisbam.

By A. Hopkins, Lewisham.

Often when the day's toil is o'er,
When freedom I can claim,
I sit and smoke, and study more
The beauties of our game.

The draughts-board was laid beside me,
My pipe was well ashow,
The fire was burning cheerfully
I felt contentment ignow.
I was be wing low before une.
With elegance and grace.
With an air of old-world courtery.
That stemed uot out of place.
Then he drew a chair towares him
And set the men for play.
Then motioned to me to begin,
I could not but obey.
I lost each game, and I must ow.
I least, so it seemed to me,
I lost each game, and I must ow.
I hayed most marvellously.
At last he rose, as if to go,
Then speech came back to me,
I said his name I'd like to know
It harm there would not be.
He smilled, and once more set the men,
Then played deven-sixteen,
And misced on square eighteen.
Then sixteen was moved to twenty:
And twenty-four was seen
I's own square to leave quite empty
And settle on nineteen.
Then slow the man on eight he movel.
Then bowing again before me,
To fade away he seemed,
And with returning memory,
I found I had but dreamed.

DRAUGHTS NOTES.

GLASGOW CORPORATION CUP. A special meeting under League auspices was held in the Govanhill Rooms — Councillor Dr Garcy presiding. Ten clubs were represented, and the following rules for the Corporation Cup were adopted by a majority:—

and the following rules for the Corporation Cup were adopted by a majority:—
"That it shall be a handicap tournament, six spanes, "go as you please," If level then, both sides of a balloted opening on Scottish tournament lines to be played. If still level, one of the players to be balloted out.

A fortuight shall be allowed for cach tie, the nights of play in the first week to be Mondays. Wednesdays, and Fridays, and in the second week Tursdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

They shall start on Saturdays at 7 p.m.; all other nights at 8 First of each pair drawn to have cheice of clubrooms for first three games. For the last three games opponent to have choice of rooms.

When the restricted rooms.

Pleasers more than half an hour late on the

have choice of rooms. When the restricted games have to be played, tass for choice of rooms. Players more than half an hour late on the nights arranged as above shall forfeit one game, unless the pair concerned have mutually agreed on other times for play. Play shall be conducted according to the standard laws given in Anderson's 3d edition. The visit of Mr H. Morrall, the English champion, to Hanley, was very successful, and aroused great interest among the players of that locality. During his stay he connested a son won two each, and Messrs Bell and Dobess son won two each, and Messrs Bell and consent of the Visp.

Britain v. America. The Americans are selecting the ten players to represent them in the above match by hallot. The four players receiving the highest number of votes stand in the following order: C. F. Barker, A. J. Heffner, S. Grover, and G. Dearborn. The English Champion in the Potteries.—Duling his visit to the Potteries, Mr Morrall, the English champion, contected a total of 158 games, of which he won 119, lost 8, and 31, won two each, and Messra Bell and Dobson and Maskerry one each.

These is no force (writes W. A. Guttridge in judge of the Weekly News.) in the refer-

here stream only to draw out the best bley and flarrely makes for gentral alwancement, in generated, and theoretical large special and the stream of the str

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. W. H. Tew, Moreland road.—Solution to Pro-

Sunday Reading

PHARISEES.

Yee, yes: I know the Pharisee—
Heve seen him, with his wagging beard;
Have heard his voice in scornful key
As at the other menu he feered.
Yes, yes: I know the tifes that you
Have indicated him to me;
And I have pointed at him, too,
Have whispered, "Ah, the Pharisee!"
Have heard him say, time and again:
"Thank God, I'm not as other men!"

And I, and you—and all of us, Have held our garments in a clutch That kept us at a distance—thus—Lest we might suffer from his touch, Lest we be taken from his kin Or in some way resemble him; Lest we acquire the wagging chin And trick of speech all proud and grim. I say to you, you say to me:
"Thank God, I'm not a Pharisee!"

ESSENTIAL CHRISTIANITY.

By J. D. JONES, M.A., B.D.

For neither is circumcialon anything, nor un-circumciaion, but a new creature,—Galatians

I remember reading some years ago now an article by a well known literary man on the subject of "Essential Christianity." He accurate the Christian Churches and Christian people in general of laying the emphasis in the two properties of the christian people in general of laying the emphasis in the two properties and christian people was the mercat travesty of the Christianity of many people was the mercat travesty of the Christianity of Jesus Christ. He proceeded to exhort us to set the emphasis upon the essentials of Christianity, which in his opinion amounted to three or four rather thin and bure cibical maxims. During my holiday last year I read a book which practically brings the same kind of charge against the Churches. Mrs Lunn Linton, in her nocl. The True History of Joshua Davidson, tells us the stoy of one who set himself to follow the example of Jesus Christ. He became first of all a Socialist, then a Communist, and then, to illustrate the extent to which the Church has departed from Jesus Christ, he is done to death at the instiguation of a Christian minister, just as Jesus Christ was done to death by the leaders of religion nineteen centuries ago.

Four years ago another book made a great str-ln his Steps. That book had the same motive. It was really an indictment of modern Christianity. The author maintained that most people are magnifying the importance of the Church, and the Creed, whereas the real loving and redeening service.

AN OLD INDICTMENT.

AN OLD INDICTMENT.

When these three authors bring a charge of false emphasis against the Christian Church they are not doing anything new or original. Read what Islah says: — "Bring no more value oblations; incense is an abomination unto me, Your new moons and your appointed feasts my soul hateth, they are a trouble unto me, I am weary to bear them." What is the meaning of that indignant passage? It is the prophet's protest against the false emphasis of religion. Turn to Matthew xxiii, where our Lord pours one woe after another upon those who eleanse the outside of the cup and of the platter, and neglect the weightier matters of the law. What is the another upon those who cleanse the outside of the cup and of the platter, and neglect the weightier matters of the law. What is the meaning of that chapter? It is our Lord's passionate protest against a false emphssis of religion. Turn to the chapter from which our text is taken. Why did the spostle take upon bimself to write in large letters? He wanted to make a protest against those people who were emphssising circumcision. The charge of false cimphasis is no new one. No true minister of Jesus Christ can help making the charge. Creatures of a moment, as men are, we are in danger of emphssising the incidental and relegating into the background the resential, and Mr Le Gallienne, Mrs Linton, and Mr Sheldon are only three of the great number who have brought forward this charge. The works of these writers serve to show afresh how very much easier it is to criticise than to instruct, to expose the false than to expound the true, to point out what is wrong, than to show what is right. While I believe that much that passes for Christianity is far from the real thing. I find myself unantisfied with what these writers say Christianity is. I believe with them that Christian people are megalifying the secondary and trivial things and minimising the highest things, but when they go on to sak what is that central thing upon which all the emphssis ought to be laid, then Mr Le Gallienne's reduction of it to three or four maxims, Mr Lunn Linton's exposition of it, and Mr Sheldon's contention that it resolves itself into a life of redeeming service — none of these satisty me. I turn from these literary garbs of the ineteenthem and a statement of what Christianity is.

THE OLD AND NEW ECONOMY.

Dr. Pindlay, in his illuminative commentary on this cylsile, characterises this chapter as one of the landmarks in human history. The statement of our Lord, "They that worship Me hust worship Me in spirit and in truth," and this statement of the aposite forms the

this sect assertions were being the section of the principal and down by them. If God is a spirit and call only be worshiped in series and an invitation of the principal and the pendent of material conditions, and becomes independent of the apost hours being and becomes in the corollary of what Christ half, and the accretion of the apost has being the form of an axiom.

If Paul were in England to day, concerning the ritualism of our line, he would say, with all his old venement there is nothing, but a new creature in severching. Not one of these things, nor all of them put together, can make up for a changed beart. It is our obligation to make this protect. A lady in Boursemouth complained to me the other day that the young men in her house spent the Sanday playing draughts. When rebuked, they replied that they had been to early communion. Yes, to day the complastic being laid in the wrong place. The Christian ordinances and carraments are precious means of grace, but when men begin to rely upon them for eternal salvation, it is our business to protest, as Paul did, that there is no saving efficacy in any rite. Beptiam is nothing, the Eschariat is nothing, but a new creature is everything.

THE ESSENTIAL THING.

THE ESSENTIAL THING.

The aposite proceeds to set forth what is the central and "vital thing in the Christian faith. He puts it all in a phrase—"A new creation." That is the essential. Have Found noticed in reading the New Teatament how the Soriptures insist on the complete and radical change here indicated. "Put.away the old man which wazeth corrupt after the lusts of deceit, and that ye be renewed in the spirit of your mind and put on the new man." "Lie not one to another." But nowhere do we find the necessity for this radical and complete change so much asserted as in the sayings of Christ. "Except a man be born from above," that is the essential thing, the important thing, the indisputable condition. A new creature, a new creation."

And what does this "new creation" involve?

new creature, a new creation. "Circumcision, but a "new creation." And what does this "new creation." Involve? I turn to other parts of Paul's writings, and I find similar passages. "In Jeana Christ neither circumcision availeth anything, nor uncircumcision, but faith, working through love." In his first letter to the Corinthians I find these words, "Circumciston is nothing, and uncircumcision is nothing, hut the keeping of the commandment of God." When he comes to define what casential Christianity is, the apostle does it in three ways. In my text.—"A new creation." in the previous chapter—"Faith working through love;" and in his letter to the Corinthiane—"The keeping of the commandments of God." The does not waver as to what essential Christianity is. He has the same thought in mind all through. By "a new creation" he means a believing, loving, and obedient heart. That is the essential thing. Orthodoxy is nothing, heterodoxy is nothing. With all his boasted freedom from bondage and error, a Free Churchman is not saved if he has not got the believing, loving, and obedient heart; but if the poor benighted Romanist has this essential of the Christian faith, he is saved if the new heart be lacking, Your attendance at worship will avail nothing will avail if the new heart be lacking, Your attendance at worship will avail nothing will avail if the new heart be lacking, Your attendance at worship will avail nothing her of God." Jeaus Christ can take away the stony heart, and give you a heart of ficeh, Make this your appeal, pray to lism. "Crest's in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right beginning the first of the stony heart, and give you a heart of ficeh. Make this your appeal, pray to lism. "Crest's in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right bening the mean and plannesses." As his through the first of the first of

A heart resigned, submissive, meck, My great Redeemer's throne; Where only Christ is heard to speak, Where Jesus reigns alone.

Remember "For neither is circumcision anything, nor uncircumctaion, but a new crea-tion." "Except a man be born from above, he cannot see the kingdom of God."

Sure Cure

The debilitating effects of a warm climate and exposure to all kinds of weather are sure to bring on disorders of the blood and weaken the system.



cure for those conditions.

"For some time I have been landlord of the Royal Hotel in the Mt. Margaret gold fields district, eighty miles from the nearest railway. I have sold a great deal of Ayer's Sarsaparlila, and it gives the most universal satisfaction. When ninbers, prospectors, and others become run down by lack of fresh regetables and fruits, and from exposure to all kinds of weather, their blood becomes very impure and the whole system greatly weakened. But

Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarasparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer"s." Ayer's Pills will greatly aid the action of the Sarsaparilia. They are all vegetable, mild, eggar-coated, and easy to take. Preparity Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mess., U.S. A.



Courier of Fortune.

B ARTHUR W. MARCHMONT.

Author of East Against West, Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER .- (Continued).

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Though

Gerard paused moment to think, and then answered caly and firmly.
"Yes, I would ve you read it." "But it is desed to slander you."

"I am too suof your trust to fear any slander, G elle. I would have you read it, where it be." "By the Cross, plays a bold hand,"

muttered the L, drawing his breath.
"What is in thitter?" "It will ruin o'thing," whispered de

Probaile.
"Then do I understand him. He must indeed be of her, as he says," and his frown deeper than before. Gabrielle stoogering the letter in hesitation sometents and then unfol-

"I will do yeldding. Gerard, al-though I had ' not." She read it

M. le Bar Proballe;

"The messens brought me your last communic and the sum of money I asked ty doubts are almost satisfied. I have troublesome matters to arrand some little time must pass bforcan be settled. But you can count ny reaching Malincourt by the erane or the first days of July, if in le to this you send me a declaratider the Duke de Rochelle's owrthat I shall receive his pardon foaffair at Cambrai. You must preis, as without it I shall not trushf within his pro-

"You requir sthe my acceptance of your especifically. I now do this. I wiy Gabrielle. She shall never from me that her parents nevered any such wish for our marrishe has been told. I will use my efforts to compel her, if need bmit to the Duke's wishes. And of in every way

plans you hav
"The fortuni peive with Gabrielle will bene—that and the
pardon; for no ourt position,
favor, or influ
"Send me then alreance of the

pardon, and time e messenger can return himay ready to set

out myself. "D DE BALT."

"By Heavit callor nfamy!"
exclaimed Gassionate stirred to the dept the lette stirred to the dept the letter whose full meaning well ungtood. But it was of with Gabris who saw in it nethan an atter to sander him; mistook his lander him; mistook his oning words for.

ing words for ing words for sweed," she said warmly "Will you allow me I knew the author of so vile that I may speak will If I thought for a moment hardly hear what you

"Certainly, sir."

"Certainly, sir."

ht," cried Lucette.

th," cried Lucette.

yotten him," said Gerard. "I

r him into the house. We

clean, as was the we

h this afterwards, Gabrielle."

find the villain who forged decided thereby his nere is no mire to do in it, "Mrs Gimp," he be little know me who think I seted himself. red by so contemptible a lie. ago you nursed a sick your pardon for having read street, who died und -could almost be

unsatisfactory circu near relative of that vexed with for having caused me to read you to tell me all adding over Denys, and looked opinion of the matter "No. I will keep it; and While he was speak ne day shall pay a heavy recof sovereigns from

answered as he took it. Then and put them upon e's help he lifted Denys and At the mention of to the house. Gabrielle was 2 Elm street," he say hen the Duke said hurriedly

2 Fim street," he swhen the Duke said nurriedly color, and, as it werlie—in herself, but her hetain her on the terrace. I drawn to the coins with her; but first will think poverty to which sam on the rack." "I know," pursue een profoundly moved by the

you noticed certawas intensely agitated. He spoken about it letter be read without inter-Gimp, I want you wolving as it did both de Proof it and answer pimself-in the belief that the put to you. As he spoke, Jar

reign upon the tabT & SORE EYES through her mind ORRIS'S with that money, AL EYE OINTMENT. Remedy for all E: Troubles. MOUSANDS.

revelation of Gerard's baseness would change her feelings; and the unshaken confidence she had shown in Gerard's honor was to his jealousy as biting acid to an open wound.

With a bitterness beyond words to describe and far too galling for his soul to endure, he saw now that in causing Gerard to be brought to Morvaix for his own purpose with Gabrielle, he plunged a sword into his own heart. The villain had played his part so well that he had won her love; and the wound burned and stabbed and maddened him with its

But he would have his revenge. man should be suffered to come between him and his desires. If this de Cobalt had won her love, he should pay the price. His rival's life lay in the palm of his hand; and in Morvaix at least there was none to step between him and the object of his

It was a treacherous betrayal ; nothing else. Pretending to keep the letter of his pledge, Gerard had broken the spirit, and should be trusted no more. Th pardon for the murder at Cambral should be withunless-and his eyes gleamed dangerously at a fresh thought, and he smiled with a cunning pleasure.

Gabrielle loved this de Cobalt; and the

love would put a weapon in his hands powerful enough to break her to his pur-

shape. She should be his wife; and the price of her consent should be her new lover's life. The old scheme should be laid away; and with it would go at a stroke all need for de Cobalt's services. His next move was soon decided: and he stepped out and joined Gabrielle and her uncle.

"I make no apology for thus breaking upon you suddenly, because the reason for it is your own welfare," he began, speaking deliberately.

"I trust your lordship does not deem an apology necessary for visiting Malinreplied Gabrielle, courteously, but wondering at his manner.

"This is no ordinary visit of courtesy. mademoiselle; and if the manner of it is unceual and displeasing, as it may well be, the surpose will, I hope, prove its excuse. We save been close observers of the scene which was just occurred hereas M. de Proballe has nerhaps told you." But de Proballe has done nothing of the kind, and he started in some dismay at His start was lost by Gabthe words. rielle, however, in her intense surprise

"Othervers, my lord? I fear I do not nowland," she replied, with dignity. "Y my words explain my meaning, my words explain my meaning. il intelligence has reached me ng this M, de Cobalt; and in my our welfare I came this mornofer with M. de Proballe; and ed the scene that this man's pight be tested openly.'

prefer that M. de Cobalt be lord." Gabrielle took "I sl she made no attempt to disguis lignation.

"It is r essary. His presence or atter of no concern. What absence is you have of him to-day and read in that le

"Do you she began hastily. self, and said proudly: "But I will ign to ask a question Your lordship entirely in error. I have unbour ith in M. de Cobalt's honor. your lordship must excuse my dec to discuss." Duke frowned, 1

ressed his anger. "I can unders feelings," he said, calmly. that the man were vorthy of it! tude, and would in pain which the trut you for this attispare you the st cause you; but it must be told, m. iselle.

Gabrielle would r wer, and the Duke turned to de Pi

"You will tell your r nsieur, that that letter was writte ou by M. de Cobalt himself in reput thers from

"I think you and I jer this further," said de F or perate shift at the new sait "It is my wish, monsiciti

plied the Duke coldly, with a glan ha "Even my uncle himself" H "Even my uncle himsel ot shake ny confidence in M. de C he may change my feeling declared Gabrielle, 1

"M. de Probaile," said to "I know not your inten

of disquiet. scarcely heard what the letter contained; and—and before I can say so much—ought to see it—to examine it." I He stumbled and hesitated over the words

"Do I understand, M. le Baron, that you give me the lie?" and the cold cutting words were accompanied by a look that no one could misunderstand.

"God forfend; but I wash my hands of the whole affair," he cried, with a gesture of profound agitation and a sign. "It is true, Gabrielle. The letter was written by Gerard to me some time since. It is one of several that have passed be-

"I do not believe it;" and Gabrielle drew herself up in proud repudiation of the further attack upon the man she loved and trusted.

"On my honor it is so, mademoiselle," declared the Duke. "And now I must make my confession of the part I have played in this. It is no humor of mine to seek others' forgiveness, but for what I have done in all this distressful error, I do beg yours. It was at my instance that this de Cobalt was brought to Morvaix."

Then do I thank you, my lord, and, believe me, I see nothing in the act Gabrielle swiftly, as he paused. took no notice of the interruption: took no notice of the interruption; he was too deeply engrossed in thinking how to put his case most plausibly.

"My motive you will at least admit was worthy-it was the good of the people of Morvaix. Next to myself, the House of Malincourt is the most potent influence here, and thus the subject of your marriage has given me much thought. been a disaster had you fallen under the sway of some unworthy man and been prevailed upon to marry him, and so let the influence of your house pass into evil hands. To prevent this, we—for your uncle has shared my views and acted with me throughoutwe planned to arrange your marriage with a man who would place himself under our guidance in all matters."

"And your lordship and you, monsieur, chose a man whose life was so evil-if this lying letter were to be credited-that he only dared to come hither when he had been assured under your lordship's own hand of a pardon for some foul of-fence. Surely you would not have me credit this of you! I do not. I will not. For it involves a cruel slander upon my true and gallant cousin."

"What the Duke says is true in every word, Gabrielle," declared de Proballe, much relieved at the astute line the Gov-

ernor was taking.
"We did not know the evil history of this man," continued the Duke in the same quiet, deliberate tone; "or be would never have been brought here. I have but learnt it within the last few hours The affair at Cambrai was mistold to us; and I have but just gathered the full details of what I find to have been a foul and most treacherous murder."

A contemptuous smile of disbellef was Gabrielle's only answer to this; but it was more eloquent than many words of her unshaken and unshakable faith in Gerard. The Duke paused, and after a

"We had heard that he had repented of his old excesses and wrong living, and when we sent for him, believed this to be But repentence was but acted lying-in which he is an adept-there seemed no cou se open but to put him to the proof by confronting him with his own that your eyes might be opened and yourself convinced of the impossibility of a marriage with him."

"I have yet to be convinced, my lord; and know no power or means on earth

parents' wishes-Were but M. de Proballe's invention. interposed the Duke, in the same cold, deliberate tone. agree. That is all. In that we did wrong-grievous wrong, no doubt; for decelt, with whatever motive used, must always be wrong; and in this case it has ended disastrously. For that, as well as for the nain which, with all zeal for your real welfare, I have caused you, I crave your pardon."

"Had you indeed done the harm you fear, I would never forgive you. I neve could," answered Gabrielle, firmly; then breaking into a smile she added: "but if indeed you have brought my cousin h then do I thank you, as I say. Aye thank you with all my heart."

"You do but jest in a very grave issue, mademoiselle. This marriage is impos-sible." There was less deliberateness and more sternness in the Duke's tine now, and it provoked Gabrielle's pride. have written are false."

"I-I (Unmistakable defiance was in her look and mien as she answered-

"By your lords ip's leave, I am head of my house; and if that part of what you have said be true—that my parents have expressed no wish for my marriage -I am free to choose without let or hindrance from any man. But here comes my cousin. He will know how to answer for himself

As Gerard came out of the house he started at seeing who was present, and then came on with firm step and confident bearing, and smiled to Gabrielle as he

CHAPTER XI.-THE DUKE'S SENTENCE.

Gerard saw at once by the faces of all three that some fresh complication had occurred during his absence.

"I am very glad you have come, Gerard," said Gabrielle. "M. le Duc de Rochelle and my uncle have made some charges which you will be glad to "Certainly," he answered, with 🕰 b.w to the Governor and a quick glance at de

The Duke took no notice of his salutation. "We had a conversation yesterday concerning the reason for your coming

concerning the reason for your coming to Morvain," said de Proballe, "You have not forgotten tt?"
"I am not likely to have forgotten. Bo you wish it repetited now?" Gabrielle smiled considerity at the tone in which this was said. Gerard spoke as the challenger, not the challenged. There could be no mistaking that.
"Leave this to me," interposed the Duke abruptly.

Duke abruptly.
"He admitted everything to me yesterday," declared de Proballe; but the Duke waved his hand impatiently.

"Now, monsieur." he said sharply to erard. "A letter of yours to M. de Probable was read this morning. Where

"A letter was read. It is here;" and he took it from his pocket.

"The Duke and my uncle were listening to our conversation," said Gabrielle, quietly. "They say that the state-

ments in the letter are true."
"They may be," he said, readily, "Gerard!" Gabrielle's was a cry of

"Did you think he would dare to deny t, mademoiselle?" asked the Duke.
"There is no reason for any alarm,

On my honor you need but have patience. "Honor" exclaimed the Governor, con

temptuously. "Does such a word seem strange to

the ears of the Duke de Rochelle?" asked Gerard, quite unmoved, as he met the angry look the question drew forth. What are the charges your lordship

"Those contained in your own letter: the letter which confesses the truth. Do you deny you wrote that letter to M. de Proballe?

For one moment Gerard hesitated.

"The statements contained in that letter so far as they touch me are absolutely false," he declared emphatically, That I affirm on my honor, Gabrielle; but for the moment I cannot explain the

"I need no more, I was sure you would repudiate them," she answered exultantly. "I shall stay to hear no

"I should prefer you to remain, mademoiselle," said the Duke.

"I crave your lordship's permission to I can hear no more of this attack upon my cousin. I am satisfied. I have his assurance;" and without waiting for any permission to be given, she went into the house.

Gerard was glad to be left to deal with the matter in her absence. He recog-nised the extreme difficulty of the situation and the utter impossibility of giving a rational explanation without telling the truth about himself; but he was anxious to have some plain speaking with the Governor, and he turned at once

"Your lordship will perhaps see the de sirability of explaining this new develop-ment to me," he said. "You are an insolent rascal in all

"It is from truth." was the flery reply. you I demand the explanation. See to it that it is satisfactory. I am not wont to be trifled with."

"I see no trifling in all this, Will you explain it, M. de Proballe?"

"You play the braggart well, Gerard on my soul; and if I see your object may I be cursed. When with me yesterday you admitted everything; and now to-day you deny your own writing, and pledge your honor the very things you

Gerard regarded him sternly. "Woou have had me tell that I was brodger here to Morvaix to marry Gabrielle in order to ruin her?" he demanded.

"It is false!" cried the Governor. A flush of anger mounted to Gerare face at this insult.

"It accords ill with your reputation f courage, M. le Due, that you insult . right to call you to account. If ye? no other tone to adopt towards will retire. But with M. de Proballe matter stands otherwise. You will your tongue, monsieur, or I shall you responsible."

"What an impudent swashbucklethis murderer," sneered the Governor. "I am no murderer, my lord," assert

Gerard, hotly. "He means he holds your Grace's

"It means he holds your Grace:
don for the deed," said de Proballe.
"It will not save you," declared the Governor, bluntly. "You have bro your word and must take the cons. quences. I will waste no time with

"In what have I broken my t "I will not stoop to bandy we be you. I have changed my plans day enough for you to know. You are not ger of use to me. But you can have chance to save your skin. You car, der the protection of my assurance. can leave it again; and never dare in future to show your villatinous face within my province."

"I shall not leave," answered Gerard, every whit as firmly. "I have come for a purpose, and that purpose I shall ful

"Do you dare to defy me?" "My words are my words, and I will not recall them."

"By Heaven! you are a brazen scout drel. But do not imagine that X demoiselle de Malincourt can par you. She is not to be polluted by riage with such as you. More of this and I will withdraw what I have sale and have you flung into gaol at once t pay the penalty for your crime."

"That must be as your lordship with I will not leave Morvaix even at your bidding."

For the moment the Duke's t seemed uncontrollable; but he maste It, and his tone when next he spoke cold, tense, and full of menace.

"It may be better so, perhaps; but shall have the chance I named. stand me plainly. I will give y twenty-four hours in which to put great a distance as you can between and Morvaix. At noon to-morrow m troops will start to hunt you down; ... whenever and wherever they fine swear that you shall die for tise brai murder."

"Your hounds will not have far to) They will find me here in Morvaix turned Gerard calmly "I am willing to witness your methodand justice here."

"You shall not lack the chance, mise you. One other condition for your life I make. Before you leave the city you will return the paper sent to you from me by M. de Proballe. For the rest, look to yourself; for as I live, it will need all your wits and more than all your effrontery to save you from my hands."

With that he turned his Gerard, saying to de Proballe would speak again to Gabrielle before They walked away eaving Malincourt. together, and Gerard turned and paced the terrace in busy thought.

One thing chiefly perplexed himthe Duke had shewn front and now wished to drive him from Morvaix instead of seconding the schen for the marriage. It did not occur to him to set it down to the true cause jealousy; and he racked his wits vainly to find a solution.

The only reason that suggested itself to him was one that strengthened his resolve to stay-that the Duke's object was to rob Gabrielle of even the slender pro ection which his presence afforded. If that were so, it followed that there was some fresh scheme on foot to do Gabrielle immediate hurt; and in that view no

him to leave. But in such a case, why Governor taken the simple handing him over to his sold In seeking the answer to he were to run away, his flighting tantamount to a confession charges against himself were Gabrielle would be led to hold

DI G

the villations 4- Count stood in omed the chan a of saving his life at the sacrifice of his honor and of Gabrielle; "The Weekly and the Duke had neted on that supposi-

By A. P. & snare thus spread for him to fall into
By A. P. & snare thus spread for him: fur at the
(Frontine time he felt that the must take mealike k-7 pieces, rest for gelf-preservation. This Tiges
this passion was apable of going to any

restrain him. He was still is a lering this when Gabrielle came out form her interview with buke. Her toget looks had given to a track looks and she 60)

> to Govern a is like a madman in his h against ton. Gerard," she said. Sand his purishing flow as furious at a thought of all marriage as before -or at their my underwas eager t

14 and you, Gabareteer I know hit how to act or what to she replied, with a sigh of despair White by pie Fire tried you, he said gently. "Bu White by tried you, he said gently. "Bu sold TION of FROBERS CHARLES CHARLES

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Every By G. Heathaute. rust you. Whate the there is the world of 1 K to Kt 2 (ab)

1 Prock 5 (ch)

1 Prock 5 (ch)

2 Prock 6 (ch) . What ir tingly, and met his

Any other "size with a smile.

A LIVELY for Have I not shown it? Do you need MATCH-L other answer? "With a love strong enough to face

White, Mr even this trial? he insisted caraestly, "I shall never change, Gerard, Nothing "I shall never change, Gerard, Noting Whicould change my heart—not even if all K 4 2 Refer cagainst yen, as they o K 11 3 2 Refer cagainst yen, as they a 2 Refer cagainst yen, as they o K 1 2 Refer cagainst yen, as they are a 2 Refer cagainst yen, as they are a 2 Refer cagainst yen in the cagainst the c 1 P to K 4 2 Kt to K B 3 2 P to Q 4 4 Kt takes P 5 Kt to Q B 3 6 K B to Kt 5 Castler will, unless your or then sit to F 40. It me will be true; and even then sit takes and eart would rebel against your stakes and our

I shall never tell you that," he re phyl, vehemently. "Thank God, there is no reason why I should not take your hand and look into your own innocent KY5's passes me by as an tile breeze.

21 Kt P tabeweet trust. That on my heron."

"Kt to b. "Why have they made these charges."

m so sorely perplexed."

Will all appear in time, Gabrielle, sq t as dark and evil work behind, and Peh resolved to drag it to the light of 6 ch. But when! They tell me you are

takes from away again. Ah. Gerard, my R heart fell at the news."

" Tis but one more falsehed (mly one thing can drive me from M rvaixatyour own sentence."

mos Yet dev urged me to conservation.

The i Yet dev urged me to conservation of the information of B 4. Supprisoned. What is the office of B 4. Supprisoned which they call by the fell name per. plack's unriar? Do not let my questi n anofor time, you; but if there be really thought must fly."

to The Governor would have me fly that i may be driven to deem me the guilty teh he describes me. There is no anger to me, but rather to them: to the polymor himself, indeed, most of all. Hartshire and St would you do? No lend of far to (Kicceriferand?" they may have to be but

Nicecity there may have to be ! but not of the kind in your thoughts. I am no assassin, whether at Cambrai or

the no assument.

1 P to Refer.

2 P to Refer.

3 Rt to K 7 re you have some scheme with 4 P to K R 1 combat him? Con you not tell 5 K to K 6 reserved when all your wisterness of the second with all your control of the second with all your control of the control of the second with the second will be read the

tak. "It is one that would spus in your to heart. Gabrielle, for it will be for a not tawelfare of all in Marvaix."

W. "Now you frighten me. Would you

Mr W. "Now you frighten me. Would you 10 R to further a revolt here." Heaven knows, 11 K to yur wretched people are het a... 10 R to further a revolt here. Heaven knows.
11 K to yet wretched people are led around him.
12 P to Q of the for a new out of the live would felt. But he is so some in (cn); 13, K to H \tagentail the end would have a bloodshed to se fillowelly even mere grinding symmy and mostly for 15 R the city."

"Harbor no fears of that, Stay, was outdlead a movement here which, purthered things that make your man's heart strink, would get break natis Tiger's power, and give good and spust government to the people?"

"It is not persible, Gerard. You eneak at random. You are not known in Morat random. vaix: and . Is the would not follow leader. Yet I have dreamed of some came. We dirmly as I ad y a but once established of Marineourt and had had time to win the confidence of the people trust, as you would win it then—but there, it is no more than a dream conjured up by finding you the "mas you are."

Hackburne is test your foast still further?
Hackburne is test your foast still further?
have his little jold
worms, he said — casons, God knows for thus
worms, he said — casons, God knows for thus
worms, he said — casons, God knows for thus
worms, he said — casons, God knows for thus
their favorite variat If I were in very truth the
Queen's and the Petrouke has printed nie and
They reply I. P to K means to do what I have
ing to got their Petrous asked you to be my
2, Kt to K B 3, and all d you inswer?
Q B 3, thinking the my manting are without
Section. But when my manting are without
Joseph But when present Times and the said to the free truth of the west
and ted to the incorporation of the west
into the English language, ster d a
Melbourge.

your past, you a result without a sake." She gave her an ver without a solid falter or a second of hesitation.

"Thank God and you for those words, and that trust, Gabrielle," he cried, with fervent passion "If I am ever unworthy of it, may God deal with me for a traitor! The time for me to claim you so will come, and until it comes I will wait to seek from your lips the kiss of betrothal. Now am I sure, indeed, that al will be well with us."

"But you will not remain in Morvaix?" she asked, after a pause

"Could I leave you after this?" he re plied tenderly.
"I should understand the reason of

your going. "I have far stronger reasons to remain

near you.' "I think you should not. I am safe but I fear for you; and my fear will not pass while you remain here. I am going

to-day to the Duchess and will seek he aid and counsel-telling her all." To the Castle?" "Of a surety to the Castle. She has

sent an urgent message to see me. "The Duke,"

scent trouble in it. I do not like you to trust yourself power. If you go, I shall go, too. "You are needlessly alarmed.

my friend, and as good a woman as ever drew breath. I am often with her. ness for you to think of going.'

"The term madness does not hinder me. For the part I have to play a bold front is not only necessary, it is pru-

"But you can serve no useful end by such a venture. The Duke might offer you violence, indeed, in his anger.

"I can find a pretext, and would gladly have a chance to get within the walls." "It may be less easy to find one to get out, Gerard.

"Even so the ank I have to do would not be stayed. I am firm on the point."
"I do not like the look of it;" and Ga-

brielle's face clouded. "The look may change on closer view." "Harm will come of it, Gerard. Let

me prevail."
"When my work is done you shall never prefer a request in vain. But this you must not press." She yielded then, albeit with anxiety and misgivings; and they went into the house.

(To be continued.)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rent by a sick child suffering from the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the lowels, and it is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoes, whether arising from teching or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealer, everywhere.—(Advt.)

BY H. BARTON BAKER.

CHAPTER XIII .- (Continued).

About the same time that Dudley was reviving to full consciousness, a scene was being enacted in a private room of the Great Western Hospial, Paddington, which was to have considerable effect upon the fortunes of our here and hero-ine.

The dramatis persons were the Count and Countess and a man with a pimply face, spongy and carbuncied nose, purp lish lips, light hair, bald above the fore head, and dressed in an ordinary suit of melton, who had just entered the apart-

"By jove, 'Kite,' that is a splendid make-up; nobody could possible recognise you; I shouldn't. What do you say, Louise?"

"It's too repulsive for anyone to look at," she answered, averting her eyes with a shudder.

"I passed Jarrett twice yesterday," said "The Kite," and he never dreamed it was Of course I didn't look at him; there's no disguising the expression of the eyes; a man, however, completely made up, can antways be detected by

"Well, and what's the news?" the Count, anxiously, "has that fellow pulled through his dose?"

"He will, but I should say it was a thing. I could have emptied the where I put it quite damp."
"Blunderer." snarled the Count.

"You try and do what I did, under the same circumstances, not knowing a moment but that the boy might look round, or somebody come out of a house and catch me in the act. I didn't throw quite enough of the medicine out, that's how I've got the doctor's boy, and he's proving very useful. I shall make something of the young scamp."

"The Kite" then went on to relate those movements of Jarreit with which the reader has been already made acquainted.

At the mention of Elm street, the Coun tess could not repress a cry, and she lisened to the rest of the story with a face that grew paler and paler and more affrighted. When the narrative was ished, she sank back in her chair closed her eyes,

The Count was also greatly disturbed, but he had more mastery over himself.

"Is that all?" he asked.
"Well. I heard something else, but i

where about Dorking way."

The Count and Counters exchanged glance, "The Kite" was watching both with his lynx eyes, expecting some re-ply. But none was offered. The Count hose and walked over to the window in deep cogitation.

"The Kite's" eyes began to glitter.
"Look here," he said, "I never work
in the dark; if you don't choose to trust
me, I throw the job up. What am I to do next?"

"Who is shadowing the detective now inquired the Count, not noticing the first

"My imp. He won't leave him. He will send me a message to the Club."
"You must now devote yourself en-

tirely to watching Jarrett's movements." What about the painter?"

"He is of no importance at present While he is confined to his bed h nothing, and he needs no watch." "And the woman?"

The Count's face was positively diabolical as he answered: "She shall be my are; I owe her so much that I could not delegate my acknowledgments to snother. It is to her we owe the entire im-broglio. But for her, Francis Dudley would now be in his coffin. her, stick to this infernal detective; and if you can contrive to knock him on the head, well-"

"There is nothing I would like better, answered "The Kite," virulently. "H answered "The Kite," virulently. "He has crossed plans that would have emancipated Europe, and sent two tyrants to a bloody grave; he has sent noble patriots to the hulks, he is our most dangerous enemy; and how it is that some son of liberty has not put a knife in his heart I do not understand. Once he was left for dead, but the executioner blun-

Why do you not, then, be that noble son of freedom that shall rid us of this enemy?" said the Count, laying his hand upon the other's arm, and looking fixedly "and not blunder?"

"The Kite" regarded him with a savage fire in his eyes, and answered, "I'll try my best. But that there may be no blundering, I must watch my opportu-

nity. "You wish to know the motives of my ctions." pursued the Count. "Well, I actions." pursued the Count. cannot tell you, because others' secrets are involved in them. The great danger to me lies in Elm street; certain discoveries he might make there would ruin me, therefore you must use your utmost art to find out what his game is quarter. His journey into the Dorking district is no doubt connected with my affairs; I cannot perceive at persent any

with matter to me, a. without his telling; bu him, in the long run."

Countess, when they w have failed at every po-"Only at one, the dis erable

know this 'Kite,' he cated his discoveries to Rosamun;

"She must be got to went on, touchonce. As Iago says," e went on, touching his forehead. "It here, but yet
confused." Her disapparance will upset
everything, and perhal give Dudley, in
his present weak condibn, a fatal shock
to all events, Jarrett feed and Rosa,
to all events, Jarrett feed She must be got of the way at plot against mund in my power, dissolves into thin ai

Il ifs," retorte the Countess, rising a and wringing her han

"My dear Louise, a we live long enough, shall see this done; if we die, we shoot know anything about it. We opredicate nothing without an if."

'And if all Louise, with a ghastly "We may pass the our lives b

penal servitude lasping h

neck. "Psha! That can n discover or, at least, proved. "But what was that

s purpo going to Ansterbury? oubt h ing into been there," she said, chair again

100

Jare hat

dusk sunse glims He that he whad shad The fade hims observed the wall state of the state of the

"To try and find out Robin—I mean Jasper "But all the evidence killed ould L together was threshed Lhi

"Humph! I don't l reading the report. 8 sions in the inquiry. but that such a sharp as Jar might not ferret out

"Ab. I begin to see breaks in upon me," h silence. "Have you a afte this man scented out "No, it is strange;

"Did you not leave Post Office at Saxonh tell you at the time you at the Here is the mischief.

Saxonhurst."
She looked disconanxious at the time th uld appear open and fearle inquiry was closed. I had not nspired I should like to be in e I had sides, you forgot that i sides, you forgot that in o idea of what was was to happen 's Elm God!" she cried sudde hands, "when 'look bestep by step, su have famy to infa'y, from Oh, my ing her rom incrime killing body ;d soul, it are not a mi. but a

famy to infay, from crime, killing body id soul, it me you are not a mi, but a contact."
"You flat" me, he "you acted y your ow in the correct ou. You so into heroics at it time. Yo aroused ien you fear the ser be it of good germin if it be not seen at soil, y should be alway continency, and never truth whe a lie will serve. It will need the remix."

The ser mix."

The ser be it of good germin if it be not seen in the court in the

ouise made no answer, he ent forward upon her breast. "Whatever discoveries this fellow may make about the old man's death cannot affect us-unless

His words were interrupted by the entrance of the waiter to announce that luncheon was served.

CHAPTER XVIII.-THE STABBED PORTRAIT.

Although Mr Tapley had told Mrs Harris that he should not come to his new lodging the next day, he dropped in between twelve and one, bringing with him, as an excuse, a small value as a portion of his luggage.
"Well, sir, I am glad to see you," said

well, sir, I am giat to see you, said the landlady, "and I hope you've come to stop, for I don't like taking people's money unless they get value for it." "I seldom get value for my rent." an-swered Jarrett, laughing, "for, you see,

I'm a commercial, and am away most part of my time."

"La, it's a wanderin' sort of life, and you can never get your home comforts. But, oh, sir; I've got something dreadful to tell you. You know the bottle of whisky you left. Well, sir, I left it on the table, after you went away, and my girl, Gwendoline, came ir the room and somehow or other, I don't know how, upset the table and smashed the bottle. and wasted all the good liquar I cried

for an hour over it."
"Oh, never mind, Mrs Harris there are

worse misfortunes at sea."
"It is very good of you to s Would you like me to fetch you an-

"Not to-day, thank you." Mrs Harris had mentioned (

beautifies the complexion keeps the hands white and imparts a constant

MAN was this that the local rolling that Mrs.

leave at two o'clock.

At a quarter to two he left the house, and lay in wait for the coming out of the

She was a poor, careworn, but respectatle-looking woman of about forty. He followed her to a screet in that squald neighborhood which her off the northern

ad of Great College street.

As he turned back suddedy from the narrow cul de sac in which he ran hor to carte, he standfed against a boy about

eleven years of age.
"Now, then, guv'nor, can't you see where you're goin?" said the urchin imadently; "if you can't, why don't you esk your mother to buy tou a pair of

Cheeky boys a e not so mocommor in toudon that anyone should excite partilar attention; but it seemed to Jarrett that he had met this manufacture of the Fourd School before. The urchin ren eyeglass of his tingers and thumb. You'll know m : azsit., old chap,"

"I shall," replied far old, with a significance that rather disconcerted Imp," who began to doubt whet who began to doubt whether he

had not over-acted his part. The detective, however, had no definite suspicion, though he photographed the boy his meeting him again.

At dusk that same evening Mr Jarrett was again traversing Great College street his way to "Billing's Gardens," where Mrs Gimp lived.

And certainly Mrs Harris would not nve recognised in the gentleman with back whiskers, black hair, spectacles and iim suit of pepper-and-salt, the gay and gailant "Mr Tapley," who rented her back

Since encountering the cheeky boy, the detective had a feeling that he was being

chambers, he walked at a great rate down ine street and across Soho Square, then suddenly wheeled round and walked back, meeting a gentleman with a pimply face and spongy, carbuncled nose. looked straight at him, but the gentlemin's eyes were fixed upon the ground, and it spoke well for the excellence of "The Kite's" make-up that his old foe did not recognise him.

Though he might have done so if he had turned round and watched his walk-another almost infallible mode of detecting wersonality.

"Histend of that, Jarrett retraced his steps at his topmost speed, dived in and out the narrow turnings and alleys that abound in the neighborohood, emerged into Charing Cross Road, and jumped into the first omnibus bound for Camden Town that passed.

"The Kite" was doubled, and lost the

"He knows he's been followed; that boy must have made some blunder to-day. I don't think he recognised me. I must go on a new track to-morrow," was the bird of prey's comment upon his misadven-

Billing's Gardens was a survival of the days when that part of Camden Town was a suburb; the one-storey houses had plots of ground back and front, wherein flowers and vegetables once grew; but there were now only soot-stained stretches of trodden-down mud, here and there relieved, in the summer months, by a few straggling scarlet runners.

Mrs Gimp lived in the last house in the row, to reach which the visitor had thread his way through a maze of howling, romping children.

Mrs Gimp herself answered the door. "I think," said Mr Jarrett, in a suave

Well, sir, I have done so; but I'm not a regular nurse, you know," was the an

"Will you allow me to come inside so that I may speak with you? The child-ren are making such a noise that I can

bardly hear what you say." "Certainly, sir. The room, which served as a bed and sitting-room, was poor but scrupulously clean, as was the woman herself. Mr

Jarrett always noted these things, as he decided thereby his mode of proceeding. "Mrs Gimp," he began, when he had seted himself, "about eighteen months

ago you nursed a sick lady at No. 2 Elm street, who died under-well, somewhat unsatisfactory circumstances. I am a near relative of that persons, and I want you to tell me all you know, and your opinion of the matter."

While he was speaking, he took a couple of sovereigns from his waistcoat pocket and nut them amon the table.

2 Elm street." he saw the woman change color, and, as it were, draw herself with in herself, but her eyes were irresistibly drawn to the coins with the longing of poverty to which gold is unknown.

"I know," pursued the detective, "that certain things, and have them to others. Now, Mrs Gimp, I want you to make a clean breast of it and answer any questions I may put to you.

As he spoke, Jarrett put another sovereign upon the table. The woman's eyes grew yet more eager, and her fingers moved nervously. She was running through her mind what she could buy with the money.

Now, can you tell me wi the ser-

rant, Harinah Wickens, was like; can you describe her?"
"Wet, sir, I can show you her photograph, and then you can judge for your-

Jarrett's heart gave a great leap

Mrs Gimp went to a little side table on which some photographs were ing, and brought one forward. cracked and solled, but the impression was not injured.

As the reader is already acquainted with the original, we need not give any description of Rhoda's counterfeit pre

Jarrett scrutinised it for a mome then he said: "Will you give me this, Mrs Gimp, in consideration of those?" pointing to the coins upon the table.

"Surely, sir. It's been knocked about good deal. You see, I found it in a bundle of clothes that Hannah gave me belonging to her mistress, and it must have got in by accident.

"Have you a photo, of the mistress? "No, sir. She was dark-haired, and thin in the face.

"She died rather suddenly, didn't she?" Well, when she was took with in-fluenza, they asked me to come in and help look after her-I used to char for Mrs Jepson. She didn't seem very bad, and the doctor said she'd be all right in a few days. When I came on the fourth morning she was dead; sudden stoppage of the heart, they said."

"Have you any particular reason for thinking all was not right?"

"No, sir; I can't say as I had; but, somehow, I had a feeling things was a bit funny, it seemed to me. Hannah was a great deal more the mistress than Mrs Dudley, and I'm sure the poor thing was not happy or comfortable; and she seemed as if she wanted to say something to me, but they never left me a minute alone with her

"What kind of a woman was Mrs Jep-

"Oh, sir, she's an awful woman," said Mrs Gimp, with a little shudder, "though whether it's wickedness or some dreadful thouble she's had, I don't know.

"She seems very old and very feeble, though.

"Not so old as she looks; and I believe the feebleness is a good deal put on; a year or two ago she could lift weights that I couldn't move-and, ah, such a awful temper when she's in a rage, she's more like a fiend than a woman. I used to be frightened to death of her, if I did anything wrong or anything upset her; she'd rave and scream and grip hold of me as if she'd kill me. I must say she was very sorry for it afterwards, and would give me an extra shilling; but I couldn't put up with it at last."

"What could possess Mrs Dudley to take lodgings at such a place?" said Jarrett. Mrs Gimp shook her head. "Ah, they wasn't mere lodgers, they was something

more, relations or friends-or I don't know

"So you think that Mrs Jepson puts on

her decrepitude?"
"Wett, she is a good deal changed within this year or two; she was always very white and very haggard, but looks more like a corpse now; and then her eyes used to be wild and flashing and flerce, but of late they're as dull as a mackerel's. And she's more lonely and morose than

"Did you ever see a tall, dark, hand-

ome man come to the house?"
"Never was a man visit the house." "Nobody seems to know anything about Mrs Jepson.

"Nobody, sir; I was saying she's got such an awful temper. In her bedroom is a picture with the face against the wall. One day I was curious enough to turn it round and see what it was. It was the picture of a gentleman, still young, very good looking, though with rather a hard, severe face; but the strange thing was that it had holes all over it, just as if someone had been striking a scissors or a knife in it."

"Someone Mrs Jepson had a hatred for, I suppose. Women do wreak their spite in strange ways at times."

Jarrett put many other questions to Mrs Gimp, but elicited nothing further of any consequence to this narrative.

The great reward of the day's work was the photograph of Mrs Dudley. That she was still living, that it was the servant, Hannah Wickens, who was buried in her name, had probably been poisoned, Jarrett considered to be now ascertained facts.

A pang went through his heart as he thought of Rosamund Flemyng. Ought he not to warn her? That would be useless at present, until he was in possession of further proofs.

But he would show her the graph to test a suspicion, that, wild and improbable as it seemed, had suddenly suggested itself.

What he had heard about Mrs Jepson was curious, but at present he could not perceive that it had any material bear-ing upon the point at issue. No doubt she knew a great deal that he was anxious to be resolved upon, but how was she to be got at? There was the crux.

(To be Continued.)

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—
If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original color, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on hald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon road, London, England.—(Advt.)



THE LEGACY.

BY JOSEPHINE H. NICHOLLS. Louis Pierre Larose, seated on the shady gallery of his little cottage, looked about him contentedly. The sun was setting, throwing long shadows across grass and gilding the windows of tiny church across the road. From where he sat he could see the milking pen, where Madame in her neat frock and spotless neckerchief was milking chette and Florimel, the two fat c Madame's silvered head showed through voice, low and softly coaxing, now and then floated to him: "Quiet, Clochette; be still, Florime!! Oh, thou restless one, will

not supper wait for you?"

In the gentle tones lurked the sweetne that had long ago won Louis Pierre's faithful heart, and as he listened, his pipe between his teeth, his brown swept the evening breeze, his thoughts harked back to the past when he and Antoine Girot had been rivals for the hand of pretty Sylvanie Frere. Antoine, the only son of the wealthy blacksmith, was, from a worldly standpoint, a far better match than he, Louis Pierre, tall and active and full of energy, but with no capital to begin life on save his own strength.

Until Sylvanie flashed across the path,

like a ray of sunshine or better still, like one of the cardinal birds. Pere Julien, the priest, forbade the boys to trap, he had cane butter and day laborer on Monsieur Grand's great sugar plantation. But after her coming everything changed. Ambition awoke in his careless breast, visions of a little home, of a young wife with eyes full of love and laughter, of children to climb upon his knee and lean against his shoulder, came ever and anon to rouse him from his langor and wean him from the coarser pleasures of the bar and gaming table that had hitherto satisfied him.

Antoine, slim and handsome, with a ready tongue and well filled purse, Antoine, slim and handsome. was no easy opponent to overthrow, as Louis Pierre soon discovered; and Sylvanie, petted and admired, was not one to strew a lover's path with roses. Louis Pierre, thoughtless and naturally indolent, found in those days of contest that prizes worth having are not to be had for asking, and the lessons he learned then, albeit unwillingly, served him in good stead in his after To win Sylvanie became his absorbing passion, and from a merry good natured boy, he became an earnest and resolute man, bent upon leaving no stone unturned to gain his end. He met Antoine with frank opposition, and Sylvanie with subtle patience. Upon his old companions he turned a cold shoulder, and his weekly earnings, instead of swelling the profits of old Raoui Grosjean's cabaret, went towards chase of a plot of ground on the bayou-

Many an evening Antoine in his painted green cart, with Sylvanie beside him, drove past the china grove where Louis Pierre was building with his own bands Pierre was building with his own hands a tiny house for his bride-to-be. Who that bride was no one knew, though many guessed, for in response to his companions' rough jests, their laughing allusions to a cage without a bird, he had always the same reply: "Wait and see -you will know soon enough!

Sylvanie had in the beginning paid slight heed to the nome Louis was preparing, and in her heart lurked a shadowy resentment that people should take it for granted that she would some But when, one afternoon, strolling past with Antoine Girot, she looked over the fence to note how trim the yard was, how cheerful the small house with its wooden blinds and earth-plastered walls, for the first time the possibility of marrying Louis crossed her mind. She saw herself training the Marechal Niel rose Made moiselle Felicie Grand had given Louis from her own gardens; she imagined herself feeding the chickens that fluttered and cackled in the neat asse-cour behind the house, or milk ing the cow whose nose was thrust confidently over the bars; or, still sweeter thought, saw herself seated in the twilight with Louis Pierre, his day's work done, her hand in his, her head upon his shoulder-just they two, with all the rest of the world forgotten! The very fancy made her heart beat faster, and the color rose so rapidly in her plive cheeks that Antoine, whose rarely left her face, wondered dully what had caused her agitation. "It is nothing - nothing," she said in

"It is nothing "Only I am tire reply to his questions. "Only I am tire—the sun is hot. Yes, let us go home."

Antoine never understood why, but "Only I am tired from that day dated his fall from grace.

d .d Rees Con to

e, hitherto Liled for a grilled short ds money, found hereelf suddenly very var-sighted With the keenness of vakened feeling she observed much she had before ignored; noted the contrast had before ignored; noted the between his effeminate good looks and fouris Pierre's stalwart strength; the Detween his stalwart strength; the difference between his slowery protesta-tions and Louis Pierre's stammered car-

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The little house appealed to her. Louis lerre's affection was a thing so certain that she never dreamed of questioning it, and by degrees the seed of love planted in her heart that summer afternoon blosomed into perfect understanding.

The countryside was surprised but de-lighted when her choice was known, and the wedding, celebrated in the good old cajen style, with all the neighborhood invited, with two great bullocks roasted and chickens and ducks slaughtered by the dozen, with loaves of cake and bread baked by the doezn, and maypop syrup flowing generously, long lingered in the memory of all.

"Good luck and prosperity!" tousted Monsieur Grand, who had been especially invited to the marriage, and "Happiness and mutual trust," murmured Pere Julien, his hands hovering a moment over Sylvanie's flower-crowned brow

As the years went by both wishes had been realised, for Louis Pierre's industry had changed the small farm into a large one; field after field of corn and potatoes, with here and there a cut of shining cane, brought him a comfortable income, while a fertile vegetable garden and well-stocked poultry yard fur nished madame with pin money, the Hotel otherwise after so long a time. Will la Louisianne at the village down the bayou, engaging her produce for weeks you freshly laid ggs, honey from my own ahead. As for happiness and mutual trust, not a cloud had risen between the married lovers, whose gladly uttered "I will" had fallen so long ago from the lips There had been sorrow and tears of bitterest anguish, but not for lost filusions or shaken faith. A little grave in the churchyard across the way marked the passing of a hope, the burying of a transient joy, but the loss had only drawn

the bereaved couple nearer.

Louis Pierre passed his hand across his wrinkled brow, a toilworn hand, but still full of nervous energy. Providence had been very good to him, he reflected. With a good wife, a comfortable home, a little money laid up in the bank for the tradi-

tional rainy dayA step falling on the grassy path startled him from his musings. "Bon-soir, mon fils," said a kindly voice, and

Pere Julien, very withered and old to day, a different map with the tail, young priest who had marte thim, came up to the tail, young priest who had marte thim, came up to the tail, young priest who had marte thim, came up to the tail, young priest who had marte thim, came up to the tail, young priest who had marte thim, came up to the tail, young priest who had marte tail, "Oh, the vanity of women." laughed the loss all his life; that he never for evening. Father," he responded cordially, averyment with the been long years since you were here. I am glad you remembered us at last."

"Beace lad," said the old man seating were spoken rudely to her before, and it was difficult to keen had, went to keen the angrey words.

"Peace, lad," said the old man, seating himself in the shade of the Marechal Niel rose. "You are always in my thoughts, you and your good wife, but I have been away from home lately. There has been fever at Coulce Croche and they had need

"Coulee Croche!" repeated Louis Pierre, "But, mon pere, you are too old to take such journeys!"

"Never too old to travel in the Lord's service, Louis, but I must explain what brings me here to-day." He opened an Inner pocket and drew out a legal docu-"Andre Laval, the notary," sald, looking over his glasses, "met me awhile ago, and asked me to bring you this. He said he would be over to see you to-morrow."

"I do not understand," began Louis. "Read," said the priest, and handed him the paper.

Louis Pierre was an indifferent scholar, and after much difficulty made out that Antonie Girot, late of Paris, France, a native of Louisiane, had died recently leaving in his last will and testament the sum of sixty thousand francs to Louis Pierre Larose, to be paid over to him by the said Girot's legal representatives upon application. To better understand, Louis Pierre read the letter aloud. At its conclusion he let it fall, and, with a look utter stupefaction, gazed at Pere Julien.

"Antoine!" he gasped at length, "after all these years-sixty thousand francs: I France to live, but that he should remember me-that he should leave this magnificent legacy—to me—and not to Sylvanie—is—incredible."

Pere Julien absently took a pinch of enuff. He apparently had no comment

to make.
"Well, he was a good fellow-Antoine And he must have liked me in spite of everything. But are you sure there is no mistake, Father?" Louis Pierre's eyes grew suddenly suspicious. haps this is a joke, a canard put up by some enemy who hopes to humiliate me
"Not so far as I can see, Louis, And told me what the letter contained, and he is too much of a lawyer to be easily de celved.

"Sixty thousand francs!" mused Louis Pierre, "Ma foi! What can not one do with so much money?" "You have a pretty home, Louis," re-

marked the priest, pulling a fragrant rose spray towards him.

Louis shrugged his shoulders. "Oh, it s well enough for some," he said.

"How well I remember when you first ame to it," pursued the other. "You and came to it," pursued the other. "You and the young wife. You had not much money—you two—but you loved each other, and you were young and strong, and fortune is not necessary to happiness

"We had some evil days, Sylvanie

The man I I'm ton

complained Lov, said John, well to say that fortune does not make happiness; but money is a good greas for the wheels of life," and he pursed his lips.

"Welcome, Father," said Madame's

soft voice from the doorway.

"Sylvaine!" cried Louis Pierre eagerly. "I have strange, wonderful, joyful news. What think you? Girot has just died in Parls and left me a fortune of sixty thousand francs! Not to you, Chere, which I might have understood, but to me-showing that he was a good fellow at heart and bore me no ill will."

Pere Julien glanced at Madame keenly. She did not speak at once and he saw that, while surprised, she was not pleased as her husband was by

was not pleased as her missind was by the receipt of the tidings. "I wonder why he left the money to you, Louis," she said at length. "He was never your friend." "Oh, yes, at one time: afterwards we

fell out, but what of that? This proves that he has forgiven-that he like! me in spice of our falling out.

She shook her head. He was not like that—he never forgave one who had hurt him. He hatel you, and july money is given with no right motive. Depend upon it."

"Stay!" he cried, an ug'y after thought flashing through his mind. "Perhaps that is what he means. He wants me to know he was well satis-fled with your decision."

"Let us sope so," said Madame, com-osedly. "It would be folly to think/ hives and cream as yellow as a butter-fly's wings,"
"Attends," cried Louis Pierre, "A

month from now and we will offer you finer fare, father."

"But none that could please me better, Louis," and the priest looked past Madame's handsome face with its scarlet

dash of displeasure,
"Sixty thousand frames!" murmured Louis Pierre again. Louis Pierre again. "I will buy old Baptiste Cartier's land and that strip of Michael's, and some day instead of selling my cane to Felix Grand I may build a sugar house of my own!

a sugar nouse of my own.
"Come, father," said Madams. "This
money has made Louis forge; his supper."
"Strange of it did not," Tetorted Louis.
"After all. Antoine was a good fellow—"

'After all. Antoine was a good fellow triffe reckless, perhaps, but with a kind heart of his own."

never spoken rudely to her before, and it was difficult to keep back the angry words hovering on her lips; but she was woman as well as a good one, and she knew that a bitter retort now make a situation, already uncomfortable, decidedly worse.

"Come in to supper," she said, pushing the white cotton curtains aside, "and you, father, tell me if it is true that the fever has broken out at Coulee Croche.

II.

Pere Julien gazed through a break in the wisteria vine on his porch; from across the road came the sound of hammers and the busy hum of saws. Where six weeks before Louis Pierre's cottage nestled in the midst of its china trees stood a hideous modern dwelling with numerous balconies and fancy cupolas. The humble cabin, Sylvanie's happy home for so many years, was not good endagif for the master of sixty thousand france, and, despite his wife's protestations, it had been torn down and the new house set in its place. The Marechal Niel rose had been trampled down by the workmen, one of the trees had fallen to make room for the dwelling, and altogether the place bore but slight resemblance to what it had

And Louis Pierre himself was almost is greatly changed?

The sudden acquisition of wealth had temporarily dragged him from his moor ings; the quiet life he had hitherto led no longer contented him; the simple rossessions he had once rejoiced in be-

came hateful in his sight. "We can afford the best now!" was his constant cry, and to Madame's gentle remonstrance he turned a deaf ear.

He made a visit to the city and bought Monsieur Grand's." He leaded Madame



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"NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE."

it. ,e presents; he gave Pere Julien a cask of wine that that good man once to the Coulee Croche invalids. He put a gaudy monument in place of the cross over the grave of the child they had lost, and arranged for the purchase of a Kentucky thoroughbred to take the place of the old grey mare which Madame's father had given her years before

The neighborhood looked on in amaze Louis Pierre's follies were the talk of the parish Indignant and grieved as she was Madame yet bore patiently her husband, trusting to time to bring him hack to his usual sane self, untill one day, having expressed regret over some unusual extravagance, he retorted ungrely that it was not her money, that he could do as he pleased with his ownthat she had brought him no downy and

had no hing to say about it.

Mad for listened with quivering lip; seemed to her that she had not known

went suffering meant until now.
"You taunt me for that," she said.
"You would shame me with my poverty! Lattle I cared when I married you whe

ther you were poor or net."
"And are you sorry now?" he asked. Do you regret you chose me instead of

I regret you should be so changed-s unlike yourself. It is the accursed money -Antoine's legacy. I knew it would bring us no good!"

Louis Pierre laughed boisterously What woman's talk is this? Perhaps if it were yours you would not hate it so." "You mean that I am jealous of you?"
"I mean that you will not let me enjoy my money; that instead of rejoicing with me you pull a long face and look ready to

cry at anything! "I miss the little house, Louis. I am an old woman, and change confuses me. I was never meant for p grand lady. What do I want with all the silver and fine furniture? Simple things please me -the sanded floors and plain chairs and tables. If you would only let me be happy my own way!"

But Louis, secretly touched by the appeal, flung away angrily, and Pere Julien from his porch heard him a moment later quarrelling with the workmen.

Andre Laval, sauntering down the road, paused to exchange greetings with the priest. After a little desultory chat be glupped significantly across the way. "There is trouble yonder," he said.

"I fear so," said the priest.
"Well, what can you expect. Father,
when the man is a fool and the woman an angel? She should give him as good as he sends—rough word for rough word, folly for folly! Then we would see Mon-sieur open his eyes. But these good women—they shut the door of their own happiness and then lament that life has

treated them hardly."
"No, Andre, that is not quite just. Rough word for rough word, folly for folly, would bring misery, not happiness. Madame alone: leave her to her own She will bring Louis to his senses

So Madame had herself thought at first; but as time went on, revealing each day new extravagances in her husband, she began to lose heart. Her mouth dropped at the corners, her figure stooped slightly, Her mouth drooped and her beautiful eyes were full of brooding sadness. Louis saw it with rising

'One would think," he exclaimed one day, "I was trying to werry you instead of doing all I can to please you."

"If you had wished to ple, se me, Louis you would have left things as they were This fine house, the grand carriage and St w chining horses, are not for me. I am only seriferary plain old woman."

Wush! ' he interrupted rudely. am tired of hearing that; we are as good as anybody now we have piency of

She looked at him sadly, and a deep cilence fell between them. Then after awhile Madame remarked timidly He said Julien was here to-day fever is very bad at Coulee Crouche and they are in sore need of nusses. I told him

I would go to them for a time."
"You did!" he cried, throwing out his hand angrily. "Well, learn this once and for always-that I am master here, and neither you nor any petticoated priest

shall have the say so!"
By fatal mischance, just as Louis threw out his hand to emphasize his speech. Madame leaned toward him, to receive blow from his cleached fist The next moment she started up, her eyes flashing magnificently. "Did you mean that?" "Would you beat me into submis-

Lasia Pierre was as horrified as she when he accidentally struck her, but some demon of pride took possession of him and instead of manfully owning to a mistake to her passionate question he answered sullenly: "It is well for you to know that

I mean to be obeyed."
"No!" she answered, and her voice was deep and sad, "you have lost the right to Perre, I have suffered and said nothing:

but the law has remedies for violence and cruelty, and to the law I shall appeal." Louis Pietre heard her in dismay, "You would leave me?" he gasped.

"You have made it Impossible for me

She turned to the door. Even then Fing to the out k as she was, any signs of resentance from him would have night her back; but he was too overwhelmed by amazement and shame at the sudden turn in affairs to do anything 6.but stare after her helplessly. It was only when the last echo of her Sootsteps

et glimps of her cottonade gown disap-

her applies with of hesitation, sear ou for dear hes, that t ess of what had happe full cons rushed over him. Then with a cry of unutterable grief he threw himself downward on his bed: "Mon Dieu, Mon Dieu; What have I done? What shall I do

without her?"

Meanwhile Madame, with spinning brain and fast-throbbing heart, had has-tened across the fields to Monsieur Grand's. Pere Julien called to her as she passed his house, but she hurried on blindly. This was no case for priestly counsel; only the law would help help now. Freedom—peace of heart and mind were what she craved and what the law could give her by separating her from husband who ill-treated her! The pent ur agony of the past we weeks tingled from head to foot with shame with womanly indignation. The blow on her cheek hurt her no more than the blow to her pride.

When she reached Monsieur Grand's night had fallen and the plantation house was ablaze with light. The young people were entertaining and the servant who let her in seemed doubtful it

want who let her in seemed doubtful I his master would see her.
"Tell him it is Madame Pierre," she bade him. "He will surely see me then.'
And a few minutes later the planter who was lawyer as well, arrived. He was in evening dress and wore a rose in his buttonhole. From the rooms behind came the notes of a violin and the murmur of young voices. The contrast be-tween this careless galety and her own anguish hurt Madame sorely,

anguish hurt Madame sorely.

"Madame Louis Pierre, welcome!"
cried Monsieur Grand cordially. "How
are you and that good husband of yours,
and what brings you here at this hour?" "I am in trouble. Monsieur, and need our help. Can I see you alone?"

Thinking it was some trivial annoy ance that a word could set right, he led the way to his study, but when the woman poured out her story with quivering lips and shaking voice his face grew grave and anxious. He liked the old couple sincerely; he had known them from boyhood, and this terrible misun-derstanding in the twilight of their days was hard to explain. He said as much to Madame, who answered bitterly: "It was the money, Monsieur; Antoine Girot's legacy! He knew it would breed trouble between us and he was right. We have not known one peaceful hour

since it came. Monsieur Grand had her interests s sincerely at heart that he argued earnestly against divorce, hoping that after reflection it would not be wanted, but Madame, who had borne so much, seemed to have suddenly reached the limit of endurance.
"I cannot beer it," she moanel.

must be free. The law must help me."
"The law can help you, Madame, but

are you sure that this move is for your best happiness?"
"Mon Dieu! You know not what I have suffered, what women are made to

"Very well, I will see to the applica-tion being made out. It will take time

Where shall I see you?"
"At Coulee Croche, Monsieur. There is death and suffering there, and I go to help them. It is all I can do, and perhaps," bitterly, "I may take the fever and die."

After a few words of kindly advice and encouragement, Monsleur Grand showed his visitor to the door. As she passed through the hall, a girl in white, with roses nodding on her breast, went by laughing and talking with a man. Their faces were full of gladness.

"Poor thing!" thought Madame as she stumbled through the darkness. "Poor, young thing! I wonder if he will ever

"What a sad face that old woman had," said the girl to her companion later. "I can't get it out of my mind. She looked as if she had received a death

Madame Pierre looked at the doctor besecchingly. "No hope!" she repeated. "Ah, monsieur, try and save him; he has learned to know me. He calls me granmere. He is like the little child I lost long ago!"

1 7 one doctor standard dadame. The fever has my we can do nothing."
The fever has been do nothing."
The fever has been do nothing. The fever has been do nothing the fever has been do nothing. The fever has been do nothing the fever has been do

helped me!" she sobbed. "The touch of your little hands, the love in your pretty eyes have saved me from madness dur-ing these wretched weeks. Fortunate ing these wretched weeks. Fortunate little one, to go so young, before the world can bruise and hurt you. Sleep well, dream your innocent dreams. Life can never wake you from them to pain and bitterness."

An hour later one of the nurses knocked at Madame's door to say that a clerk from Monsieur Grand's was waiting to see her. Madame rose mechanically; child had died in her arms a short while before, and it seemed to her that nothing mattered very much now

The clerk, a dapper young fellow, much impressed with his own importance, was awed into unwonted defer-ence when Madame Louis Pierre entered. He had expected something very difa ferent. This grave old woman with the worn face and beautiful, sad eyes, touched him oddly. In a few words he explained the meaning of the document he had brought; showed her where to sign her name. Then drawing the ink towards her said: "Perhaps you would like to think it over awhile," and quietly left

Madame sat staring at the paper dully. Once she picked it up, but after reading a few words thrust it from her. What a nitiful, sad world it was! So brief ye so brimmed with trouble! Poor Louis, he had loved her once and until Antoine's

She bent and picked up the pen; the memory of her wrongs swept back to

She was about to sign when with a deep sigh she paused again. The recent scene in the death chamber had softened her. Another night returned to her, tearing a her heart strings, a night when she and Louis had bowed together over the lifeess form of their only child.

The pen dropped from her hand, her seld fell forward on her arms.

"Sylvanie," said a broken voice in her

ear, "Sylvanie, my dear wife!"
She raised her head. Louis Pierre was at her side holding out his hands to her. "Sylvanie, say you will forgive me? The blow I struck I never meant to give! I was too proud to say so, but I tell you now. I have been a fool, a madman. You asked me once why Antoine left his money to me. Because he meant to bring us trouble and he knew if he left it to you; if it were yours, no harm would come, but that in my hands he placed a tool to des-

roy our life's happiness." She looked at him earnestly, noting that he fine coat and shining hat were gone that he wore his old clothes and rimmed straw as he had been accusomed to.

"Come back to me, Sylvanie! told me. Monsieur Grand and Pere Julien that you meant to divorce me; that life with me was more than you could bear The thought made me drunk with misery I have been like one insane, but to-night all at once, the madness seemed to leave me; something whispered: 'Go to her, be a man, say you are sorry; that you will make amends. Beg her to forgive you. She is gentle and good and will have pity.' So I came. An hour ago I stood without your window and saw you weeping over the dead child. Ah. Sylvanie those tears, they were not for me, but they fell upon my heart, melting its hardness wiping it clean of its rony, and making me understand what a precious thing you love was. Once, long ago, we wept gether over a little child. By the memory of that dear little one, of the love you once bore me, by the memory of the happy days I beg you to forgive me and take me to your heart once more!"

Feeling had given the awkward Louis eloquence, and every word as it fell from his lips was like balm to his wife's aching heart. She turned to him impulsively. "I love you. Louis — 'et us try and forget ogether!

Pere Julien, passing the door at that moment, moved on with moistened eyes. The husband and wife were in each other's arms.—"Detroit Free Press."

There's SECURITY in

IVER

PILLS

THE ORPHANS

(By WALTER EMANUEL). Opposites are said to get on best gether. The pity was that Herbert Guy Campbell did not know this. suredly there were never two brothers more different; it was a matter of com-mon talk. One found it hard to believe they were children of the same parents, so entirely were they out of sympathy with one another. "Introduce your frien to me," said a lady to Guy one day. "H is not my friend, he is my brother," answered Guy. That perhaps summed up the situation neatly. They differed in everything—appearance, manners, tastes. At the time of which I am writing Herbert was twenty-two, Guy twenty-one. Herbert was pale, thin in the body, and long-faced. Guy, on the other hand, was well set up and fresh-complexioned Herbert made a capital mourner, while Guy spoilt funerals by his ruddiness. Guy was always correctly dressed. Herbert never. This last, by the bye, was the one failing of Herbert's which Guy found it most difficult to forgive. To proceed: Guy's manner was breezy, Herbert's polite even to greasiness. bert was a teetotaller and vegetarian, Guy a distinguished football-player. Guy was generous, Herbert a philanthropist Guy was healthy, Herbert religious. The elder brother even helped at Sunday-schools, and at one time sang in a choir. It is not for me to say which of the two I preferred. Rightly or wrongly, Guy was the more popular. That is to say, among friends of the family. Herbert, I believe, had a great following among his social and mental inferiors. He founded several societies and debating clubs for poor lads, and, I have heard was looked up to a great deal down there—was, among these people, quite a little god in his way. His younger brother's criticisms must have chafed him the more on this account, though he had a habit of listening to them without retort-which (and perhaps he knew it) would rile Guy more than anything. Guy's motto, on the other hand, was, If a man offers you his cheek, cheek him

Already when youngsters the difference had made itself marked. Herbert would generally be top of his class, while was the most popular boy in the school. It was regrettable that their mother should have been taken from them when they were quite young. A mother's ir fluence might have altered things. Their father never troubled much about them in his lifetime. On his death, about two years before, he had left them the fine house in Queensborough Crescent on condition that they lived together until mar-

That is how they came to be under the same roof. But for this they certainly would have separated.

It had, however, the effect of giving a

matrimonial bent to their thoughts, for ach resolved that, to be guit of the other. he would marry as soon as possible. And so it came that they ultimately found a point as to which they were both in agreement, which led to more violent disagreement than had anything for, as luck would have it, one and the same damsel found favor in the eyes of both. It was really unfortunate.

As the two never paid visits togethe and seldom spoke to one another, it was some time before they made the dis-covery. It came out quite by accident At dinner one evening Guy remarked that he was going to the Empire, and Herbert asked him why he did not marry Guy failed to see what that had to do with Herbert, but as a matter of fact he would not mind telling him he was thinking of taking the plunge. "And it is a girl I believe you know. I've only got to lift my little finger and she'll have ne. It's little Mabel Chatsworth.' Herbert turned crimson.

You look very ill all of a sudden,

aid Guy.
"Oh, it's nothing," said Herbert. "You re not engaged, of course?
"No. Why?"

"Oh, only curiosity."

"That's a lie."

"You are polite." "What made you color up?"

No answer. Surely you haven't - but no, it's too ridiculous: she wouldn't look at you. You haven't been having the impertinence to

make love to her? "I have a very high opinion of Miss Chatsworth, and I have reason to believe that, like everyone else but you, she has

the same opinion of me." Great Scott! A mug like you! What confounded cheek!"

"And as for cheek, if there is any cheek in the matter, it is on your part - your daring to aspire to her."
"What d'you mean?"

"A man of your morals."
"You fool!"

In justice to Guy, I would here saythough I have no wish to rob Guy of the reader's sympathies — that Herbert had a very exaggerated idea of his brother's wickedness. He had really no reason to

"You fool!" repeated Guy. "You just drop that, you precious saint, You know you are only good yourself because you are frightened of the expense of being

"Thank you."

A short silence.

be so jealous.

"You really mean to say you are going to propose to Mabel?" blurted out Guy. "Certainly-as you ask it."

"Good heavens! You must please exning, for instance! "You managed that forced laugh very

"You seem . 9 thou out well. Have you been s

re often?" "I have frequently visited Miss worth, and with the approbation of her mother, who has always been present."
Guy thought for a minute and resolved to try diplomacy.
"I suppose you know marriage is a pretty expensive business," he said.

"It need not be." "So you are going to do the whole thing meanly, are you?" he burst out. . . "But what confounded cheek your having anything to do with her at all! Why

don't you marry one of your own Bible Christians, or whatever you call 'em! Not that Mabel would have you, though." "That's all right, then. As she won't have me, why excite yourself? I happen to differ. We'll let the matter drop be-

fore one of us gets angry." "No, we won't. You're not going to have her, I am."

"You? Why, you are not fit to black her boots.'

Guy clenched his fists, and Herbert hought he would be going. It was some time since Guy had actually hit his brother. As he was strong, so he was merci-ful—as a rule. But Herbert had once

begun to quote Scripture to him
"Oh, I'm not fit to black her boots, ain't I? Well, if you are not very careful, you will find I am fit enough to black your eye." The little sally pleased Guy, and he unclenched his fists.

"This is carrying out our father's last wish that we should live together in amity, isn't it?" remarked Herbert, his hand still on the door-handle.

"I do live in amity; it's you who don't," retorted Guy. Which was showy but "All the same, I suppose it is some-

thing that such a pure thought as marriage should have entered your head.' "Now look here, you just drop your pi, rot, because I won't have it. Take your plaster face away, do. It gives me indi-gestion, you—you potted missionary!"

So Herbert went. The man with the strong right arm generally has the last

word in an argument.

The next day, it so chanced, was the Chatsworths' "At Home" day, and at three o'clock punctually Guy made his appearance in the hall even better groomed than usual. He began to brush a hat. Two minutes later the study door opened and Herbert emerged and then had made an attempt to smarten himself up by means of a bright scarlet tie. The by means of a bright scarlet tie. The race for the bride was evidently about

Guy scowled at his brother. "Where are you off to?" asked Herbert plea-santly, as though nothing had happened on the previous day.

Find out!" "Oh, I'm going there as well."

"Yes.

"Right. Only I may as well tell you, for the sake of the good name of our family, that people do not propose at 'At

"Thank you, but who said I was going to propose?" asked Herbert, and he reached up to the rack for his hat. He took one down, looked inside it, and put it back again. Then he watched Guy brushing his. Guy was taking some trouble over it. Herbert smiled. ore Guy brushed, the more Herbert miled. When Guy had quite finished, Herbert said : "Really, that was nice of you, Guy, to brush my hat." Guy looked at it, tried it on, found it was Herbert's, and then threw it with great force to the end of the passage. It was indefensible of him. "What right have you to a decent hat, you smug-faced lapdog!" he cried. "That's just Christian not to tell me before." "That's just like a he took his own hat from the rack and strode out of the house.

It was an inauspicious beginning.

Herbert, smiling a little less, picked up his injured headgear, knocked it into shape, and hurried after Guy.

He found him on the Chatsworths door-step. A struggle would have been ridiculous, so Guy merely turned his back on his brather. The two were announced together and shown into the There was no one there drawing room. out Mabel and a little bounder named Stutchberry. Stutchberry had been at school with Herbert and Guy - had, in fact, been Guy's fag, and was altogether an absurd little person. Mabel (who looked prettier than ever) made no disguise of the fact that she was pleased see the brethren.

"Now this is nice." she said, "and fancy you two coming together!'

"We didn't come together; we met out-

side," explained Guy.
"Oh, well, you must let me introduce
you to one another." Then — "Mr Guy Campbell, Mr Herbert Campbell; Mr together," she declared. It was a very silly joke.

Then Stutchberry - who was always bad form—said, "Well, fancy meeting you here, Tubby and Freak-face!" Those had been their nicknames at school, but there was no need to have mentioned it. Then Mabel looked at Stutchberry and Stutchberry looked at Mabel; and Mabel

said, "Shall we tell them?" and Stutchberry said "Yes."
"Well," and Mabel mysteriously, "you two and Stutchberry will have to be

Be Sure they are

Absolutely Cure

BILIOUSNESS.

INDIGESTION.

DIZZINESS.

They TOUCH the LIVER

SALLOW SKIN.

CONSTIPATION

SICK HEADACHE. TORPID LIVER.

FURRED TONGUE.

They got outside. The common disaster ed to draw them together for a mo . "Damn!" said Guy. "Dash!" said Herbert.

the Happy Home,-"Westminster Bud-

THE FACE IN THE MIRROR.

By BERTHA ESTERBROOKE GOODIER (In the "Detroit Free Press.")

It was just a week before Hallowe'en and great was the excitement that reigned throughout the little village of Fairport. That there must be a celebration on this most witching of nights it was But just what sort of an affair should it be? Here was a very vexing

For you know, girls, it must be some thing entirely new," declared Elsie Vale, in a tone that admitted no contradiction "We've had candy-pulls, sheets and pillowcase parties, ghost walks and hard time socials till you can't rest. Can't somebody suggest something original? appealing to the little circle of schoolmates gathered about, each pretty head auzzling over the problem. Truly there seemed to be, as a wise man once said, nothing new under the sun.

Therefore, to Billy-jolly, freckled-faced little Billy Knowles-they came, laid their burden on his shoulders, which were big and broad in spite of his small stature; and Billy it was, who af-ter a moment's deep study, laid out a so denghtful that his heavers clapped their hands for joy and assure I him in one leeath: "Billy, you're just the best old fellow! Come on now, tell us all -everything. In your father's barn you say? What fun!"

"You see," explained Billy, "the old shack's the very place. Trim her up with red and yellow leaves, jack-o'-lanrns. and-

And then followed a brief but glowing ming of frolics to come that made the rls and boys cry out again and again What fun!'

"But, oh, girls," Elsie's pretty face had own suddenly grave. "I almost for-ot Edith. How can we be planning h a good time when perhaps she may ot feel like joining in?"

"Couldn't we persuade her to come this rce?" asked gentle Mary Lee. Billy

"Come-why shouldn't she?" eyed the little circle sternly. "Because Harry must rush off to find the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, and then forget to write home as often as he fret he self into a shadow. I tell you Harry'll turn turn up all right. He's just a little down on his luck, and hates admit it. What fellow wouldn't?"

Well, I'm sure, it's very thoughtless of him," answered Elsie. Why, Edith stands beside the gate for hours at a time watching for the mail to come from the She grows paler and thinner every day. Girls, she must come to our Hallowe'en party. That's settled! It'l brighten her up wonderfully once she's into the fun. Why, we'll simply carry her there if she won't have it any other

And perhaps because this very threat seemed likely to be caried out Edith North finally consented to their pleading, and the following Saturday, when they all went into the woods to gather the flaming autumn leaves the vagrant color came back to her pale cheeks, and her laugh rang out as merry as any, though a note of sadness would creep in as she thought that last year Harry had made a crown of richest golden maple leaves and, placing it upon her fair hair, had named her "the very girl of all." The tears would come creeping to her blue eyes as she remembered the weary stretch of frozen miles that parted them now. Harry North had been among the first of that great army of adventurous youths to rush madly toward the region of the Klondike, their blood fired by marvellous tales of fortunes turned over with a miner's pick. At first his letters home had been filled with glowing descriptions of this strange new land of promise, with assurances that his "strike" must come very soon. Now they had ceased altogether, and the hearts at home were very sad, while a terrible often filled the little sister: What if Harry never came home again?

"Well," Billy breathed a deep sigh of satisfaction as he stood back to view the effect of the finishing touches, which he, as host on Hallowe'en night had put to the place of revelry. "It was heaps of work, but I guess it's worth the trouble.

With its huge rafters half hidden beeath branches of autumn leaves.

20 Car C ons hung with golden corn, and goblin heads peering from er, the old barn was truly, as

every dorner, the old barn was truly, as Billy had said, "scrumptious." "Gu'ss I'll go outside now and look down the road. Some of them ought to be here soon," observed the host to himself, and, acting upon his own sugges-tion, he stepped through the wide doorway and out into the clear Octobe Yes, there was someone coming. That his quick eye saw at once, and he opened his lips to shout in greeting, then closed them again tightly, as the dark outline crept into the shadow, if the barn

"Well, I like that!" muttered Billy.
"He's going to look in at the window."
This seemed to be the intruder's intention for, climbing cautiously on a nile of boards just outside, he drew himself up to the level of the sill. The next moment a hand gripped his coat collar, and the valiant Billy demanded in a voice to awe the most hardened burglar "Well, sir, what are you doing here"

"Just looking inside, Billy," came in a familiar voice, as the "burglar" twisted himself free. "Don't you think that's a rather rough way to treat an old

"Harry!" gasped Billy, "or is it your

"Oh, I'm here in the flesh, if you haven't choked the life out of me," answered Harry North, for it was indeed

"But I thought you were in Dawson City! Have you made your fortune so

In the next breath Billy regretted the thoughtless question, even though he could not see the quick flush that mantled the other boy's cheek. Impulively he changed the subject. "Say, never mind, old man. We can't all strike a gold mine, and now you're home again everything will be all right. Why! Come to think of it, you're just in time for the Hallowe'en doings. It'll be a surprise party, too, when they see who's here."

"But, Billy, I couldn't let them see he like this. I've a little money in my me like this. pocket-I didn't earn it in mining, but waiting on the table in a restaurant in The confession came hard. Dawson. "I've walked many a mile to save rail-road fares, and must look like a tramp."

"Nonsense!" said Billy, stoutly. Then, s a sudden thought flashed into his ind, "the very thing! I'll tell you all about it. Come on in. No backing out now." And, in spite of protests, Billy dragged the unexpected guest through

he great door.

The frolic on that Hallowe'en night was the greatest of successes, and the life of the party was Billy Knowles. He had a word, a laugh, for each and all. He bobbed for apples so far into the tub water that he came up gurgling and wrinkling his funny nose till the merry-makers screamed with laughter. He was consumed with mock despair on learning through the medium of popping chestnuts, that he would never wed. He was maddest of the mad, the gayest of the gay, and when the witching bour of midnight was at hand, and the supreme test of all was to be made, he hovered about with such an air of suppressed excitement that Jim Gardener questioned: "What's the matter with you, anyhow, Bill? You act as though you were going to see your best fellow in the mirror. This game is for the girls. You're not in it at all."

Grandmother Knowles knew well that to proceed downstairs was the proper way, yet because this old barn had no cellar at all, she cheerily mounted the difficulty. "Why, back upstairs, of course, dearies. Land knows, the loft's spooky enough.

It certainly did look "spooky" trembling candidates assembled at the foot of the steps, each fearing to take the lead. Perhaps but for the laughing nods exchanged between the boys, this test might have been given up, but little Elsa Clark, the bravest of all, sprang forward for all the world like a commander cheering on his troops. "Come on, girls -I'll go first," she laughed. "Don't let them think we're afraid. What's in this old barn to hurt us? Here, give me the candle—now the mirror. I'll have a glimpse at my fate, and I hope he's hand

That started it, though, truth to tell, the test was not very successful; indeed, nothing of any importance happened till Edith, whose turn came last of all, stood on the top-most step, the dim light of her flickering candle shining down to them through the square opening in the ceil They had just called to her, "Come on down, Edith. It's no use. going to have a glimpse of their fate to-night" when in that instant their laughter was changed to fright, for they heard a sudden cry from above, and then the strangest half-joyful, half-sobbing, sound and the glad words: "Oh, my best fellow! My best fellow's come home to

It was all Billy could do to keep the startled merry-makers from swarming up the stairs, but he mounted several steps, and whispered excitedly: "Don't rush up and spoil it all. She'll bring him down in a minute. It's all right— -" and here the great secret was out-"Harry."

"Harry" they cried with one voice. At that moment, brother and sister came hand in hand down into their midst, Edith's face was shining with a great joy, and surely in those next moments when his old school-friends gathered about, clasping his hands and slapping his shoulder so heartily, all the dangers of the weary journey faded from Harry North's mind, and he realised for all time that "home-keeping hearts are

The Hun ONL

The wisest men will gladly bold or From wit and mirth, surcease from sorrow

Stella: Who gave the bride away? Her father? sella: No, her little brother; he told everyining

Artist: I should like to paint your daughter's face. Mrs Newlyrich: Her maid does it satis factorily now, thank you.

Friend: Was he secretary or treasurer of the company? Shareholder: Well, they supposed he was only secretary until after he had gone.

Sharpe: That was rather a disreputable man you spoke to. Cadley: That was my brother. Sharpe: Beg pardon. I might have known that.

A schoolboy, when asked to describe the mar-riage customs of the Greeks , replied that they only married one wife, a system that was called

Young Mistress: Mary, I should be delighted if I had as much hair as you. Up-to-date Ser-vant: Well, mum, yer can borrer it any time

A jolly-looking Irishman was saluted with the remark: Tim, your house has blown away.
"'Deed it's not," said Tim, "for I've the key
in my pocket."

Bacon: I suppose, like most women, your wife wants the earth? Egbert: Hess, yes, but I have learned that she doesn't want it on her

Boots: What time shall I call you, sir? Visi-tor: Don't trouble; I wake regularly at eight o'clock. Boots: Then would you mind calling me at eight-thirty.

Dr Bill (meeting former patient): Ah, good morning, Mr Jones. How are you feeling this morning? Mr Jones: Doctor, does it cost any-thing if I tell you? Mary: Those two people in the motor over there seem to get on very well together; I won-der if they are married? Fay: Probably, dear,

but not to each other. Child: Oh, mother, stop: I want to look at that man just run over by the motor-car. Mother: Come along, do. There will be another presently a little later ou.

The New Boarder: Why does the landlady persist in burning the sausages black every morning? The Old Timer: Don't you know. She

is in mourning for her dog Thomson: The doctor said I could have one glass of beer a day, Johnson: And you are aboying orders? Thomson: Yes; but I'm dve

Clarence: Why do you say the wedding was patriotic? Algerson: Well, the bride was red, the groom was white, and her father, who had all the bills to pay, was blue.

weeks ahead of my allowance

She: Arthur, I showed papa that poem you wrote about mo He; And was he pleased She: Yes. He said that he was satisfied how that at least you are not a poet.

Johnny: Granding, I wish you'd give me some cake. Mother: Johnny, didn't I tell you dot to sak your granding for cake? Johnny: I didn't ask for anything; I'm just wishing.

"I don't believe bachelors have any hearts," she said. "Why, we're just the men who do have them," he replied. "Why is that," she asked. "Because we haven't lost them."

Unwelcome Suitor: That's a lovely song. It always carries me away. She: If I had known how much pleasure it could give both of us I would have sung it earlier in the evening.

Dr Ford: May I ask why this refusal? Miss Millions: Certminly, doctor. You know my sis-ter married a lawyer, so if I expect to get any of papa's money I must marry a lawyer, too

First Sportsman: I believe you went shooting with young Green last week. Had you thy luck? Second Sportsman: Splendid luck. Got back alive. It is more than I expected at one

Mr Totterly: Could you marry a very old man with a good deal of money, if he told you frankly how old he was and how much he was worth? Miss Timely: How much is he worth?

"Hallo, Tom, where did you get that black eye?" "Oh, it was only a lovers' quarrel." "Lovers' quarrel? Why, your lady love didn't give you that, did she?" "Oh, no; it was her

"Oh, John," exclaimed the proud mother, as her husband came wearily up the front steps, or-walking at night." Good," exclaimed

Editor (to artist): I refused this drawing a year ago. Why do you bring it to me again? Artist: I thought that you would have had more experience by this time, and know a good

"Why is Harkins rushing about so excit-edly?" "Why, he says his baby is financially embarrassed.", "Get away. How could a baby be financially embarrassed?" "Oh, he swal-lowed a sixpance, you know." lowed a sixpence, you know.

A Scotsman in a Parisian restaurant, after reading the menu, called for a grilled steak.

"Out, monsteur," replied the waiter. "No, ye fuls, no a wee yis, the biggest ye've got in the shop," retorted the Scot.

A certain farmer engaged an internet of the shop, " retorted the Scot."

Colonel (to prisoner): The sergeant complains that you used abustve language to your superior officer. Prisonor: Plaze, surr. I never abused him at all. All I said was, "Sergeant," says I, "some of us ought to be in a menagerie."

Betty: So Maud is engaged? Well I'm for the man. She doesn't know the first thing about keeping house. Bessle: Oh, yes, she does, Betty: I'd like to know what. Bessle: The first thing is to get a man to keep house for.

Mrs Krotch (to servant): So you're deter-mined to leave, eh? I suppose you'll be ask-ing me for a reference? Mary: Oh, no, mum; Oi won't naed it. The lady Oi'm going to knows you, an' she knows Oi've b

"How do you account for the fact," asked the doctor, "as shown by actual investigation, that thirty-two out of every hundred criminals in the country are left-handed?" "That's easily accounted for," said the professor; "the other sixty-eight are right-handed,"

He had come upon her dozing in a ham-mock, and when she woke up she accused him of stealing a kiss. "Well," he said, "I will admit that the temptation was too strong to be resisted. I did steal one little kiss." "One?" she exclaimed, indignantly, "Why, I counted eight before I woke up."

"My dear," said Mr A. to his better haif, "I see by the 'News' that the output of coal in this country will become exhausted in less than one hundred years." "Losh me!" exclaimed Mrs A., "what will people do then for fire?" "Burn gas cinders, ma," replied Wee Jamie, their five-year-old son and heir.

A Yankee brought his Irish friend to see the great Falls of Ningara. "I guess that's a grand sight; nothing like it to be seen in your country, boasted the Yankee. "What's a fine sight?" asked the Irishman. "Why, that mighty stream of water falling into the depths below!" exclaimed the American, netticd at Pat's dulnass. "And what's to hinder it?" asked Fat.

A lady bought some eggs at a grocer's shop, and found several bad ones among them. She took them back, when the shepkeeper informed her that the eggs had made a long journey before he got them. "They are Armanian eggs," he added. "Armanian eggs!" exclaimed the lady with an expressive sniff. "I should say they were Armenian atrocities."

The Magistrate: You plead an alibi, but the prosecuter swears that he recognises you as the man who broke into his house. What have you say? The Prisoner: Sure, yer Worship, 'e's not telling the truth. In the first place, o'w could 'e reckernise me when he 'ad 'is 'ead under the bedclothing all the time, the spalpeen?

Hugh Maxwell was beadle in an Ayrshire parish. Like many of his class, he was a noted wit, and his pithy saying lost nothing in point from the marked stammer in his speech. The parish bell hung in the fork of a large tree at some distance from the church, and one Sunday while Hugh was ringing for the morning service, the tongue dropped out and narrowly escaped his head. Looking up in diaguat, he broke out: "W-w-weel, my wumman, I've r-r-rung ye noo i-f-four mair th-than f-f-fifty year, b-b-but th-this is the f-first t-t-time ye've p-p-pitten oot yer t-t-tongue at me."

Sandy Smith obtained a situation in Liverpool, and prior to obtaining a house in the seaport town his wife and he went into lodgings for some time. Mrs Smith was fond of teiling the iandiady about her "freen's" and relations in Scotland, and was in the habit of siwsys calling them by their first name. The landiady being a proud kind of dame, considered the frequent use of the Christian name as impolite, and asked if she went to Scotland would the people there have the audacity to address her husband simply as John? "Na, na," was the reply, "they wadna ca' him John; they'd just on his Jock."

John; they'd just ca his Jock."

No more ardent golfer than Mr B— lives, nor is there a more irascible old man when he foozles. When this happens he usually falls upon one of the speciators. Congquently when, the other day, he badly bunkered while playing on Luadin Links, all his companions held their breath, for an eminent divine was a member of the party. Mr B— made his stroke, but only dug up a piece of turf, and loshed around for some one to blame. No one had stirred, so, baulked in that direction, he glared round the horizon, and finally burst out: "How the deuce do you expect a man to play decent golf on these links with all those beastly ships passing up and down the Firth."

ing up and down the Firth?"

A citizen in a small village was asked to take the office of elder in the kirk. He was reluctant to accept the boner, until a wag whispered to him that if he became an elder he would get £5 and a pair of trousers at the end of the year. Time passed away, and when the promised garment did not appear the elder went to the minister and said: "I haven't got the breeks yet." What breeks?" said the minister. The elder explained, and the minister smiled, declaring that the promise was only a silly joke. The elder expressed great disappointment about the trousers, and was turning away, when the minister remarked: "You seem to care more about the breeks than you do about the money." "Ay, ay," repited the elder, "I just helped mysel' to the five pound frace the plate."

NO TIGHT LACING.

A certain farmer engaged an Irishman for the harvest. One day he was sent to fork sheaves to another man building a stack. One of the first sheaves Pat litted collapsed, the binding baving broken. "Hallo, Pat," said the builder, "that one's fainted." "Well, sure," replied Pat, "it's not wid toight lacing, annyway."

THE TEACHER'S MISTAKE.

A Sunday School teacher not long ago asked his scholars to name the weapon with which Samson killed so many Philistines. The boys hesitated for a moment, when the teacher, tryings to prompt them, pointed to his jaw, and said—"What's this?" A light seemed to break on one of the scholars, who, looking round the class triumphantly, suddenly exclaimed; "I know; the jawbone of an ass."

SHE WOULD DO WORSE

A man whose wife had quarrelled with him and had gone to live with her mother was met by a friend, who, in apparent sympathy, accossed him thus:— Man, Jamie, this is an awfur thing that has befaren you. It's a great peetly that your wife has gone and left you."

"Deed man," quoth Jamie, "she'il dae want than that," "What want can she dae than that," "anxiously inquired his friend. She'il come back again," replied James ru-fully.

He had called on Dr Plank, the well-known physician, and reported that he was knocked out generally. As he took the prestription, he said: "Well, doctor, what du I owe you? "Ten shillings," "I'm sorry I can't pay you to-day, You won't mind waiting a while, wid you?" "No, that's all right." And, doctor, how much will this prescription "Diff". "About two and six." "Say, doctor, you couldn't lend me two and six to get it with; I'm dead broke?" "Let me look at that prescription again, said the physician. He took it and erased a line. "I had prescribed something for your nerve," he said, "but I see you don't need It."

see you don't need it."

IN PROPORTION.

He had courted a young lady for something like eighteen months. During that time the fair maid had not received very much information as to his regular wages or the extent of his savings. When he proposed she thought it was time to become practical. "Oh, but Willie," she said with some besitancy, "we can't get married unless you can earn enough to keep us with plenty of everything." "Oh, that's all right, lenny," he replied, airly, "you know i'm a blacksmith's striker." "I should like to see you at work," she pursued. "Very well, my dear, come along to-morrow," was his reply. On the following day she stood and saw him swinging the heavy sledge hammer. "And how much a week do you get, Wiltie" she asked. "Well, Jenny," he answered as he winked knowingly, "my mate there gets thirty shillings a week for using that little hammer, so you can guess what I get for swinging a heavy whopper like this."

HE DESERVED THEM.

A gentleman had a negry servant to whom he was in the babit of giving his cast-off clothes. One day the master appeared in a new point of checked trousers, which at once took the negro's eye. Thinking they were a long time in wearing out, he accidently upset the intupon them one day. In deep distress he took them to show his master, who advised him to take the inkstains out with saits of lemon. Before long he returned saying he had been unsuccessful, when his master said—"You had better try ammorta." To this the dusky youth replied, "Oh, sah! I had no need to try 'cm, on, as I'm quite sure dey'll fit." He gow them. HE DESERVED THEM.

HENCE THIS SCREED.

A Jersey cow with a crumpled born was a funny sight, as sure's you're born, when she is anded hard with one of her feet and wedged it in where the crumples met.

A fly had lit behind her ear from the swish of her tail, serene and clear, so she sales her foot and gave him a swat and tied her legs in a sailor's knot.

A dairyman found her on a farm of his, three miles north of Sheboygan, Wis. The cow lay dead and eke the fly, as the milk-man drew in wonder night quoth he: "it's the strangest sight I've seed, b'gosh [ii. notify Editor Reed," And he did, indeed, with the utmost speed, and Reed took heed, and hence this screed.

and Reed took heed, and hence this screed.

LOOKS, NOT SENSE.

Representative Richardson, of Tennesses, tells of a campaign conducted by Gov. "Bob" Taylor in that State.

Meeting for the first time a delegate from one of the castern counties to the State convention, Mr Taylor said:

"I am glad to meet you, sir. I have known your father for a good many years, but this is the first time I have had the pleasure of seeing you. I see, sir, that the son is a better looking man than the father."

"Oh, come, Governor," replied the delegate, banteringly, "you needn't try to sering that way, for I'm for Barksdille, all right, even if the old man is for you."

Gov. Taylor smiled in a reflective way, "My dear sir," he added, "I merely said I found you a better-looking man than your father.

HIS CONGREGATION.

HIS CONGREGATION.

HIS CONGREGATION.

The chapel of a northern fishing village used to depend for its services on the occasional help of the clergy of the nearest town. One very wet Sunday the clergyman who volunteered to do the duty drove over in a fly.

Toiling the chapel bell himself, he announced his arrival to the natives, but for a long time no one appeared.

At last one solitary person came in and took a sest at the very back of the chapel. The clergyman then found his surplice and conducted the service. That ended, he remarked to his audience of one that perhaps a sermon was superfluous.

WANTED ROUNDING UP.

A company of volunteers while being drilled the other night got badly mixed up. As the drill instructor was getting them into order an old shepherd who appeared to be an interested spectator was heard to say: "Ay, ay, "I'm dootin' he waudna be the waur o' a guid sheep dog."

"MY TATTIES."

An old, old farmer who was complaining terribly of a recent bad harvest, met the minister of the parish, and, as usual, held forth on his misfortunes. "Ah, yes, John," said the worthy minister, "you have good cause to complain, but you should remember that Provi-

Campaigners in HOT CLIMATES know the value of

PURE

The best pick-me-up after HEAT EXHAUSTION.

Unlike Tea and Coffee, which stimulate only, CADBURY'S COCOA both Stimulates and Nourishes.

A CHARMING ACTRESS. EXPONENT OF L'AIGLON. SHE TALKS OF HER ART.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

Miss Tittell Brune, whose impersona tion of the Duke of Reichstadt, in Ed-mond Rostand's pathetic drama, L'Aiglon, is nightly witnessed by large and delighted houses at the Princess's Theatre, was interview by a representative of "The Weekly Times." The interview took place in Miss Brune's room at the theatre just before the performance

The play hiself is a fine poetle work and is admitted to be the masterpiece of M. Rostand, which, seeing that he is the author of Cyrano de Bergerac, is praise of a very high character. But the ideas of M. Rostand reach us only as they pass through the alembic of Miss brune's mind, and it is thus that strong interest is aroused in the personality of the extress herself.

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The lady whose interpretation is thus The lady whose interpretation is thus successful was originally intended for a musical coreer, being entered when quite young at Madame Therher's Conservatorium, New York. Her voice was satisfactorily reported on, and she became Fibsequently a publi of Sanio.

But Miss Brune is well able to tell her own stay Sh. Says Service.

own stary. She says:-

"In the meantime, however, I was play-In the meantime, however, I was playing small parts in one of the leading theatres of New York, and my abilities seemed to be that way, so I finally adopted the dramatic branch of the profession. Whatever I am, I owe to my mother. She devoted herself to my interests, gave up her comforts and travelled with me constantly until her death of few years ago.

of few years ago.
"Of course, I own a great doubte hard work. Even in my smallest parts, when I was the merest beginner, I worked with all my might. And now when I am playing L'Aiglon I work, if anything, harder then even?"

"It appears,"-said our representative have the privilege of seeing it from the

"It is, Indeed. While I was playing Sunday, which you, perhaps, remember, a managed to accept invitations and pay visits, and was the recipient of very much kindness. But L'Aiglon takes avery particle of my energy. I am obliged to save myself for the evening's work. To accept such kindness as is ex-tended to me is a temptation, but I am

compelled to deny myself."

"After that, I need not ask you if L'Aiglon is your favorite role? One days not deny oneself except for one's

"Well, I think it is so now, though at first I disliked playing a boy's part. I had not done so before. The gestures, the tones, the business, had all to be learnt from the beginning and then presently they will all have to be put aside when I play another part. Eut now I think L'Aiglon is my favorite part. I must he saw Bernhardt play it in Poris-I have the Gover spent a great part of my life in Paris-may be in but I had then no intention of playing it

myself."
"You are yourself called the American

Bernhardt, are you not?"
"Oh! That is because I play Sardou's parts in America and because Bernhardt identified with Sardou in France and

"What are your coming roles?"
"Theodora, La Tosca, perhaps Camille,
Romeo and Juliet."

"Do you find a greater tax on your powers in portraying a character to which you are naturally antipathetic, such as that of Theodora?"

"That is a little difficult to answer. A character like Sunday, whom all love and commend themselves for loving is in that way an easy task. But take Theodora. She was undoubtedly a courtesan, but even for the women of her kind some excuse may be found. It is often the warmest-hearied who fall. will be a section of the audience who will refuse to listen to excuse or to hear a word in her favor. And yet, what can

truly be said should be said and heard.
"That brings me," continued Miss
Brune, "to another often canvassed quesgion, the morality of the stage itself. Mothers ask me about the temptations to which their daughters are likely to be exposed. I always answer that there may be an evil side to the stage. If so, I am very glad that I know nothing of it. But I don't think the evil is more than exists everywhere. Such as there is comes from outside; among the little stage coterie there is none. The flattering letters that

girls receive come all from the public." 'I suppose artists themselves are no affected by the glamor of the stage?"

"The 'glamor of the footlights'? No. 1 suppose not. But perhaps you mean the glamor that surrounds the hero and heroine," said Miss Brune, with the gayest of gay laughs. "Even that is not so visible to the players as to the spectator." Coming to the spectators, I find Australian audiences excellent; they are quick, sympathetic, intelligent. know-you feel that they know-the meaning of a gesture before it is quite complete. They are not afraid to express appreciation. In Sydney, I must have had 1100 or 1200 letters expressing pleasure at my work."

presentative, "like some other family players, do yo ufind yourself changing

your business actually on the stage?"
"Within certain limits acting must be spontaneous at the moment, and it is bound to change. There ce islands—I can find no other word—on which you rest can find no other word—on which you rest securely, but between those 'islands' one must act as the moment prompts. Then in the end the part will become more fixed. You will learn from experience that a little thing is right and effective, and you will nearly always do it afterwards. There is a me-chanical school of acting, in which every movement is stereotyped. It is not that movement is stereotyped. It is not that



MISS BRUNE AS L'AIGLON.

"But, as I said, I do not make spontaneity an excuse for laxity. I some-times say, I must take it quietly tonight,' but the first round or two of ap-plause fill me with determination to give all that is in me. At the matinees I hear the gentle clapping of the girls' gloved hands, and it has just the same

effect as the cheers at night.
"I never forget my work. All day
long, as I go about, I am observing and
studying human nature. Much may be
learned from the unconstrained ways of

At this moment the call boy appeared to warn Miss Brune that the play was waiting for her. She kept it still waiting long enough to say "adleu," and the interview was over.

SNAKE-BITE.

THE USE OF ALCOHOL IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED.

METHOD OF TREATMENT.

On Friday, the 6th inst., Mr Good, a resident of Ryanston, near Powlett River, Gippsland, while cutting grass on his farm, was bitten on the foot by a snake. The reptile fastened its fangs into a portion of the foot which was left exposed by a hole in the boot. He tied a ligature round his leg, the wound was sucked, and Mrs Good drove her husband owards San Remo to procure medical treatment.

On the way Mr Good was recom mended to take whisky, as an antidote to the poison, and before his arrival at San Remo the greater part of a quart of whisky had been consumed by him. He was unconscious on reaching the town, and the stomach pump had to be ap-plied to remove the alcohol. Mr Good never regained consciousness, and died wenty-four hours later.

These facts gave rise to an inquiry as to whether the use of alcohol in the case of snake-bite is beneficial or otherwise,

The indiscriminate and voluminous use of alcohol in cases of snake-bite does much more harm than good," said the chairman of the Board of Public Health. "In fact," he continued, "I should not recommend the use of alcohol in any form to a patient suffering from snake-bite.

"Spirits are not antidotes, but poisons, and when they come in contact with another poison, such as snake poison, they increase rather than diminish the intensity of the latter. The case referred to is not an isolated one tnow from my own personal experience that patients, especially in the country, have reached the surgery more under the influence of alcohol spirit than that of

NEW SATELLITE.

OBSERVATORY GETS A CABLE MESSAGE.

POSITION OF No. 6.

INTERESTING, PARTICULARS. The announcement of the discovery of an additional satellite in the solar system marks an event of more than or-dinary importance in the astronomical world, and the fact that this is the se-cond discovery of the kind made at the Lick Observatory adds further distinc-tion to what is regarded as one of the foremost Observatories in the world.

superiods gravity in more man by since that of the earth. That is to say that a stone weighing lib. here would real like 2½th, there, and a thin man weighing lost, on earth would find himself weigh-ing 25st, in Jupiter.

ing 25st. in Jupiter.

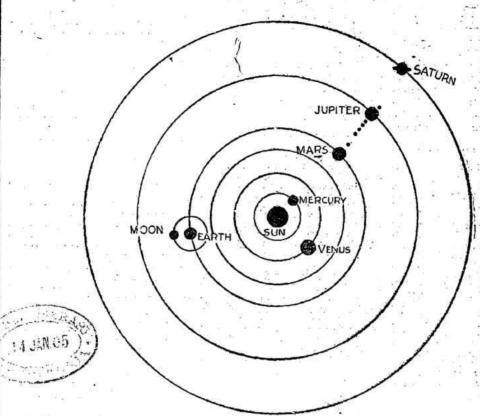
The diameter of Jupiter is about \$6,000 miles, or almost eleven times that of the earth. It gets twenty-seven times less than we get of the sun's effulgence, and a fourth of the light is of an especially dark complexion, while the force of light from the satellites is very much less than our away moon.

our own moon.

The planet Jupiter revolves round the Lick Observatory adds further distinction to what is regarded as one of the foremost Observatories in the world.

Through the courteous assistance of Mr Baracchi, of the Melbourne Observatory, we present our readers with an in-

one night. The distance of the first satellite from The distance of the first satellite from the centre of the planet is 262 million miles, and that of the tourth is 1171 millions. The diameter of the first satellite is 2400 miles, the second 2400 miles, or the size of our moon; the third is 3500 miles, and fourth 3000 miles, which was discovered September, 1852, is extremely small, and is so near Jupifer that it is difficult to be seen, except by the aid of the most powerful telescope. It is distant 112,000 miles from the centre of the



THE SOLAR SYSTEM

teresting diagram, showing the position of Jupiter in the Solar System, and the relative distances of the six satellites from the planet. A diagram of the latter was rendered possible by the oppor-tune arrival of the cable from the Lick Observatory, stating the position in the

of this planet. Jupiter, which is in a temperature not much short of incandescence, is hardly solidified, so it is barely worth mentioning that there is no individual there to complain of the unconscionably long period of the annual

Jupiter'

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER.

heavens of the astronomical stranger, years old here would be but six and a and our diagram is the first illustrating half according to the annual revolution the subject published in Australia.

THE LARGEST PLANET. Jupiter is the largest of the planets which are seen on the diagram, and is being but 92 million miles distant from

are necessary, strong coffee should be given to the patient, and on no account

The four satellites of Jupiter which were discovered by Gallileo in 1610 were 493 million miles from the sun, the earth called the first, second, third and fourth, according to their distance from the

planet, around which it revolves hours 57 minutes.

The sixth satellite, according to a message received at the Observator day, is distant 45 minutes from centre of the planet, and thus a long way the farthest moved. It is a very minute of being in the 14th magnitude, and near the limits of actual visibility. has been discovered by aid of the C ley reflector by Professor Perrine, of Lick University, who is widely know astronomical circles, and the discov marks an achievement which will hailed with greatest interest by sci ists the world over.

"The orbits of all the satellites almost circular, and lie almost in plane of Jupiter's equator," observed Baracchi to our representative. see the orbits here edgeways, and that straight line."

should he or she be allowed to slumber. The patient should be kept awake at all hazards, until the physician arrives. In some cases where the patient shows signs of fainting a little spirit might be THE FIRST DONKEY. sparingly given.

"It is a common belief that alcohol, in es of snake-bite is benefi is not the case, and the event at San Remo shows that before the snake poison can be combated the alcohol poisor must first be removed or diminished.

"What treatment should be recom mended?" asked "The Weekly Times" representative.

"The first thing to be done is to fix a ligature immediately above the puncture Then a physician of surgeon should be sent for. A second ligature should also be affixed some little distance chove the first, in such a position as to stop the flow of blood towards the hear tion of the body bitten should then be scarified, or the piece cut out. The would should be cleansed with Condy's fluid, or chloride of lime, and every efould be made to get the poison out

of the flesh. "The sucking of the wound is good, but care must be taken that the person who performs the operation is free from cuts on the lips, and that no blood from the affected wound is swallowed. Strychrine, or any other antidote, should not, in my ppinion, be administered by a layman These should only be given under the direction of a medical man."

"How should the patient be nourished during the time he is under the influence of the snake poison?". --

Well, the chances are that he would

that a sufferer from snake-bite can retain

give him anything he asked for. Almost any food can be g'ven, but it is rarely

STOCKS AND TREADMILL

AN OLD COLONIST'S REMINIS-

Mr P. Reid, of Mitchell street, Bairnsdale, writes:- 'In your issue of the 7th inst. I notice an article headed "Donkeys on St. Kilda Beach," in which it is stated that the late Mr John Thoma Smith, the second Mayor of Melbourne prided himself on the fact that he latro duced the first donkey into Victoria. Years before he imported his donker (about 1842) a Mr Joseph Fog, a baker i Queen street, had a small donkey run-

ning in his baker's cart. "About the same time (1842) a Mr Wat son imported some very fine asses. After keeping them in Melbourne for a short time he went up to Faithful's Creek, a few miles beyond Euroa, where he opened a public house, and was always known

as 'Donkey Watson.' "I think the late Mr J. T. Smith must have known of these facts, for he lived in the same street as the baker. Fog. and close to where Watson kept his asses for

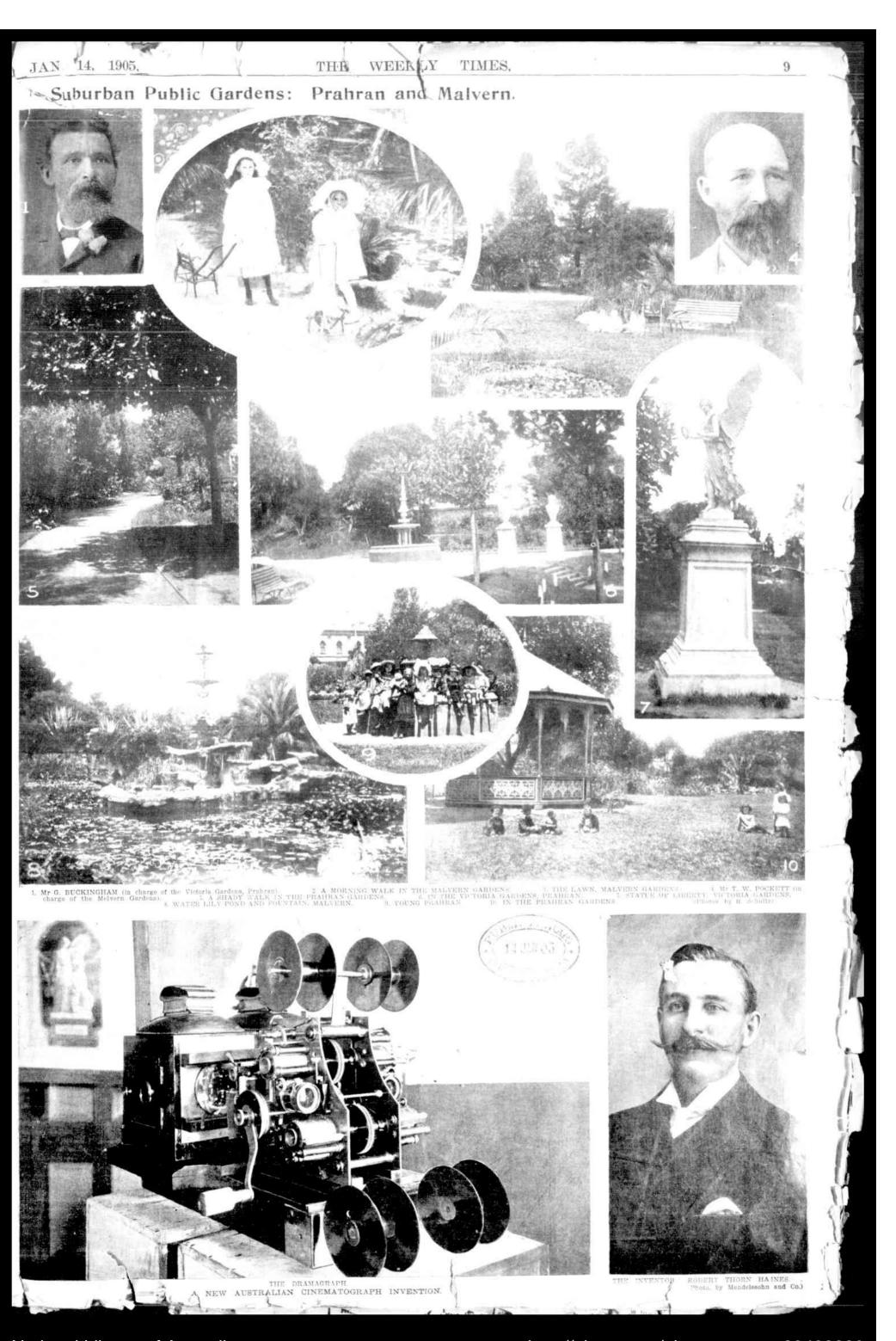
"In the same issue of your paper. it is stated that "the Chief Secretary quite shamelessly admitted to a "Weekly precs appreciation. In Sydney, I must influence of alcohol spirit than that of the shade 100 or 1200 letters expressing the snake spirit. The symmetry of spirits in quantities. If stimulants I would give it to him. In fact, I would give it to him.

in a hurry it would be difficult to find pattern for the carpenter to work on.

"Should the stocks be wanted in hurry at any time I could furnish a pa tern of those that were fixed on the bank where the Custom House now stands some slxty years ago.

"It may be news to some of your readers that the treadmill was made use of as a mode of punishment in the early days of the colony. It was housed in a building not far from where Spencer street station now stands."

As to he first donkey imported, it was well known that Mr J. T. Smith claimed to have introduced it on his return to the colony from a trip to England, whither it was said that he went in expectation of being knighted. The claim was generally admitted. Mr Smith was the subject of one of the well-known series of caricature portraits published thirty years ago by "The Weekly Times," and below his portrait was the legend—"He imported the first donkey." There was no contradiction at that time, but Mr. Reid now speaks of his own knowledge. As to the existence of stocks in Victoria, we speak of our own knowledge when we say the at least up to 1870 a set of them remained in the police court yard at Geelong. What afterwards became of them, and also of some old "indents" of convict ships which were at the same time in the offices of the Geelong Police Court, we cannot say, The "indents" were leather bound books containing the names and the most minute description of all the convicts to "Botany Bay" early in the last century. Some of the convicts were mere children, their offences trivial,



Students in Camp.



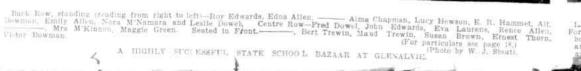












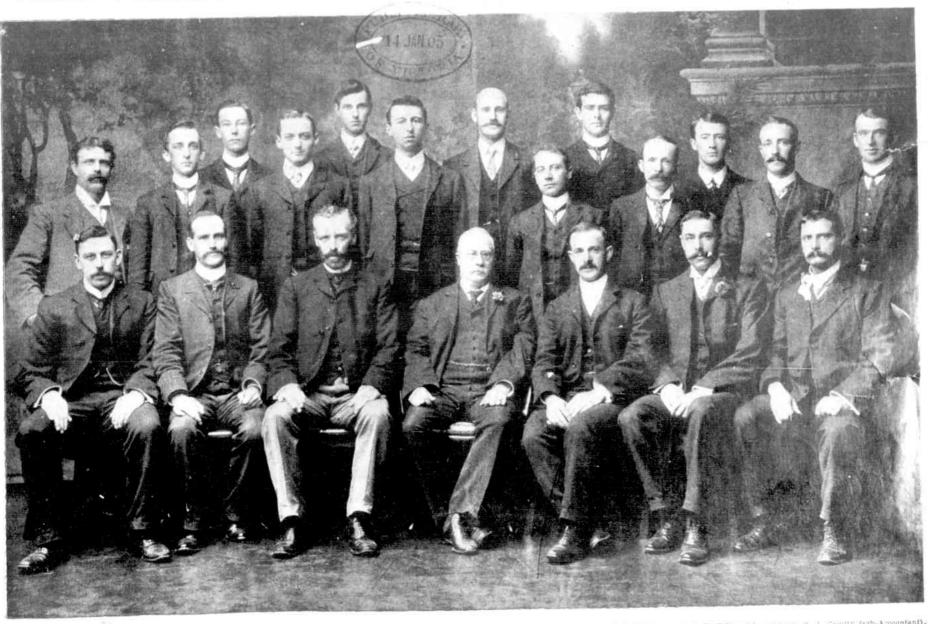


in Victoria.



THRESHING ON THE HALMORE STATION NEAR PAKENHAM.

Federal Financiers.



Bitting (reading from left in right).—A. Bolla (Senior Correspondent's Clerk); F. J. Ross (Chief Cierk); G. T. Allen (Secretary) Sir George Turner (Federal Treasurer); J. R. Collins (Accountant); C. J. Cerutty Ends-Assountant)

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J. T. Heathershaw (Public Ledger Keeper); Standing.—W. H. Osborne, H. J. Sheahan, H. W. L'Oya, F. W. T. Vandelly, A. Kelly, Ib. Forguisen, T. Johnte, J. P. B. Meagher, W. H. Loughey, S. Marferland, J. M. Osborne, G. Sharp.

The Twelfth Australian Eleven.

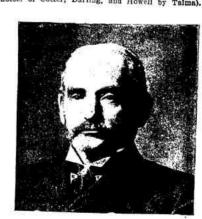


TOP ROW.—(Reading from left to right)—S. E. Gregory (N.S.W.), A. J. Hapkins (N.S.W.), Clem Hill (S.A.), R. A. Duff (N.S.W.), W. Armstrong (V.), J. J. Kelly (N.S.W.), CENTRE ROW.—J. Darling

THE FOURTEEN PLAYERS AND BUSINESS MANAGER SELECTED. (Photos. of Cotter, Darling, and Howell by Talma).



THE NEW WING OF ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, FITZROY.



THE LATE MR T. K. JOHNSTON.
Who died suddenly at Cavill's Baths, Sydney,
on Saturday last.



THE LATE MR MONTAGU PYM,
Who died on Sunday, at the age of 55 years,
(Photos. by Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co.)
DEATHS OF PROMINENT MEMBERS OF
THE MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE.



RACING FIXTURES.

VICTORIA.

JANUARY.

Signitione Racing Club.

Kilmore Turf Club.

Frafalgar Turf Club.

Warrnambool Racing Club.

Moonee Valley Racing Club.

Moonee Valley Racing Club.

Moonee Valley Racing Club.

Moonee Valley Racing Club.

Moonee Suche Racing Club.

Moorisons and Elaine Racing Club.

Moorisons Turf Club,

Moodend Race Club.

Moodend Race Club.

Moodend Racing Club.

NEW SOUTH WALES. nterbury Park Races.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

JANUARY

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE TURF.
Argument (San Remo) asks:—Is Newhaven
venised as a thoroughbred stallion according
the English Stud Book?—No.
D. (Wedonga) asks:—Is Goldfinder, now
vining as a sceplechaser, identical with Gold
or who won a hurdle race at Caulfield about

ir years ago?-Yes.

CARDS.
CRIBBAGE.
P'g (Korumburra) asks:—It a player turns
up the jack, and fails to score a pair for "his
heels," can be take them after playing his
first card?—Not according to the strict game.

CRICKET.

luquirer.—"The Weekly Times," containing special cricket supplement, with scores of 50 in first-class matches, was published on 50 hApril, 1301. We have no available copy for

ANTICIPATIONS.

By "Caspian."

MENTONE RACES.

	The second secon	
	MAIDEN PLATE.	
	ENCOUNTER	1
•	BOIDOL	2
	BOIDOL	3
	HURDLE RACE.	-
	SPECULATION	1
	GLARE	
	BURNSIDE	s
	TRIAL HANDICAP.	•
	HADJI	1
	PHAROS	
	CHISS	8
	MENTONE CUP.	
	RESCUED	1
	LIEUTENANT BILL	3
	CLUSTER	3
	STEEPLECHASE.	
	ROBGILL	1
	AREREOVIE	2
	SIGNET	3
	WELTER HANDICAP.	-35
	DISTRACTION	1
	MELANCTHON	2
	GIGGLES	3

OWNERS REMINDED.

Mr A. H. Cox will receive extries next

Monday, at the club's office, Kirk's Baraar, for the Moonee Valley races to be run on 25th January.

Melba Accordeons.



Mo, 717

Eight-fold double bellows, nickel bound corners, three sets reeds, three stops, black

MELBA ACCORDEONS are sterling instru-ments, at low prices, made of the best ma-terial only by skilled mechanics. The reeds, specially tuned by experts, are loud and sonorous. We have them at all prices from 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 20s, 30s.

THIS IS A LINE OF EXTRAORDINARY VALUE.

Send Postal Notes for Amount to

ALLAN & CO.,

A BUDGET OF GOSSIP.

By "Caspian."

Mentone races.

The fixture for (to-day) Saturday.

The past week has been extremely quiet for racing.

Four first favorites won at the Kyneton district races on Wednesday.

Cardoon has been purchased by Mr Philip Lock, of Warrnambool,

J. Donnelly will have charge of Mr C. Kidman's horses at Flemington.

Tradition claimed two winners at the Hamilton races held yesterday.

Mr Pentreath has been elected presilent of the Mitiamo Race Club.

Seakale, after a short spell, has been put into work again at Flemington.

No less than five "odds on" favorites on at the Hamilton races on Wednes-

A profit of L170 was made over the recent meeting of Brisbane Tattersall's

A. F. Bradshaw has been appointed handicapper to the Mansfield Jockey

Irish horses on the flat won the magnicent sum of L104,130 last season in Eng-

Walter Hickenbotham has returned Sport Royal to his owner in West Aus-

Sea Gem, by Portrea from Cat's Eye, has been put in work at Flemington, af-

R Lewis was the most successful rider at the Kyneton district race meeting on Wednesday.

The entries for the Newmarket Handi-cap this year show an increase of eleven over those of last year.

His Grace, by Khedive, was sold on Monday by Messrs W. C. Yuille and Co., to Mr S. Miller, for 30 guineas,

S. Griffiths has purchased Roodoch. whom he intends taking over to Tasma-nia in company with Blair. Two odds on favorites in Baritone and

Glare won in succession at the Kyneton District races on Wednesday, Flying Fox's progeny won L53,000 in Stakes in France last year, which is a re-

cord in that country for any one stallion. N. Godby, the Sydney light-weight jockey, has gone over to Tasmania to assist

at the Hobart and Launcesion meetings. Mr W. Rathbone, a well-known INew

Zealand sportsman, we raced Mergan-ser and Goosander, died on December 24. Nearly all the best horses of New South Wales have been entered for the V.R.C., Newmarket Handicap and Australian

Backers made a good beginning at the inaugural meeting of the Kyneton Dis-trict races in backing the first two win-

The Inaugural Handicap, the principal twent at the Kyneton races on Wednes-day, was won by Rock Crystal, by Gib-

The Warwick Farm (N.S.W.) races beld last Saturday provided a pleasant afternoon's sport for the race-goers of Sydney.

Mr T. S. Clibborn, the secretary of the A.J.C., received a capital entry on Monday for the Doncaster Handicap and Sydney Cup.

Blue Spec, the Western Australian rse, has been added to the list of horses in the Australian Cup and Champion Stakes.

A satisfactory entry was received on Monday by Mr Thos. Moule, for the V.A.T.C. races, to be held at Caulfield on the 21st of January.

At the Hawke's Bay (N.Z.) races, held recently, The Possible and The Officer, each bred by Mr S. G. Cook, of this State, claimed a winner at the meeting.

Mr F. W. Fairbairn has been elected president of the Leigh Road Racing Club. The V.R.C has granted to 14th of February a day on which the club may race.

The weights for the A.J.C. Doncaster Handicap and Sydny Cup will not be de-clared until the Newmarket Handicap and Australian Cup have been decided. Argentine, the Sydney gelding, was

sold privately last week to Mr J. Stewart for L50, on the condition that L25 out of his first win is to go to his late owner, W. Kelso, The action of the V.A.T.C. in raising the added mony in the Oakleigh Plate

from 500 sovs. to 800 sovs, has called for and received a good response from horse-Brumlo, by Bill of Partiand form Coo-

ya, who was bought o few months ago on behalf of the Japanese Government, is reported to have died soon after reaching Japan. Cruciform, one of the grandest mares New Zealand has produced has run her last race. Mr Stead's mare will now re-

tire to the more genial quarters of the stud paddock, Emmie, Carmenita, and Tricum arrived

in Sydney from Melbourne during the week, after a visit to Wallace. Emmie has a Wallace colt at foot, and Tricum a has a Wanaton. Mr Wm. Bass, having failed to obtain a

mr wm. Buss, having raised to obtain a subscription to Gallinule, has decided to mate the famous English mare Sceptre with Cyllene, who stands at Egerton House, Newmarket.

Convoy, the New! Zealand horse, was nominateed for the Sydney Cup. The rule with regard to nominations had not been complied with, therefore he was not included in the list,

Cunstock and Manlock, nominated in Western Australia, have to be added .o the official list of entries for the Oakleigh Plate. They are also included in the Newmarket Handicap,

May Lord was entrusted with most money on Saturday in the Welter Mile at Warwick Farm. He finished out of a place, and the race was won by Loch

Nenagh, by Lochiel from Pride. Despite the great heat prevailing on Wednesday the inaugural meeting of the Kyneton District Race Club drew a fairly numerous gathering of metropolitan as well as Bendigo and local

sports. Maribyrnong races drew a big crowd last Saturday, and provided visitors to this prettily situated racecourse with a capital afternoon's sport. Backers, however, were not very successful in picking

Encounter, who ran second in the Maiden Plate, on Saturday, at Maribyrnong, is rather a nice-looking filly, by Wallace. She was not in her best "rac-ing trim," and may be seen to more advantage later on.

Carolan, a well-known horseman, who met with a very serious accident on New Year's Day at Tallangatta races, through his mount falling on him and causing con-cussion of the brain, is progressing as well as can be expected.

Malison was accorded most support for the Farm Stakes on Saturday at Warwick Farm (N.S.W.) races. The favorite, however, had to lower his colors to Makatu, by Gozo, from Fisher Girl. The winner is only a pony. Mr H. Ozenham, the well-known Syd-

ney bookmaker, and owner of racehorses, who recently had to undergo painful operation, has recovered sufficiently to

eave the private hospital and return to is home at Randwick.

W. Kelso provided the favorite on Saturday at Warwick Farm for the Nursery Handicap in Woodlander. The favorite managed to get home after a great race with Lady Voyou. Woodlander is by with Lady Voyou. Woo Simmer from Forestette.

Lord Boyne, who has been running conistently of late in Sydney, won the War-lek Handicap on Saturday at Warwick Farm (N.S.W.) races. The son of Noble-man and Party started favorite, and won easily from Gerardy.

If the number of entries give any indication of the success of a race meeting, then the Mentone fixture of to-day (Saturday) is assured. Mr Ashe, the secretary, received no less than 122 entries on Monday for the different events.

The Hon. Thos. Relbey, the well-known Tasmanian sportsman, was so pleased with H. Roles for riding Sentry and Moana to victory at Carrick that he took from his pocket a handsome gold chronometer and presented it to the jocksy.

Mr Adrian Knox, one of the A.J.C. conunities, has named his two-year-old coll, by Voyou (imp.) from Blowing Stone (imp.)—Bluster. This filly was bred by Mr F. Foy, and on the score of breeding should be a success on the racecourse.

Cheers left Newmarket, England, last month for Russia, where he will probably be sent to the stud. He is a five-yearold by Persimmon out of Applause, and was owned by the Duke of Devonshire, was owned by the Duke of Devonshire, for whom in 1902 he won the Eclipse

The Amazon gave Mr S. G. Cook a winning turn at Maribyrnong on Satur-day, when she won the Maiden Plate. The daughter of The Admiral and The Dauphine started favorite in a field of fifteen runners, and won rather easily at the finish from Encounter.

Notwithstanding the poor display made by Brownlock in the Vili.C. New Year's Day Hurdle Pace, Mr W. Pearson's gid-ing started at eyen money for the Hardle Race at Maribyrneng. The son of Fire-lock and Vindicator never left the issue in doubt, and won handsomely from Maine.

Mr A. H. Cox. the secretary of the Moonee Valley Race Club, announces elsewhere the conditions of the programme to be decided at the "Valley" on 25th January. The two principal items of interest to horse-owners and trainers will be the Wetter Purse and Plate, of 50 soys, each. will be 50 sovs, each.

At the Wellington Park (N.Z.) yearling sales recently held, F. Musgrave pur-chased on behalf of Mr J. Wren a colt by Hotchkiss from Edith Coreton (daughter of Frailty) for 410 guineas, and another by Menschikoff from Sunningdale by Hampden for 300 guineas. Several lots were purchased for West Australia.

Once more Lieutenant Bill was en-trusted with the confidence of his stable. He was supported solidly on Saturday for the Maribyrnong Handicap, but was reasily beaten at the finish by Impress.

The winner is by Wallace from Footprint, and carried the livery of Mr A. M'Cracken, one of the committee of the V.R.C.

Merooen was favored for the Riverside Purse, but she once more ran disappointingly. In the end the race was won easily by Loch Hunter, who was well backed. The win-Hunter, who was well backers, where ner was bred in New South Wales, where he won a few small races. He is by he won a few small races. He is by Lochinvar (son of Grandmaster) from

Huntress. Mr J. S. Clarke's chestnut horse, Mark Time, further enhanced his reputation at Kempton Park, England, last month, by winning the hurdle race over two miles. He carried 12.9, and ran the distance in less than four minutes. It was the colt's seventh successive victory under National Hunt Club rules, all the races being won since January. He won by a short head from Karakoul.

Lawrence, who won the Croydon Hurdle Handicap at Gatwick. England, last month, writes the London "Sportsman," has now achieved the distinction of taking a dozen races off the reel. He is a seven-year-old son of Simon Fraser and Rosalind, and secured the first of the twelve at Birmingham on 1st December, 1903. Such a record is probably unique.

The Jumpers' Flat Race at Maribyrnong on Saturday brought out ten run-

whilst a fair support was accorded Naomi, Inquisition and Speculation. Inquisition cut down Naomi about fifty strides from home, and won cleverly, R. Lewis rode the winner a nice race. is by The Inquisitor from Maluna by is 6, Malua,

Merriang started favorite on Saturday Merriang started favorite on Saturday at Maribyrnong for the Riverside Purse, but failed to run up to expectations. The race was won by Mandeville, who was recently sold out of H. Beliamy's stables for 100 guineas. Thus his new owner (T. Conway) has been almost paid for his outlay in his first race. The little extrasmanian was backed at very remunerative odds. It was a close finish, and Distraction and Spolit Girl ran a deat heat for second place. heat for second place.

At the annual meeting of the Richester Jockey Club, held at the Restdown Hotel on the evening of Jan. 6, the following office-hearers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.:-President Mr. T. Mintyre; vice-pa sident, Mr. H. Spewer; committee, Mossie M, M'Corma K, P. Disarve H. Mossie M, M'Corma K, P. Disarve H. Marcallett. committee, Mossie M. M'Corma k, P. Do-berty, B. Masen, J. Murphy, R. G.aham, James Reynolds, P. Fitzgerald; treasurer, Mr A.Fuller; secretary, Mr S. Quick, star-ter, Mr J. Graham; judge, Mr J. Doberty; handicapper, Mr Bradshaw; handi apper for trot, Mr G. Morceroft.

Panama started favorite on Saturday at Warwick Farm (N.S.W.) races for the Corinthian Mile, and doly got have elevetly from Braemar. The winner is by Cliveden from Larmist, a mare that was bred by the late Mr D. S. Wallace. She is by Enflade (son of Musket) from Managery by Cliveden from Managery and Managery by Cliveden from Managery and Moonga, by Goldsbrough from Kernel, Bundook was out of Moonga. The latter was purchased a few years ago by Major George, of New Zealand, Panama, it will be observed, is full of stout racing blood

on both sire and dam's side,

Over a score of the best horses in Victoria have been nominated for the A.J.C. Doncaster Handicap and Sydney Cup. to be run at Randwick during the Easter week. The following gentlemen have been re-elected unopposed for the various offices in the Riverina Horse Owners' and Trainers' Association: -President, Mr J. J. M'Grath: vice-presidents, Messrs C. Hailes and R. F. Horsley; treasurer, Mr W. G. Higgins; secretary, Mr J. J. Tala. bot; committee, Messrs F. J. Mitchell, J. Quinlan, L. Laffin, C. Costello, E. Curran, A. Tweedle, C. Edgehill, W. Prowse, J. Quigley, J. Mills, W. Lovett, W. Cum-

MARIBYRNONG RACES.

The Maribyrnong Racing Club were favored with pleasant weather for their January meeting on Saturday afternoon, and there was a good attendance. A first-rate programme, comprising six events, was submitted, which produced some good sport.

The following are the details:—

MAIDEN PLATE.

MAIDEN PLATE.

Of 55 sovs., second horse 7 sovs. and third 3 sovs. from the stake.

THE AMAZON . 1
ENCOUNTER . 3
The starters were:—Desert, 8.2 (Byrne); Clink, 8.2 (Truscott); Encounter, 8.2 (Marrell); Gold Ray, 8.2 (Pearson); Irish Wit, 7.8 (Hylber); Morning Mist, 7.5 (Gooper); Matana, 7.5 (Sutherland); Flying Blood, 7.5 (Piper); Lord Howard, 6.5 (Cqurtin); Admiral Reue, 8.5 (Marry 20); The Amazon, 6.2 (Andrews); Arisaka, 6.2 (W. Bennett); Miss Bobby, 6.2 (M Nealage); Untril, 6.2 (Riddell); Bete Noir, 6.2 (Foulsham). Betting: 2 to 1 aget The Amazon, 3 to 1 Encounter, 7 to 1 Arisaka and Morning Mist, 8 to 1 Matana, 10 to 30 to 1 others.

Won by two lengths.
Time-Tmin 35/sec.

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.

150 soys., second horse 7 soys and third \$

soys. from the stake. Two miles.

Won by four lengths. Time-2min 58sec.

Wen by four lengths,
Time—3min 58sec.

RIVERSIDE PLATE.
Of 50 sovs., second horse 7 sovs. and third 2 sovs. from the stake. Six furlongs.

MANDEVILLE 1

DISTRACTION 2

SPOILT GIRL 1

The starters were: Merriang, 9.2 (Truscott);
Glenallen, 8.3 (Wheeler), Abbey, 7.12 (Pearson);
Glenallen, 8.1 (Wheeler), Abbey, 8.1 (Piaser), 1.3 (Fisher);
Soulis (Sutherland);
Betting: 5 to 1 agst Merriang, 6 to 1 Distraction and King Billy, 7 to 1 Manderville and Abbey, 8 to 1 Mars and Giggles, 10 to 1 Spoilt
Girl and Molluse.

Won by a head.

Won by a head. Time—imin 16% sec.

Better than Tipsters or Sweeps Sure Win

Almost Every Meeting An Average of Six Wins to One Lose. Write for particulars

FREE.

WRITE me a Post card I WIII
Convince You. Setting of
races with out a well organized
and effective system por multose; informatics from jockeys and
oliters is utterly unless unless you
follow a system. I have the one
sure method by which you must wit, ture method by which you must will, the odds are all in your favor; if to a clearly defined systematic, method, positively certain and has returned 6 wins to 1 less. You cannot lose, must win nearly always.

Wonderful Hew System -tem gatyly enolise Conuits, If to the only safe and sure Method in Existence.

Withan Sunlight Boaz Gladsome

Peace led off, but Loch Hunter quickly took barge, and led down the side from Peace, Prerocious, Mat and Mcrooen, Loch Hunter drew
away at the furn, and won with ridiculous
case by three lengths from Mat, who was a
similar i tunes away in front of Precoclous.
Peace was fourth, Merooen fifth and Lady

Time—har 174,000.

JUMPERS FLAT RACE. Of 50 sove, second hirse 7 sovs, and third 3 sovs, from the stake, One mile and a quarter, INQUESTRIBE 1 1 NAON 2 MAILE NERON

MARKE NIXON 3
The start on the Burracer, 10.9 (Truston), Meridian, 17 (Miniyae), Speculation, 9.4
(M. Carricke, Watchmaker, 9.1 (Carter);
Naumi, 9.0 (Paragon), Equisities, 8.9 (Lewis),
Millegasy, 25 (Fabric on the Marke Nixon, 8.3
(Fisher, White, 8.6 (Wallamson), Grasshopper, 8.0 (Wallamson), Grasshetting 2 to

hopper, 8.0 (Washing the Interace of the Nach and Inquisitive, or its entiation, 8 to 1 Nach and Inquisitive, or its entiation, 8 to 1 Nach maker, 16 to 1 etc.

Naomi took comments after going a few stides, and led to the norm turn, where inquisitive passed for and won carriy by three-questive passed for and won carriy by three-question of a length of a Nach was turn lengths of third, Burrancer fourth, Watchmaker fifth, and Whisper last.

Time-2min like:

MARIBYENONAL HANDLEAN

AUTUMN ENTRIES.

The following entries were received on Mon-day for the principal autumn events to be run at the V.R.C., V.A.T.C., and A.J.C. meet-ings:-

mu.

favor

at the V.R.C., V.A.T.C., and A.J.C. meetlogs:

V.R.C. MEETING.

FIRST DAY, "SATURDAY, 4th MARCH.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

Of 25 sovs. each, 5fc., or 2 sovs. only if declared, with 1000 added; second, 200; third,
100 sovs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Dex Rife Bird
Hatteras Red Streak
Vascosa Red Streak
Vascosa Encounter
Hullion Strathleen
Lachlan Sea Kale
Magnetic Goldleaf
Fart Rondo
V.J.A. Comic Opera

United Red Streak
Sylvan King Hoabdil
Hatt Nove Marna Hatteran Vascosa Bullion Lachian Magnetic Fautr V.J.A. Canteen Svivan King Hatt Nove Murna (angai Purser Climax Impress Napoleon Carroborce Skibo Binir The Golden West Grey Scaton Retrencher Tisiphone Stormaway Playaway Lord Ullin's Daughter The Hawker Koopan Pendant English Rose Kilmarnock Mattp Position Boss Gilda Marte Pendant,
Position Handsome
Boas Abington
Glida Ioss
Wan Tromp Mark
Astitude Sarto
Gladsos Sabina
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SECOND DAY TUEFLAY The MARCH
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National Library of Australia

V.A.T.C. MEETING.

FIRST DAY SATURDAY, 18th FEBRUARY,
OAKLEIGH PLATE, of 800 sovs.; second,
75; third, 25 sovs. Five furiongr and a
hail.
Builloo The Infanta
Novellina Rifle Bird
Lachlan Pharos
Sea Kale Posco
Tisiphone Tulkeroo
Magnetic Ronde
thex Hatteras Lady March
Hatt Nove Troytown
Charles Bluart
Sylvan King Scotland
Fylvanite Demas Golden
Billingsgate Distraction

Demas
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Step Out
Kasoo
Elix
The Golden West
Grey Seaton
Kilmarnock
Isaden Powell
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Sunisht Distraction Bluerose Morning Mist Dangai Dangai Monai Bete Noir Climax Impress Regio Projecture Chamberlain Pendant Handsome Abington Isos Sarto Roycroft Kaffirpan

A.J.C. (SYDNEY) MEETING

FIRST DAY .- SATURDAY, 22nd APRIL. DONCASTER HANDICAP, of 20 sovs. each, with 1000 added second, 200, third, 100 sovs. One mile.

St. Modan The Palmist Atholene Unisanth

to the tarming the tarming the tarming the tarming tarming the tarming tar Abrigan Cato Port Jackson Tartan Lody Wallace Steel Arpst Lord Boyne Automatic Automatic Edgeraff II, Simpel Tatterdemation Taker demalion Gerardy Unimer Lelamine Lady Laura Probet Overdale Kyifera Rythos Rudyard Mary of Argyle Sleeper Wallabudah Sir Faust Ninyas Argentum. The Hawker Koopan Scot Proe Gig Sabina iroumould The Relie St. Simmer Deemater Mutaddum Marie Corelli Haloya Mura

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, 4th APRIL YDNEY CUP, of 20 sovs. each, with 2000 added; second, 300; third, 150 sovs. Two

SYDNEY CUP, of 30 added; second, 300; t milcs.

St. Modan Lamrock Granilite Adias Saida Sunderland Lady Simm r Medals Sunderland Lady Simm r medals film Spec Long Tom Sarto Panshane Playaway Lord Utilit's Daughter Trenwith Mark Refuge Ray Starmasey Raeburn Scotty Elva Green Mountain Capertee Lord Pizzoy Beile Mathe Christon The Levic Pensma Gerardy Dalkeith Oscian Zenda Proceed Marvel Lock Gracelou

QUOITS.

By "Shot."

Sarto
Mark
Haloya
Usata

First Carleon

First Interest in the proceedings. The annual tourson Carle Carleon

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Fi

the game will be greatly improved in the locality.

Last Saturday play was commenced at Coburg for the "Sporting Judge" trophy, but as there were 35 nominations it was not concluded. Those going strong are T. Amos, J. White, jun., R. Anderson, C. Howe, J. Penrose, W. Hardeman, L. and W. Wilson, It has not been decided when the tourney shall be finished, as for the next few weeks the premierable matches will be continued.

To-day (Saturday) the South Yarra ground will be the battle-field on which the locals and a good game may be anticipated.

SCHNAPPS

Don't Forget!!

YOUNG FRIENDS @ OLD FRIENDS **PRESENTS**

THE MELBOURNE SPORTS DEPOT, (- Elizabeth St., Melbourne.

1s. to £50

CRICKET.

Fixtures for To-Day.

ASSOCIATION.

(SECOND DAY).

Melbourne v. N. Melbourne, at Melbourne.

Hawkeburn v, St. Kilda, at St. Kilda.

Cariton v. East Melbourne, at Cariton.

S. Melbourne v. Fitzory, at Fitzory.

University v. Richmond. at University.

LEAGUE.

(THIRD DAY).

Williamstown v. Coburg. at Williamstown.

Malvern v. Easendon, at Malvern.

Port Melbourne v. Brigaton, at Brighton.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

By "Old Cricketer."

By "Old Cricketer."

For Melbourne v. North second clevens, M. Irwin wored 90.

T. Lurrell, against East Brunswick, made 109 for Parkside.

For Hipps Street v. Albert Park Strachan took six wickets for 3 runs.

For Hawksburn v. St. Kilda (seconds).

M'Kay, five wickets for 15 runs.

In a Melbourne inter-club match (Robertson v. Church), Dudgeon scored 143.

In the Presson interest Robinson had seven wickets of the Clitton Hill B for 22 runs.

Playing for East Melbourne second eleven against Carlion, Barry took nine wickets for 61 runs, including the hat trick.

The Australian Eleven will be invited by the Southern Tasmanian Cricket Association to visit Hebrit, and play there on their voyage to No. Iraland.

The Albonald secured six Easendon, wickets in 8 runs, and Miss Paternoster six for 17. Scores—Coldstream, 131; Essendon, 7 and 17.

In a match st Warmambool between Congregational and Baptist Clubs, the latter, in their second innings, totalled 4 fours, three of which were sundrica. L. Tinker had its winkets for nothing, and G. Manson three for 1.

Exception has been taker in Tasmania to the proposal of Victoria to place a second eleven in the field against the Islanders. For this reason, the Northern Association will take no part in this game. Hobart cricketers are determined to meet the Victorians, however, and will arrange accordingly.

PENNANT MATCHES.

LEAGUE.

Pennant matches were resumed on Saturday, and produced scoring of a decidedly moderate class. There was only one senational batting entry, subscribed by Lightfoot, of Port Melbourne, who got 103 not out against Brighton. The guocess of this batsman occasioned no surprise. He has given indication that something good was coming. In Lightfoot, the Portsmen may have found at last ab adequate successor to Vaughan.

The last-named player joined Armstrong on Saturday in vigorously opening the innings for Melbourne v. North.

These two are getting into a dashing habit that I beth curettaining and rapidity profitable. Under the half-how they had a surprise when Vaughan returned one to Carroll. At sump-drawing Malbourne claimed 51 for one wicket, Armstrong being 46. The modest total previously put up by North is likely therefore to be far too small. They wanted a few more innings of the Noonan type. He had a fine game that lasted all through the round of two hours and three-quarters. There were eight fours in its 55.

Hrown played an unusually lively game, and W. Carlton was shaping well when Trumble dismissed him. M'Dermott, a promote, made a promising first eleven start, with his nicely not two dozen. Trumble, who played his first club match for the season, had half the wickets. Fry registered good bowling figures also.

NORTH MELBOURNE.—First Inniuss.

wickets. Fry registered good bowling figure also.

NORTH MELBOURNE - First Innlugs.
Carlion, e and b Trumble

D. Noenan, not out

M. Kenzie, b Trumble

Carroll, b Trumble

Drowne, c Armstrong, b Fry

M. Bermott, b Armstrong

Jones, c Arnstrong, b Trumble

Stuckey, c Ransford, b Fry

Garland, b Fry

Garland, b Fry

Gysns, c Johnston, b Trumble

Bean, abseal

Sundrics

St. Kilda v. Hawkeburn.

The wicket on the Albert Park ground appeared to be rather off, at one end especially, and batsmen made the very worst of it. Three of them started, or rather failed to start, and a triplet of noughts head the column. Then Worrall hit chances, while the sorens notched him twenty-five.

A few runs were made by Carkeek and Osborne, but the last man—a substitute named Crawford, did as well as any, with a concluding contribution of 23 not out. Rogers joined him in this finishing spurt, which really saved the side from extinction.

Bowler Fitzgarald was the destroying agent. His deliveries were both deadly and difficult to hit, as the resulting figures indicate—6 for 34. Four batsmen opened substantially for the Saints, M'Petric claiming 34 not out, and Baker 28. Osborne had the latter, together with three others. The pitch appeared to suit him well. Having such a good start, St. Kilda should win comfortably.

HAWKSBURN.-First Innings.

ST. KILDA.—Introd Innings. st Carkeek, b Osborne BT. KILDA.

Ainalia, at Carkeek, b Osborne
Baker, b Osborne
M'Petria, not out
H'Petria, not out
Horan, c Oarkeek, b O'Comor
Armstrong, b Osborne
Grant, Ibw, b Osborne
Flizgerald, not out
Sundries

Bowling.—Osborne, four wickels for 48 runs;
Baxter, none for 29; O'Connor, one for 28.

East Melbourne v. Carlton.

In this game Saunders was on the spot, and hence a comparatively poor East Melbourne total. The left-hander is bowling at his best just now, even club batamen finding him difficult. Strangely enough, it is not eften that Saunders manages much in local ordeket. This has been a drawfisch to his reputation, and cricketers will be glad to note that he is cultivating steadness of form. A good bowler should be always difficult.

Once more the crack Jolimonters left nearly all the responsibility to their second flight batsmen, and right well the latter acquitted themselves. Seliz and Godby were good, but Howlett and Christian were better, Wright, too, made his customary double figure.

Hefore stump-drawing Collins bowled Trott for 13, but the Carlton ought to make a fight for the 216 if the wicket be good.

Quite a crowd assambled on the ground towards the evening. They had been watching a junior game previously, and moved to something better, but less exciting, when the other engagement closed. It must be the "district" idea that popularises junior fixtures, as the cricket is certainly not of an exhibarating class. Sofiors are slow, but juniors are slower. It may be hoped that the inaugure of senior district matches, expected to it, liace next season, will secure for club work the public favor it once enjoyed.

EAST MELBOURNE—First Innings.

EAST MELBOURNE—First Innings.

M'Alister, Ibw, b Saunders.
M'Mchael, run out.
M'Alister, Ibw, b Saunders.
M'Mchael, run out.
M'Alister, b Saunders.
Laver, c Hastings, b Saunders.
Godby, c Trott, b Saunders.
Godby, c Trott, b Saunders.
Healy, c and b Coburn.
Howlett, run out.
Christian, c Ross, b M'Neel.
Collins, b Saunders.
Wright, not out.
Sundries.

Total 216
Bowling Analysis.—Saunders, six wickets for 68 runs Trett, none for 61; Smith, none for 8; Warne, none for 18; M'Neel, one for 18; Coburn, one for 22; Deravin, none for 16.

CARLTON—First Innings.

Trott, b Collins 13
M'Neel, not out 3

Total for one wicket 22

Fitzroy v. Senth Melbourne.

This game served to introduce a famous junior to the senior division. Dwyer was engaged in a lumior fixture, but got through in time to appear for South. He played a nice innings for twesty-five.

Top score of the round fell to Stephens, whose play was at once monotonous and safe. He took no risks, and made no sensation. His entry is a substantial one for all that—66 net out. Most batsmen would gladly exercise a little padelence if certain that such a result could be obtained. Horan was also rather glow in getting 33, but his luck has been rather poor of late, and he does wunsely to play himself steadily back to a successful grower again. Vernou's twenty-five were nicely put isguither.

The 'Roy trundlers shared the bowling work, and honors with nice evenness. Having reasonable forture Fitzroy should win.

able fortune Fitzroy should win.

SOUTH MELBOURNE.—First Innings.
Vernon, b Best
Howe, c Griffiths, b Sharp
Guller, c and b Mitchell
Stott, b Sharp
Stephens, not out
Bath, c Griffiths, b Mitchell
Bath, c Griffiths, b Mitchell
Dwyer, c Sharp, b Best
Woodford, c Banks, b Ells
Sundries

Total
Bewling.—Sharp, two wickets on 28 runs
Mitchell, three for 42; Best, two for 35; Ells, one for 33; Banks, one for 21; Beachand, one

ASSOCIATION.

Coburg v. Williamstown.

Coburg v. Williamstown.

The prophecy that Coburg would cause other League teams to sing small is finding sarly realisation. Even the sturdy and capable Townsmen have been silenced for 79 in one innings, while Coburg had 237. To the latter score, Railey contributed 29 not out. He played the bowling well, but none of the northern batsmen could do very much with young Crowe, who finished with seven wickets for 67 runs. It is some time since any League team introduced a bowler capable of performing so consistently and well.

The veteran, J. Paterson, wrought special have among the Towners. He was virtually unplayable. None of the batsmen could hit blim, while seven of them failed to stophim. An eighth was caught. Considering the weather and the class of players to be dealt with this eight for 21, off 116 balls, is one of the finest bowling splashes of the season. In their accord try the Coburg people were

son.
In their second try the Coburg people were failing like skittle pins when time was called.
Crowe had two for 4.

Total 237

H. Manderson, one for II.

WILLIAMSTOWN. Plast Inn
Henderson, b Paterson
Johnston, a Robinson, b Paterson
Johnston, b Paterson
Hatthown, b A O'Leary
Watson, b Paterson
Hyrne, b Paterson
Lindsey, b Paterson
Lindsey, b Paterson
Handerson, b Paterson
Handerson, b Paterson
Russell, absent
Sundry

Total

Bowling.—J. Paterson, eight wickets for it runs; A. O'Leary, one for it; J. Cariton, none for 10; A. Cariton, none for 19. Essendon v. Malvern.

Essendon v. Malvern.

The Dons, with twe good men out, had a large order in Malvara's 269. They have large ideas and big hearts, however, and the runs came through all right. A. E. Bex, one of the not-outs, accounted for 63, all well carned. Russell beat him by two, and Ramsay went better still by twenty-three.

The batting provided some variety. Hamsay was steady, but Busolich was otherwise, and so was Russell. Each of the latter two went in for fives and fours, with entertaining frequency. Before the last where fell, Malvern's 269 had been not only matched but exceeded by IT runs. All their trunders suffered, Ferguson, with four for 36 coming out of a sharplab ordeal with least harm.

ESSENDON.—First Innings.

Macarhey, b Fowler
Mirams, c Ferguson, b Ballantyne
Box, c Coster, b Cordner
Russell, b Strong
Ramsay, b Ferguson
Steele, c Coster, b Cordner
Sampford, c Cordner, b Miller
Buzolich, c Henderson, b J. Ballantyne
Latham, c Miller, b Ferguson
Hamel, c Miller, b Ferguson
Proud, not out
Sundries

Total ... 348
Bowling.—1as. Ballantyne, two wickets for 50 runs; Ferguson, three for 95; Cordner, two for 56; Strong, one for 15; Miller, one for 17; Jno. Ballantyne, none for 56; T. Fowler, ene for 11.

Port Melbourne v. Brighton.

Fort Melbourse v. Brigaton.
Lightfoot's 103 not out may give the Portsmen half a chance. Brighton had made the even 300 against Ports' 97 when the century man got to business. It was a fine innings, ably supported towards evening by Goede, who held on until he had 4 to his credit. With four wickets in hand the Portumes have now only 19 runs to the good. Their chance is siender, therefore, in spite of this brave recovery.

Prior bowled very effectively, late in the afternoon, for Brighton. In the interests of the latter, sobinson put up a first-rate 60, and Born got 34 not sut.

BRIGHTON.—First Innings.
Brown, c Goode, b Purvis
Bailie, run out
Pender, c Grey, b Purvis
Wilton, b Creighton
Purse, c Gray, b Earl
F. Robinsen, c Goode, b Creighton
Monifort, st Tucker, b Gray
Born, not out
Prier, b Purvis
Emmerson, c Creighten, b Purvis
Sundries

Sundries 17

Total 0

Bowling Purvis few wickets for 81 runs; tireighton, three for 60; Gray, end fey 31; Harl, one for 48.

ORT MELBOURNE.

First Innings 97

Second Innings.

Ticker, c sub. b Robinson 24

Lightfoot, not out 10

Sangster, bw. b Prior 13

Sundries 12

Goode, b Robinson 44

Sundries 14

Sundries 15 Six wickets for 221

INTER-STATE MATCHES.

NEW SOUTH WALES AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES WINS BY SEVEN WICKETS.

A return game between these States was A return game between those Sates week, and attracted a growd numbering about five thousand. Fine weather and a good wicked tempted Hill, who was the toss from Noble, to bat first, and the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INNINGS

was opened by Hack and Gehrs. The last-named began in a most energetic and confident way. He was particularly severe on Cotter, whose fast ones flew hither and thither, while the score rattled on to fifty, of which Gehrs had made thirty-four. Twenty-five minutes from the start fifty runs

were telegraphed, and ten runs later the at-treek was changed. Hack broke down at 67, a victim to Johnson, whom many regard as a ris-ing bowler. 1-24-67. Hill, who went in next, was bowled first ball by the new trundler, and Gehrs hit one back to Hopkins almost immediately. Thus a capt-



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into a position that looked and in the looked as a South Australians.

In the same and a well for a time, not just the loope of this resents began to rise each man lost his wicked.

The same ware glad to see Jennings breaking ging of last from the spell of mistortune that he wrapped him about. His sacape was only for a short time, however, as at 22 he got over the line to Jehnson, and Carter (playing instead of the invalided keeper, Kelly), waipped or the bails.

disad of the invalided keeper, Kelly), walpped of the balls.

After Recomman had made a dozen the stand of the round was inaugurated by Pellew and Travers. The last-named, as everyone knows, a bowler, but like his trundling commade, Howell, he played the game of a master batternam this time. There was no chance in his maings, which lasted an hour and produced twelve hits to the pickets. Pellew also played a really excellent game, and kept an end up for on insutes. Bowlers who had done well before this combine got to work, received very husty treatment until \$6 runs had resulted from the capital partnership.

lusty treatment until % runs had resulted from the capital partnership.

The innings closed for 281, being a better total by a hundred runs than had appeared likely when the eighth wicket feil. There is nothing more enjoyable than a good recovery, especi-ally to the men who bring it about. Pellew and Travers will remember this innings with receival pleasures.

NEW SOUTH WALES FIRST INNINGS. New SOUTH WALES FIRST INNINGS.
Trumper and Duff opened the local round, and
were busy up to six o'clock practically. Close
upon time Travers induced Trumper to hit
eatch, and the board read 1-28-39, Duff 60 not
out. The gifted Victor had played as if wanting

Charming weather favored the cricketers, and the goodly crowd that went to see them on Saturday. Noble joined Duff at the wickets, and the latter forthwith started to rap the toundary in various places, especially when opposed by Claxton.

The innings had been in progress an hour and seven mi dees altogether when the first bundred ran up. Runs continued to arrive at about the same speed until 125 appeared, and Duff then let go at Reedman and was beautifully caught by Hill at md-off. The dasher had made eleven d's in a sparkling innings that sarned eighty.

Waddy was next in and Noble next outbowled by Reedman. 5-18-133. Gregory made short stay this time, as he dragged out in playing forward to Travers, and Newland operated. Hopkins was scarcely more fortunate, as he first of all gave a chance and was then lowled by Reedman. 5-5-465, and South Australia hopeful.

But the Sydney firm of Waddy and Howell

as he first of all gave a chance and was then lowled by Reedman. 5-5-465, and South Australia hopeful.

But the Sydney firm of Waddy and Howell got into business again, and were soon doing a great trade in runs.

After lunch, in the presence of 7-000 people. Howell battered Travers and the others, while Waddy notched a quiet run or two. Presently he opened out with greater force and animation, while the scorers pencilled out the second hundred, made in three hours less nine stinutes. The jump from 150 had occupied only half an hour.

The scoring went on until 223 had been secured—88 from the current partnership. Howell them inssed a straight one from Hack and ratired for a capital 62, made in 61 minutes. He picked his ball and then packed it off to the boundary.

Carter, who has been scoring well, joined Waddy, and the Englishman went ahead until persuaded by Travers to make an upptish stroke, which Hill accepted. He had batted two hours and a quarter, all the time without making a dangerous mistake.

Catter and Carter improved the tally some.

hours and a quarter, all the time without making a dangerous mistake.

Cotter and Carter improved the tally somewhat, but Travers had them both, together with Johnson, and the innings closed for 290, or only eight runs more than the S.A. total.

Travers had very fine bowling figures, his six wickets costing only 106 runs, hit from 196 halls.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S SECOND INNINGS. The visitors began again with Hack and Gehrs, and this time the latter had to speedily withdraw, bowled by Cotter, whom he had treated with decided severity in the opening bout, Hill came in and Hack went out, caught off Cotter. 2-5-12.

The two cracks, Hill and Darling, improved this total by a hundred per cent, and Darling then tried to cut a straight one. 2-5-24, Cotter now having three wickets for if runs.

Clarton waited till Hill again doubled the total, but Cotter had the now-comer in a knot, and ultimately got him caught at the wickets. 4-7-52. Jennings missed his way ence more, and Cotter's five wickets had cost if runs when Pellew joined Hill.

The total moved on ta 76, when Hill shared the fate of his comrades, and retired before Cotter. He had played a nice fresh innings in marked contrast with the hapless display of his comrades. SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S SECOND INNINGS.

comrades.

Pellew and Truvers, the rescuers of South
Australia's first venture proved good for
another stand, and were batting against stiff
odds when time relieved them. The total stood
6 for 107—Pellew 24, Travers 8; Cotter, 6 for
47.

THIRD DAY.

Continued fine weather made for batsmen another good chance on Monday, when the South Australian innings was resumed by Pelew and Travers.

The breeze was fairly stiff, and accelerated Cotter's pace. His bowling was, therefore, unusually fast. One "streak" passed from Travers' bat to Howell at point—far out, and Reedman joined Pellew. Runs began to pour in to the latter, who hurried Cotter to the rink four times in succession. This caused the retirement of the "express," and Johnson went on.

Reedman was working quietly forward, when Bogkins found a weak spot in his armor, and Newland partnered Pellew, The time of the inster came almost immediately, a fine courageous innings being closed by Noble and Dowler Hopkins, Pellew's double success may be classed as one of the best performances of this inter-State season.

Cowan, who is supposed to be trundler rather than batsman, knocked up a tidy parcel straight away, and was run out in a hasty attempt to get more, the round closing for 185. Cotter's sensational bowling effort carned seven wickets altogether, the average cost being eleven runs aplece.

NEW SOUTH WALES' SECOND INNINGS.

Requiring 168 runs, the local team opened with Trumper and Duff. Travers and Reedman conducting the attack. The luncheon interval shortly intervened, and afterwards Trumper proceeded to make amends for the stickiness of his first diaplay. One over from Reedman was utilised to make up a parcel of 15 runs, but the veteran consoled himself by clean bowling Duff.

Then Trumper and Waddy carried on the score-building, and Cowan presently took an end, vice Reedman. The hundred appeared 87 minutes after play began, and runs continued to flow from Trumper's margical but until he had 76, and the century appeared certain. But Pellew had been called to the bowling crease, and the brilliant Victor, touching one, was caught by Newland.

Hopkins and Waddy made a stand, and were setting down to clear off the halance of runs, but Cowan managed to best Hopkins. The young bowler would seem to be worth a better trial than was given him.

The departure of Hopkins brought in again the partrarship that has troubled South Australia all through—Weddy and Howell. With

J. R. SMITH, the Sport Emportum, 138 J. Ellisabeth street, Melbourt, for Cricket, Temnis, Croquet, Running Shoes, etc. Cata-legge tree, any address.

THE

by seven wickets. The geores were:

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

First Innings.

Hack, c Noble b Johnson 24
Gehrs, c and b Hopkins 45
Hill, b Johnson 0
Darling, c Carter, b Hopkins 17
Clastion, b Howell 22
Jennings, at Carter, b Johnson 22
Jennings, at Carter, b Johnson 22
Jennings, at Carter, b Johnson 22
Jennings, at Carter, b Hopkins 66
Newland, b Howell 12
Travers, c Dotter, b Hopkins 68
Newland, b Howell 12
Travers, c Dotter, b Hopkins 68
Cowan, not out 60
Sundras 60

Total 60

Total 60

Total 70

Second Innings.
F. T. Hack, c Garnsey, b Cotter .
W. R. A. Gehrs, b Cotter .
C. Hill, b Cotter .
J. Darling, b Cotter .
J. Darling, b Cotter .
J. Parling, b Cotter .
J. H. F. Claxton, c Carter, b Cotter .
J. H. Pellew, c Noble b Hopkins .
J. F. Travers, c Howell, b Cotter .
J. C. Reedman, b Hopkins .
J. C. Roedman, b Hopkins .
P. Newiand, not out .
Sundries .

NEW SOUTH WALES.

wide.

Second Innings.

R. A. Duff. b Reedman
V. Trumper, c Newland, b Pellew
A. J. Hopkins, b Cowan
E. F. Waddy, not out
W. P. Howell, not out
Bye
Leg. hyes
Sundries

	Mate	oh's	h's Runs		Total Wickets.		Average	
State.	Won	Lost	For	Agrat	Taken	Lost	ž	Age
N.S.W. Victoria S. Aus.	. 3	2 3	1364	1369 1570 1731	60 50 54	43 51 70	37 62 26 74 24 11	31 40

Player.	Innings.	N.O.		
Waddy	5	2	299	33.6
Howell	5	1	295	72.4
Ransford	6	1	347	600
Armstrong	6	-	400	66"6
Laver	6	-	323	63'8
Trumper	2	-	104	52 0
Noble	4	-	196	49'0
нш	7	1	289	48'11
Duff	5	-	289	43 8
Gehra	7	-	304	43'4
Wright	2	1	42	43 00
Stuckey	4	-	166	41'8
Kelly	3	-	104	34 6
S. Gregory	4	_	129	33, 50
Travers	6	2	122	30.50
Prott	1	-	30	80.0
Pellew	5	-	136	27'2
Claxton	7	-	188	26 8
M'Leod	5	-	132	26 4
Cotter	4	1	75	25 0
M'Alister	7	1	142	23.6
Darling	7	-	159	22 7
Reedman	5	-	111	22 2
Carter	1	-	22	22.0
Scott	7	1	132	22 0
lack	7	-	147	21 50
lopkins	6	-	101	20.30
Newland	7	1	85	14 1

INTER-STATE BOWLING

Bowler.	Runs.	Wkta	Avge.
H01	3	1	3,00
Noble	87	7	12'44
Hopkins	220	13	12.21
Reedman	382	19	20'10
Collins	485	23	21 09
Johnson	321	15	21'40
Garnsey	116	5	23 20
Cotter	318	13	24'46
Armstrong	212	8	26'50
Saundera	482	18	26 77
Laver	251	9	27 88
Cowan	145	5	29'00
Travers	383	13	29'46
Howell	256	1	36'57
M'Leod	303	8	37.87
Claxton	347	9	38'55
Short	57	1	57'00
Coombe	167	2	83'50
Osborne	123	2	61 50
Hack	47	1	47'00
19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	0/7		40'70

VICTORIA V. NEW SOUTH

WALES.

The following team will represent this state in the return match with New South Wales, to begin in Sydney on Thursday, the 26th instant:—Armstrong, W. Cariton, Collins, Carkesk, Giller, Laver, M.Leod, M.Alister, Ransford, Scott, Saunders, and Warne.

VICTORIA V. TASMANIA.

For the game with Tasmania to be played in Melbourne on the 28th instant and following days, the Victorian team will bechristian, Ellis, Goss, Grant, Horan, M'Petrie, Osborne, Rainey, Rogers, Vaughan and Woodford. Emergencies—Bowler: Gariand, Batsman: Baker.

A BILLIARD MATCH.

WEISS DEFEATED.

A billiard match has been concluded in London between the Australian player, Weiss, and the professional player, M. Imman. The match was 1000 up, Inman receiving a handleap of 500 from the Australian. The finish was close and exciting. Inman ran out a winner when Weiss had made 6459, the points actually scored by the winner being 41 more than those made by the Australian player. Weiss thus lost the match by 541 points.

THE AUSTRANIAN ELEVEN.

On Monday evening, after the conclusion of the inter-State match in Sydney, the official selectors (Messrs Noble, Darling and R. W. M'Leod) completed their task by adding the names of Cotter, Howell, C. M'Leod and Dart-ing to the ten men previously nominated. The complete list, including the manager, there-fore reads:—

fore reads:-NEW SOUTH WALES. Trumper Cotter
Duff
Kelly
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

VICTORIA. Laver (manager).

Gehrs Newland

The Victorian representative on the selection committee (Mr M'Leod) announces that the choice of each man was unanimeus, save that Darling would not vote for his own inclusion. The team will probably leave for New Zenland on 1st February.

TEST BOWLING.						
	Mta	bs. Ball	Runs.	Wkta	AVE.	
Cotter A	1	318	150	11	13 63	
Noble, M. A.	24	4806	2034	94	21 52	
Hopkins, A. J.	7	745	344	13	26 44	
M'Leod, C. E.	12	2162	800	23	34 75	
Howell, W. P.	16	3508	1245	35	85 6	
Laver, F. A	5	582	262	7	87 4	
Trumper, V	10	348	142	2	71 0	
Armstrong,	11	930	346	4	86 54	
Gregory, S. E.	1	12	8			

Noble delivered 12 no balls, Armstrong 3, M'Leod 1.
Noble delivered 11 wides, Hopkins 4, Trumper 3, M'Leod 2, Cotter 1.

	EST B	-		-	-
	Mtchs.	Ins.	N.O.	Ras,	Avge.
Hill, C	25	47	1	1838	39.90
Trumper, V	19	37	2	1320	37 71
Noble, M. A	23	40	6	1157	34'02
Darling, J	25	46	1	1402	31'15
M'Leod, C. E.	12	21,	4	526	30-94
Duff, R. A	13	26	1	744	29'76
Gregory, S. E.	37		5	1654	26*25
Armstrong, W.W.	11	20	4	381	23'8
Hopkins, A. J.	11	20	2	321	17'82
Kelly, J. J	27	45	13	640	16.87
Cotter, A	2	4	-	40	10.00
Laver, F. A	6	11	1	88	8'80
Howell, W. P.	16	24	6	143	7'94
Gehra, D. R. A.	1	2	_	8	4'00

Their English programme is as follows:-

Their English programme is as folows:—
LIST OF MATCHES.
MAY,
4—Crystal Palace, v. Gentlemen of England.
8—Nottingham, v. Notis.
11—Oval, v. Surrey.
15—Oxford, v. Oxford University.
15—Lord's, v. McC. and Ground (or Gentlemen of England).
22—Sheffield, v. Yorkshire.
25—Manchester, v. Lancashire.
25—NOTTINGHAM, v. ENGLAND (first test match).

match).

JUNE.

1—Cambridge, v. Cambridge University.

5—Bradford, v. Yorkshire.

8—Lord'a, v. M.C.C. and Ground.

12—Leicester, v. Lelcestershire.

15—LORD'S, v. ENGLAND (second test

15—LORD'S, v. ENGLAND (second test match).

22—Leyton, v. Essex.
26—Birmingham, v. Warwickshire.
29—Bristol, v. Gloucestershire.
JULY.
3—LEEDS, v. ENGLAND (third test match).
6—Southampton, v. Hampshire.
10—Derby, v. Derbyshire.
13—Bath, v. Somerset.
17—Edinburgh, v. Scotland.
20—Glasgow, v. Scotland.
24—MANCHESTER, v. ENGLAND (fourth test match).

31—Brigion, v. Sussex.
AUGUST.
3—Worcester, v. Worcestershire,
7—Cardiff, v. South Wales.
10—Lord's v. Middlesex.
14—OVAL, v. ENGLAND (fifth test match).
17—Northampton v. Northamptonshire (proisional).

17—Northampton v. Northamptonshire (provisional).
21—Liverpool, v. Lancashire.
24—Canterbury, v. Kent.
23—Cheltenham, v. Gloucestershire.
31—Bournemouth, v. an England Eleven.
SEPTEMBER.
4—Leyton, v. Essex.
7—Scarborough, v. Mr C. I. Thornton's England Eleven.
11—Hastings, v. South of England.

GOLF-

By "Approach Shot."

The monthly medal of the Royal Melbourne Club was played for last Saturday, and was wen by A. F. Chomley, who, with 10 handicap, was 1 up. The next best were J. R. H. Mason (1), 1 down; W. Bruce (1), 2 down; C. L. Fraser (10), 2 down; C. C. Forester (12), 2 down; C. N. Armytage (8), 3 down; H. G. Callaway (1), 2 down; C. A. Gelletly (18), 3 down. There was a week of golf at Port Fairy and Warrnambool, which ended last Saturday. There were a fair number of visitors who went on from the meeting at Port Fairy to that of Warrnambool.

The weather was favorable to golf, and both meetings passed off successfully.

At Port Pairy the Men's Junior Handicap was won by S. Peckin, with 112—2—110; W. Mandling was second, with 112 from scratch; and D. Aitken was 123—10—113.

The Ladies' Handicap was won by Miss Bowse, who was 123—18—115. Miss Morrison was second, with 180—4—186, and Miss Bateman third, with 122 from scratch, which was not up to her usual form.

In the Men's Doubles, J. M. Doyle and S. Pickin had an etasy win, with 101—8—80. The two scratch pairs came next, R. Robsen and J. A. M'Leed being 100, and S. C. Garrard and A. E. Riley 106. Then came O. Shaw and D. Howie, 125—20—104.

In the Mixed Doubles Miss L. Shaw and A. J. Black were the winners, being 110—6—106. Miss Boure and A. E. Riley were second, with 119—10—20. At Warrnambool the above-mentioned pairs had to take a lower place, the winners in the eimilar event being Miss Hyland and S. C. Garrard, with 101—10—81 Miss de Little and J. H. Murray were close up, with 94—2—91. Miss Boure and A. E. Riley were second, with 119—10—409.

The Warrnambool course is much easier than Port Fairy, and the scores there were therefore considerably better,

In the Men's Doubles at Warrnambool, the winners were H. Walker and A. W. Ardlie, who, with 10 handicap, were 4 down. Pour pairs for second place, being each 6 down. Rev. W. G. Feston and J. G. M'Callium (Port Pairy), with 9; S. C. Garrard and A. E. Riley (M. G. M'Callium (Port Pairy), with 9; S. C. Garrard and A. E. Ril

BOWLING.

- By "Jack."

PENNANT MATCHES.

The following matches are listed for to-day (Saturday). The games will be played on the greens of the first-mentioned clubs:—

Section A.—Camberwell v. Canterbury, West Melbourne v. Richmond Union, Kew a bye. Section B.—Hawthorr v. South Melbourne, Emsendon v. North Fiturey A, Prince's Park a

Essendon v. North Fitzroy A, Prince's Park a bye.

Section C.—Port Melbourne v. Fitzroy, Colilingwood A v. Moonee Ponds, Auburn a bye.

Section D.—Albert Park v. St. Kilda, Melbourne v. Flemington, M.C.C. a bye.

Section E.—Cariton v. Williamstown, Victoria
v. Prahran.

Section F.—North Witzery B. v. Armadale.

v. Prahran.
Section F.—North Fitzroy B v. Armadale
Collingwood B v. Brighton. SECOND PENNANT.

SECOND PENNANT.

Section A.—Footscray v. Kow, Flemington v.
Hawthorn, Albert Park B v. Essendon.
Section B.—Victoria v. Camberwell, Melbourne v. Port Melbourne, Auburn v. Carlton.
Section C.—Moonee Ponds B v. Prince's Park,
Williamstown v. South Melbourne, Albert Park
A a bye.
Section D.—Dundenong v. M.C.C., Armadale
v. Moonee Ponds A, Prahran a mye.

PENNANT MATCH.

PENNANT MATCH.

The apencant match between the Flemington and Melbourne clubs, postponed from October 29, 1904, was played at Flemington last Saturay, Flemington winning by 8 points. An extra end had to be played as the scores were level at the 25th end. The scores were:—

FLEMINGTON, 106.

1.—Gladwin, Edwards, Cutler, Shields. 27, 28.—Metters, Langridge, Pridham, Myers. 35, 38.—Roberts, Dewar, Cussen, Cross. 28.—Holmes, Blackwoll, G. C. Norris, H. G. Norris. 22

MELBOURNE, 95.

1.—Cradshaw, Abraham, Miller, Rider. 15, 29.—Flintoff, Thompson, M. Johnes, Kemp. 28, 3.—Knight, Watson, Lewis, Embling. 26, 4.—Johnston, George, Campbell, Sims. 30

CLUB MATCHES.

The following club matches were played last

1.—Freeman, Brabe, Jackson, Sellick 22
2.—Alexander, M'Gillicuddy, Cuddon, Seboths 25
3.—Rain, Pawn, Richards, R. Mitchell 18
4.—Collapy, Hayward, O'Connell, Loughnan 27
Arinadale vd St.; Kilda, at Armadale
Scores:—

ARMADALE, 113
1.—Warrer, Salter, Malcolm, Locke 19
2.—Washedt, B. Stewart, Findlay, W. Stephens
3.—Ahlston, Throssell, W. Q. Stephens, J. S. Macdonald 28
4.—Smith, Nelson, Rutter, J. C. Stewart 23
5.—Markhone, Branches, E. Killoha, 81
2.—Munday, E. W. Welch, Marshall, Podmore 21 s.—munday, E. W. Welch, Marshall, Pod-more 21 1.—Mathieson, Rashleigh, R. Welch, Lind. 19 4.—Marks, Martin, Willis, Ellis 15 Fingroy v. Prince's Park, at Fitzroy. Scores:—

HAWTHORN, 107. HAWTHORN, 107.

1.—Cam Dr. Embling, Morrison, Crow ... 30

2.—Shiels, Clark, Penton, Mortley ... 21

3.—Brain, M'Ilwaine, Needham, Savage ... 19

4.—M'Donnid, King, Peake, Dowling ... 37

ARMADALE, 89.

1.—Goldman, Heyward, D. Forbes, Aitken 14

2.—Bell, Clutten, Cox, Bentley ... 25

3.—E. G. Robinson, Bradshaw, J. Forbes, Rennie ... 25

4.—Marks, G. Stewart, Haines, Waxman ... 24

South Melbourne v. M.C.C., at South Melbourne. Scores:—

SOUTH MELBOURNE, 104.

1.—Kirby, Morris, Warner, Moss ... 34

2.—A. Cooper, Behnett, P. Cooper, Bennett 24

2.—A. Cooper, Deberty, P. Cooper, Bennett 24

Carten v. Albert Park, at Cariton. Scores:—
Carlen v. Albert Park, at Cariton. Scores:—
CARLITON, 74
1.—Elliott, Gardiner, Shaw, T. Cook. 22
2.—D. Clyne, Currie. F. Bower, Dr Mau. 22
3.—J. Bowes, Bagnell, Brunton, Hardham 30
ALBERT PARK, 53
1.—Dow. Dobell, Nixon, Marsh. 20
2.—Wright, Miller, Day, Poulter. 15
3.—Braid, Kemp, Hunter, Nicholson. 18
Essendon. Scores:—
ESSENDON, 78
1.—Pratt, Kerr, Rose, MFarlane. 33
2.—Stephens, Munro, D. W. Patterson,
John Russell. 55
2.—Cliff, Logan, Bryce, Martin. 20
MOONEE PONDS, 67
1.—Bratt, Moyle, M'Cormack, Collis. 21
2.—Tod, Lowenstein, Gilligan, Boyd. 20
3.—D. Paterson, Kerville, Briggs, Maher. 25
Prince's Park B. v. North Fitzroy B, at
Prince's Park Scoree:—
PRINCE'S PARK B, 70
1.—Hartley, Dore, Workman, Camm. 18
2.—Mitchell, Metaner, Mamby, Hennell. 23
3.—Ward, Rasburn, Stephens, Voaks. 24
NORTH FITZROY B, 67
1.—Brown, Dawson, Griffen, Bennell. 21
2.—Woolbouse, Baird, E. Smith, Barr. 27
3.—Schleferdacher, Jessop, Hunt, Guerrero 19
M.C.C. Second v. South Melbourne Second,
Soores:—
M.C.C. 75
1.—Sinclair, Vince, Waugh, Eadle. 27
2.—Wicklair, Vince, Waugh, Eadle. 27
2.

Scores:—

M.C.C., 75.

1.—Sinclair, Vince, Waugh, Eadle ...

2.—Wing, Barlow, Eeles, Norman ...

3.—Day, Kellett, Cohen, Scott

1.—Hornridge, Briggs, Milson, Carter
2.—Vagg, Marks, Dr Aitchison, Collins
3.—M Gregor, Love, Mason, Burna
Kew v. Auburn, at Kew. Scores:—
Kew v. Auburn, at Kew. Scores:—
KEW, 66.
1.—A. Simonton, Lilburn, Greenhill, jun.,

50n ... C. Clarke, Rogers, Steven50n ... Edgar, Fergusson, Handbury, C. S.
Clarke ... 21
1.—Forman, Thomas, Holzer, Fritsch ... 13
2.—Gritt, Paternoster, Hunt, Farmer ... 13
3.—Spry, Elder, Emmerson, H. Hoizer ... 21,
Moonee Ponds v. Victoria, at Victoria.
Scores:—

MOONEE PONDS, 118

MOONEE PONDS, 118.

1.—Webster, Fyfe, Beale, Gillett...

2.—Marrison, Curwen, Franklin, Williamson

ALBERT WARK LADIES CLUE
A progressive bowing tournament was ploved
by the ladies on the Albert Park green in
Saturday afternoon last. There were askeen
competitors. Play started at three o'clock and
dnished at six. When the scores were made
up, Miss Elsie Heather was declared the winner with 45 points, Mrs W. Thompson being
second with 43, a the resulting for third place
between Meedames Montesth and Sampson with
42 each.

THE NEW MIDDLE PARK GREEN.

The Middle Park Bowling and Recreation Club's new green, which addoins the railway station, will be formally opened this (Saturday) station, will be formally opened this (Saturday) sternson at three o'clock by the president. Mr Geo. Elmalic, M.L.A., who expects to entertain about 200 and 200 guests. The method of making this green has during Tas oast twelve months been a subject for controversy among bowlers and experts, but the result has fully justified the method. The green, which is the largest in Victoria, has been in play during the past seven weeks, and all the visiting bowlers who have played on it have prenounced an opinion as 'o its credition, many declaring it perfect. The lawn is 164 feet by 156 feet in area. It is kerbed with two-linch timber, and a three feet grass bank runs round the four sides. The green is enclosed by a post and wire fence, to protect the bank, and between this and the hedge there is accommodation for several hundreds of spectators. Oa Saturday last the club played an enjoyable match with the Albert Park Rovers.

match with the Albert Park Rovers.

ELECTRIC LIGHT TOURNAMENT.

A large number of bowlers visited the Albert Park rinks on the South Melbourne cricket ground last Tuesday night to winess the first practice and lighting of the greens. Players from Canterbury, Brighton, Collingwood, West Melbourne, South Melbourne, and other clubs joined in the play, and were well pleased with the installation of the light, and the keen character of the green. The grounds presented an attractive appearance, and it is anticipated that the opening ceremony and open-alr concert, to be held on the 18th inst., will be very largely attended.

anticipated that the opening ceremony and open-air concert, to be held on the 18th inst., will be very largely attended.

NOTES

A team from Primors Park journeyed to Queenscliff, and engaged the local players on Tuesday last. A well-contented game resulted in the visitors proving victorious by 5 points.—Scores:—Princes Park, 60; Queenscliff, 58.

A match between the Warrnambool and Plemington Clube took place last week on the Warrnambool green. Two matches were played, one in the morning, the other the same afternoon; and, despite a drissling rain, good games resulted, Warrnambool being successful in the morning and the visitors reversing the order in the afternoon. Scores:—Morning match: Warrnambool, 58; Pfennington, 64. Afternoon match: Flemington, 108; Warrnambool, 51.

On Tuesday of last week a match was played on the Benalla ground between three rinks representing the Benalla and Yarrawonga clubs. The visitors arrived by the morning train, and after indulging in some practice they were taken to the Commercial Hotel and entertained at dinner. Play began about three o'clock, and the match resulted in an easy win for the locals by 71 points. Benalla maintained a strong lead throughout, the scores at the last end being —Benalla. 111; Yarrawongn. 40. Although rather badly defeated, it has to be remembered that the visitors are a new club, having only started this season, and most of the players are new to the game.

Prahran v. Brighton, at Prahran, last Saturday. Scores:—Frahran, 99; Brighton, 29.

A match was played, and both local rinks were victorious. Scores:—Sermour, 66; Murchison, 29.

A match was played and both local rinks were victorious. Scores:—Sermour, 66; Murchison, 29.

A match was played between Seymour and Benalls at Seymour. The game was interfered with by rain. Benalla was victorious. The scores were:—Benalla, 78; Seymour, 66.

A club has recently been formed at Mt. Gambier, and a team of local players magged the Adelaide bowlers in a match last week (four rinks). The Adelaide team proved to

A BAD LEG

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and so swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part is leaves the impression! If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints are ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the discase, it allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice, and been tidy your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say parkaps, but I will Because others have folled, it is no reason I should. GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND FILLS can be obtained of all Chemists and Stees. Prepared by ALBERT, 73, Farringdon Street, London, Eag. It is a sertain remedy for the cure of Ead Leas, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Cartuneles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Purchasers should look for the registered trade mark of the Grasshopped as green label on each box. (Copyright.

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HENOWNED GOLF MATERIAL.

Ulfree, in a scratch match at Bendigo recently F. M. Earle but together the highly meritorious core of fs, the ranges being 200, 600 and 700 yards. A match was recently fired between the south Bendigo and Bendigo clubs, and the forest-banned, which lately has been carrying all before them, not down the Bendigo crack team before them, not down the Bendigo recently F. Continued a start with their 1865 meetings. The Korumburra Club will "open Handisap, of Society and the Bendigo crack team of the majority of the country gun clubs have not yet made a start with their 1865 meetings. The Korumburra Club will "open Handisap, of Society and the Bendigo crack team of the majority of the country gun clubs have not yet made a start with their 1865 meetings.

WINCHESTER RIFLES, yards. Scores:—South Bendigo, 592; Bendigo, 583. For South, R. Stevenson 65, H. A. Ress
HAMMER and HAMMERLESS D.B.B.L.
GUINS by
GUINS by
GUINS by

The St. Kilda and Blackwood clubs had a tery interesting match during the holidays, the scanders winning by 15 points. For the win-arrs, Greenwell got 90 and 6. Milton 59, while for Blackwood J. Rogers with 65 and J. Shaw

AND Combines and J. Helita of ACMA.

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WITH SHOTTED CHARGE.

A' Moreland on Saturday long sorces were the order of the day. Chief interest was centred in the competition for the New Year's Gift, a prize of LS, to he won by the competitor making the best score in five rounds from handleap marks. A number of commetters accumed for all their birds, and shot on. At eight rounds the veteran 'Greener' was left to battle on against the consistent 'Coburg,' but after going 22 rounds, he retired in favor of the younger shot. 'Coburg,' had dayded the proceeds of the first event with 'Whitworth,' and continuing into No. 3 contest, he brought 29 sparrows to grass before one was liberated good enough to clude his aim. 'Greener' stopped 22 birds out of a possible 31; W. Watson, 27 out of 29 shots; and A. E. Evans, 25 in 23 attempts.

The majority of the country gun clubs have the process of the rounds of the country gun clubs have the process of the country gun clubs have the process of the country gun clubs have the process of the country gun clubs have th

Easter.

Mr T. M'Intyre, of the firm of M'Intyre Bros., butchers, of Rochester, experienced a narrow escape from a serious accident on New Year's Day. He was out with a party of sportsmen, when, on firing his first shot, his gun burst. A quantity of the shot peppered him about the face and head, but beyond a few flesh wounds, and a slightly damaged hand, he suffered little damage.

FISH AND FISHERS.

By "Fin."

Fishing at Rivernook has lately been all that could be desired, large hauls of bream, trumper, salmon trout, mullet, and blackfish being taken.

The sea has at times been too rough for rock fishing, but spiendid hauls have been made of black fish and cels in the Gellibrand, and of bream in the Sherbrooke. Amongst the most successful anglers have been Messra Fred. Davis, C. Wright, C. Cutter, Geo. Miller, H. Cook, A. Atkiuson and D. Anderson.

Miller, H. Cook, A. Atkuson and D. Anderson.

A large octopus measuring 24 feet across was recently bauled up in a fisherman's net at Port Campbell.

Anglers maintain that the present is one of the best fishing seasons experienced in the Goulburn River. Many large baskets of fair sized fish have been hooked at Toolamba. There is plenty of good fishing in Corio Bay at the present time, and anywhere along the North Shore schnapper and whiting are obtainable.

During the holidays the Wannon was visited by fishing parties at many points, and excellent sport was obtained. One party secured 15 fine fish, one of them, a perch, turning the scale at 3½ 1b.

On the Saltwater River this (Saturday) afternoon members of the Victorian Fish Protection Society and Anglers' Club will meet in battle array' when the trophies presented by Messra II, Simkinr (maiden) and A. II. Mattingley will be counseted for. The two trophies presented by Mr. C. J. Spong will be competed for by members of the same club on the Saltwater River next Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

ocone.

The following reports are to hand:—
Saltwater River.—C. Cope, 12 bream, 91b; J.
Jones, 9 bream, 51b.
Frankston.—E. S. Pink, 32 schnapper, largest

1½lb. Elsternwick.—Wragg and Watson, 12 schnapper, largest 2lb; J. Webster, 4 schnapper, 3% lb.

b. Port Melbourne.—J. Cochrane, 40 mullet. Whittlesea.—H. Simpkin, 7 blackfish, largest %ib.
Williamstown.—W. Smith, 4 doz mullet; C.
Twite, 8 doz flathead; Brown, 5 doz flathead;
"Calliope" party, 2 doz and basket of schnap-

"Calliope" party, 2 doz and basket of schnapper.
Albert Park (Stubbs' baths).—T. Howard, 13 mullet, largest 11 oz.
Sandringham.—J. Milford, 30 schnapper.
A number of rainbow trout, about 'gib in weight, have lately been caught in the Thompson River, near Sale. The flah were originally liberated in the river by the local angling society. Mr A. A. Foster, of Boisdale, has donated L10 to the funds of the society.
Large catches of mullet of fair size are being made from about the mouth of the river Yarra up to its junction with the Saltwater River. Some large baskets have lately been obtained from the old channel near the junction of the Spitwater River, close to the Napler street being. Land worm can be purchased from those of the spot.

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JUNCTION CYCLE WORKS, ST. KILDA.

CYCLING NOTES.

By "Cyclist."

Don Walker has at last been deposed from the position he has held for several years as Australian champion. Victorians need not worry over the fact, since the deposition has come about through another Victorian, and one too, who seems likely to be able worthly to uphold the laurels against the hest the other States will have for some time to oppose him. The new champion is no other than George Farley.

uphold the laurels against the best the other States will have for some time to oppose him. The new champion is no other than George Farley.

Walker and Farley met on square, impartial conditions at Sydney on Saturday last in the programme of the January caraival of the Summer Nights' Amusement Company, the occasion being a straight-out match between Walker, Farley, and Megson, to decide who is champion, so that the best might, be pitted against Ellegaard, the Flying Dane; Lawson, the world's champion; and Rutt, the champion of Europe. Megson, the aforetime Australian champion, and the pet of the Sydney people, has recently struck good form after a long retirement, but he was outclassed, and had to retire after the first of three soes. A mile finished the first "go." Farley fastened on to the pacer, and half a lap from home went out so as to stave off Walker's final jump. Megson was bolding second position, but Walker "jumped' him, and chased Farley. The younger man, however, was not to be denied, and he kept his sprint going to the end, winning handsomely by a couple of lengths in 2 min. In sec. In the second distance, also of a mile, Megson being out of the way, Walker jumped the pacer in esmulation of Farley's previous tactics, but Farley had the best of condition to assist him, and manged to make a dead heat in 3 min. I 1-5 sec., which is pretty slick time for the distance and conditions. The third distance was half a mile, and the finish was a treat to witness, the two men racing like tigers to the line. Farley won by half a length' in 1 min. 6 sec.

The meeting of Saturday was notable for more than the Australian duel, inamuch as Rut best Lawson in the Melbourne Handicap of one mile in min. 5 3-5sec.; and A. I. Clarke, the Austral winner, ran third. Anderson, of Denmark, a very capable rider, who has come to the Megson five mile scratch from W. Houston and Lawson.

Elegaard, the Dane, sustained a sad bereavement in Sydney last week by the death of his little two-year-old son, who, falling out

of the window of a hote sustained fatal injuries. gaard have been overwh sympathy, so much so the

in sesiourne at the Exhibition, in connection with the A.N.A. fete, on the 28th and 30th January.

The Dunlop Tyre Co. of England, turned out 1,556,220 cycle tyres from their mills during the last financial year. This is said to be the record output of any cycle tyre company of the world. The net profits amounted to Liofs.600.

The finest little pace follower the world has ever seen is dead, in the person of "Jimmy!" Michael. His death was the result of brain complication following upon a tragic track accident. He was a Weishman and a pocket edition of a man, but in his day was invincible behind pace.

B. Champion, of West Australis, won the Westral Wheel race at Kalgoorile, off the 260 yards mark. Our eastern men failed to run up to expectations.

The next meeting in Victoria will be that of the A.N.A. at the Exhibition on Saturday and Monday, 28th and 39th January. The programme consists of ten races, including the Mile Championship of Australia, the A.N.A. Wheel race (Li25), and the A.N.A. Gold Stakes (L90).

The League of South Australian Wheelmen.

The League of South Australian Wheelmen hold a race meeting at Adelaide on the 4th, 8th, and 11th Febuary. The prize money totals L250.

L250.

J. Dalton, of Horsham, won the Two Mile Handicap at Tooan sports from 60 yds. J. Cruse (120) was second, and A. L. M'Clure (120) third.

Richard Alinutt, 15 years of age. Victoria street, Richmond, fractured his leg this week by colliding with a cart while riding his bicycle.

MOTOR NOTES.

The Dunlop Tyre Co., who are organising the overland reliability motor conteat from Sydney to Melbourne, which is to take place at the end of February, bave had to regretizely decline the "Foy Cup," which was to be donated as a perpetual trophy for the contest by Mr Mark Foy, of Sydney, owing to the donor desiring the overland event to be a race and not a reliability contest. The Hunlop Co. are firm in their decision to make the event a reliability contest only, the rules providing for no gain in points to contestants who establish better time than allowed by the time schodules, consequently the company have had to decline Mr Foy's valuable cup. The promoters have fixed the time schedules for the contest so that excessive speed will not be noceasary to accomplish the full number of points daily. What is wanted is reliability, coupled with a reasonable speed, and February's competition will be run so that motor car owners can drive their cars across the 571 miles between the two capitals without rulning valuable cars that in some instances have cost well over a thousand pounds. Arrangements are now being inade to provide another perpetual trophy, and a complete prize list for overland competition will probably be issued next week. Intending contestants should note that nominations for the event close on 28th January, at the office of the Duniop to., 168 Flinders street, Melbourne; and 106 Clarence street, Sydney. Special nomination forms are obtainable on application.

Mr E. Fuller, of Albury, established a fine motor cycle performance lact week by riding from Melbourne to Albury, a distance of 28th Mose motorists or cyclists who have ever been over the wretched roads and tracks extending from Schoty almost right up to Albury, have any conception of while as a considerable increase of business to the manufacturer of the successful car. The question was put to the firm of Richard-Brusier as to the advantage which they gained from their victory at homotry cycle, and the fact that the machine went through the rough

BOATING BITS.

By "Bosus."

Coming Events.

Jan. 30.—Footscray Regatta. Feb. 11.—Upper Yarra Regatta. March.—Eight-oared Championship Race. May.—Inter-State Races.

The committee of the Footecray Rowing Club intend to spare no efforts to ensure the success of their regata, which takes place at the end of the month. As it is the next event of importance in the local rowing world, oarsmen are looking forward to it with interest. It is too early yet, of course, to say anything about the crews that are to take part, but every effort is to be made to induce the leading country clubs to send representative crews. Most of the metropolitan clubs will, of course, be represented. The Footstray Club has succeeded in making this one of the most popular events of the year, and the committee intends to do everything in its power to maintain the high standard achieved.

James Stanbury, who has recently been on-gaged in he work of reducing his weight, with

mittee intends to do everything in its power to maintain the high standard achieved.

James Stanbury, who has recenity been engaged in he work of reducing his weight, with the object of rowing George Towns for the World's Champlonship, appeared in the All Comers' race at the Nowrs (N.S.W.) regatta a few days ago but made a poor show against the younger scullers opposed to him. This is not surprising, seeing that Stanbury is not yet in form (although he has reduced his weight considerably), while his opponents were. The regatta was got up for the purposs of assisting Towns to defray his expenses in connection with his match with Stanbury, and the experis declare that it was a huge mistake to ask him to row when in the condition that he is in. They say that it would have been quite sufficient to have asked him to give an exhibition of sculling, instead of pitting him against men who were certain to beat him. Stanbury's friends, however, are sanguine that he will give Towns a hard race when he gets into condition, and the latest reports are that he is not lacking supporters. It is thought that the contest will take place about May.

There was an all comers' race on the programme at the recent Newcastic regatts, and amongst the estatters were, such weil-known

WINCHESTER Model 1904 .22 Caliber Risle

A BIG GUN FOR A LITTLE MONEY

This new Winchester Single Shot Rifle, designed to handle .22 Long and .22 Short rimfire cartridges, is the biggest value in a gun ever offered. It is a take-down fitted with a heavy 21-inch round barrel and Schuetzen stock, and has the celebrated Winchester bolt action, which has been so widely imitated. Its low price, simple and serviceable features recommend it to all lovers of shooting. Ask your dealer about it.

You Have a Fine Stock to Select From.

"This remark was made by one of our many Customers last week. He was also good enough to state that "if a man could not get a gun to suit him from you, he must be very hard to please." We explained that we gu aranteed every weapon we sold, and returned money at once if it did not meet with the buyer's approval. He further said, "When I go back home, I shall tell all my friends you are the firm we have been looking for; you ought to get the support of every man in the country who wants a gun."

We are only selling known and tried makers of Guns and Rifler, so country clients y buy from us with every confidence.

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been well pleased with the form Stanbury showed.

A water policeman in the performance of his duties has to do his turn on the water, either in a launch of a rowing boat. He also has patrol the whaters. The question, says a Sydney exchange, has cropped up whether he is an amateur, because part of his work is to row round the shipping and wharfs. The rule says—"who has not been employed in or about boats for wages." A member of the foot politic is an amateur. The Rowing Association will be asked to give a ruling on the point, it the whole of the work was done in a boat would not be an amateur; but it is the exception rather than the rule for the water policy to work in a boat.

YACHTING.

By "Yawl."

the Hobson's Bay boats that were away cruises have got back to their se, all orings, with two exceptions, and these are ceted back to-day. The holidays were end by all the crews, and no serious accided to the company of the uniform the clubs. When the clubs were considered and the training was resumed last Saturday, and day was almost a perfect one for the company of the company

spect. There was a bright sun and a nice of sing breeze from the southward, with just single lend sea to make yachting pleasurable. The Hobson's Bay and Port Melbourne Glubs sin held races, the former for a trophy presented by Mr Samuel Manger, M.H.R., and Port Melbourne for trophies presented by It. J. Close and the club. The Hobson's Bay race was over a nine mile course, commencing at the Gem pier, to shop off Port Melbourne, thence to the St. side bank buoy and back to the starting point three times round. There were four stries, viz., Aotea (ser.), Elleen (tomin.), including the Hopson's Bay race was over a nine mile course, commencing at the Gem pier, to shop off Port Melbourne, thence to the St. side bank buoy and back to the starting point three times round. There were four stries, viz., Aotea (ser.), Elleen (tomin.), including the Hygeia and Hyacinth started. The Hygeia had the best of a fairly even start, and with spinnackers set both boats with the Hygeia had the best of a fairly even start, and with spinnackers set both boats with well handled. The race resulted in a strony for the Hygeia. The Union for the race was 2hr. Smin. 4 these.

Three boats only took part in the Port Melbarne Club race. These were.—Bonnie, anded by Mr E. Kdwards (85cm), and Alpha, anded by Mr J. Kdwards (85cm), and Alpha, anded by Mr J. Kdwards (85cm), and Alpha, and dedging operations at the Port Melbourne Club have not been moched. The work of dredging is expected the completed snortly.

SWIMMING.

By "Overarm."

The New South Wales representatives who are to take part in the Australasian championables, to commence at the end of the month, are expected to leave on the 28th inst. In addition to those selected to represent that state, several other prominent swimmers have solified their intention of making the trip. The fact of such first-class men competing in the different events should give the sport a much needed impetus. For a while after the hampionships were held here, a few years back, the interest taken in swimming affairs was very marked, and it is hoped that we will again see a revival of interest in this healthy and useful accomplishment.

To hand from the secretary of the Maryborough S.C. (Mr W. Smith) is the programme of a carnival to be given by the club on Wednesday, 18th January. The programme is a first-class one, embracing handicap and squadron races, diving competitions, etc., and in addition exhibitions of swimming and diving will be given by the Kellermanns. The races will take place at the Maryborough Baths, and will be conducted under the rules of the club.

Last week the series of test races to decide who should represent Queensland in the Aus-

be conducted under the rules of the club.

Last week the series of test races to decide who should represent Queensland in the Australasian championship events was concluded at Bristane. The 20 yards event was won by D. Galley, with R. Harrower second. The 100 yards event was also won by Galley, F. Cultiffe and R. Harrower filling second and third places respectively. Calley is credited with doing the 100 yards in Imin 2 2-5sec, the standard time being Imin Issec. If he can keep up this form, or improve upon it at all, the New South Wales cracks will have to exert themselves to beat him.

Wales cracks will have to exert themselves to beat him.

The Melbourns S.C. have issued their pro-gramme for their carnival to be held on the 28th last, at Hegarity's Baths, St. Kilda. It is fully up to the standard set by the club, and includes amongst other popular events, the 109 yards and half-mile championships of Aus-tralia. Entries close at 8 p.m. on Saturday, 21st, at the baths. Mr E. Mason-Cox is the bon. sec.

non. sec.

The Brighton Club programme has been published, and is as usual of a first-class character. The principal events are the 220 yards breast-stroke and the quarter-mile Australasian championships.

championships.

Swimmers are reminded that entries close to-day (Saturday) for the Albert Park carnival, the printipal event of which is the Squadron Championship of Victorta.

The Brighton Yacht Club have donated prizes of L3 3s, L1 is, and 10s 6d to the local swimming club. The prizes will be competed for

ming club. The prizes will be competed for in a 100 yards' open handicap, to be called the Grand Vacht Club Handicap.

The Brighton S.C., at its last committee meeting, appointed Mr H. A. Wood (who was well known in cycling circles a few years back) as hon, secretary of the club. Mr Wood has his heart in his work, and is just the man to fill the position recently yeared by Mr H. Roberts, who for three years rendered the club good service.

Look Out for OUR NEW SENSATION £I A WEEK FOR 12 MONTHS. TO ALL CUSTOMERS OF OUR

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

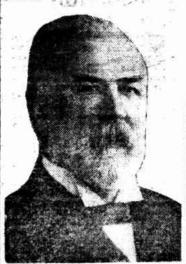
101b TINS, 12s 6d. PREPAID 100 MILES. Would you mind trying a sample, is so, send name and address.

OUR FREE WATCHES are giving entire OUR FREE transfer of the control of we are straight goers,

THE CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY CO., LITTLE COLLINS ST., ME

LAND PURCHASE COMMISSIONER

The Cabinet has decided to appoint Mr T. F. Cumming. Mr D. J. Duggan, and Mr J. M. Gillespie to act as Land Purchase Commissioners under the Closer Settlement Act. A meeting of the Executive Council will be held to confirm the appointments, and the Commissioners will meet officially as soon as they are gazetted.



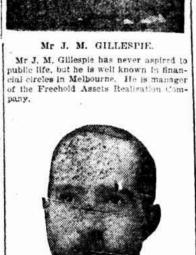
Mr T. F. CUMMING.

Mr T. F. Cumming is a member of the well-known family of that name who for years had large pasteral interests in the Western District, and did much to improve the breed of merina sheep in this State. He was for some time a member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, and is at present president of the Royal Agricultural Society, and an officer of the Sheepbreeders' Society of Australia,



Mr D. J. DUGGAN.

Mr D. J. Duggan has been long conan old Parliamentarian. He represented Dunolly in the Legislative Assembly for many years, but at the last general election, when the electorates of Dunolly and Kara Kara were united, he was defeated. and Peacock Ministries



CAPTAIN J. E. JENKINS (Secretary)

is an officer of the Lands department who has special qualifications for the position of secretary to the Land Purchase Commissioners, to which he has been appoint ed. So great were these that his classification was specially raised to enable him to be appointed to the office. Captain Jenkins has had wide experience in various branches of the department. He has been district officer for the Ararat district, and latterly has fulfilled onerous duties at the head office in Melbourne. When in the Ararat district he was a captain in the Rangers, and is now on the reserve of officers. He is a member of the executive of the LØK. Friendly So-ciety, and has twice been branch president of the A.N.A. 111:00

FAITH HEALER AND SNAKE

A SENSATIONAL SCENE.

WOMAN ALLOWS HERSELF TO BE

A sensational scene was witnessed on Saturday last near Walhalla, when a woman who preached faith-healing allowed herself to be bitten several times

by a snake.

For the past week or so a Mr and Mrs Watson and their two children have been travelling the neighborhood preaching faith-healing and other doctrines. Saturday last the Watsons took their de-parture from the town, going in the direction of Aberfeldy, a township 25 miles on the north of Waihalia. When a couple of miles beyond the outskirts of the town the travellers found a black snake, the woman, securing it, allowed it to bite her on the arm several times. A num-ber of persons witnessed the occurrence, and state that the snake attacked the woman savagely. While it was biting her the woman exclaimed to the bystan-ders, "Did you ever see the clergyman do that?" In answer to questions, she remarked that she had done it "for the Lord's sake." The man took charge of the snake, and carried it about with him. The party did not proceed on their road orthwards, but returned to Walhalla for the purpose of trying to convert a whom they knew. They failed, and then went their way.

It was ascertained that they stopped on Saturday evening at a house on the Aberfeldy road, about five miles from Walhalla, and it was stated that the woman was very ill. The affair caused sensation, and led to the police making inquiries. Mounted-constable Hayes wa sent to overtake the travellers, and he found them taking breakfast at the house of a man named Brown. The constable states that the woman had certainly re-

ceived injuries to the arm, which is swollen in a manner suggesting snake bite. In reply to inquiries by the con-stable as to whether an antidote had been used, the Watsons replied in the negative, making a statement to the ef-fect that their beliefs saved them from

The Watsons, who do not ask for money or take up collections during their ser-vices, claim to be true followers of the Saviour, stating that they have no money and no abode. Mrs Watson spent her girlhood in Wathalla.

MRS BEVAN ILL

VISIT TO EUROPE RECOMMENDED

DR BEVAN ACCOMPANIES HER.

News of the illness of Mrs Bevan, wife of Dr Bevan, of the Collins street Independent Church, will be learned with regret by her friends and by the general public, to whom the lady is well known by reason of her many acts of charity and public spiritedness.

Mrs Bevan is suffering from an affection of the right hand and arm which is in the nature of partial paralysis, and which is somewhat puzzling to diagnose The affection of the arm has had an ill effect upon the general health, and Mrs Bevan's medical adviser has suggested a complete change of air and scene. These it is thought may rehabilitate Mrs

Bevan's health. Acting upon this advice Mrs Bevan has decided to take a trip to the old country

Dr Bevan will accompany his wife, and arrangements are now being made for the filling of the doctor's office in the church during his absence. rangements are still indefinite, the date of departure has not yet been fixed, nor has the duration of the trip hang setuled.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

INTERSTATE EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL SOCIETY NEGOTIATIONS. At the monthly meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, held on Tuesday, the President, Mr T. F. Cumming, in the chair, the question of holding inter-State shows was considered.

ing inter-State shows was considered.

The inter-State exhibition committee reported having considered the proposal for holding the inter-State exhibitions of natural products in the various States, and recommended that an exhibition be held on the society's ground in 1966; that the society give L606 in prizes and that the matter give L600 in prizes, and that the matter be brought forward with the view of ob-taining the assistance of the various State Governments, and the co-operation of the principal societies in the other States.

The Chaliman said the general idea

was that these exhibitions be held in the different States in succeeding years, on the condition that the leading society in he State in which the exhibition is held gives L800 in prizes. Mr J. Gibb. M.L.A., thought this was

rather premature, and the maiter might be postponed until after the Premiers' conference at Hobart, at which this mat-ter would be considered. The Commonwealth ought to do something in the way of putting the products of Australia before the world.

Mr A. M'Cracken considered that if it as worth the while of the State to have the show, it was worth its while to pro-

vide the funds. He did not see why the society should supply the funds. After further discussion the motion for adoption of the report was negatived

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

by a large majority.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS

THE NEXT STEP.

meeting of the Executive Council will be held in the course of a day or two to confirm the appointment of Mesors T. F. Cumming, J. M. Gillespe, and D. J. Duggan, as Land Purchase Com-missioners under the Claser Settlement Act. A meeting of the Commissioners will be held as soon as they are gazetted.

The secretary to the Board, Candair, J. E. Jenkins, has scheduled about ninely estates, which have been referred to the Government for submission to he Board. The Board will also be asked to con-

sider regulations under the Closer settle.

The Wail of the Back.

Tis a warning of Kidney Ills. Backache of the Kidneys' cry for

help-the aches and pains of bad back the Lame back-the Weak-all tell of Kidneys sick from

overwork Kidneys become blocked, congested, inflamed.

They're delicate little organs, those Kidneys ot

Weren't intended to stand the strain that Twentieth Century hustle and bustle puts on them. Most natural them. thing in the world that they should get out of

order. And when they do they let us know about it

mighty quickly Send a sharp twinge in the back to tell us of their need for help. It's a warning that had best be heeded.

Serious trouble ahead if it isn't, Backache is the beginning—the end is death, if the

warning is neglected. No time thould be wasted. Go to their aid.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills

Will start the Kidneys working rightly, relieve the backache, heal the inflammation.

Remove the backache, cure Diabetes and women's disorders,

They are a little remedy that help women to bear the burdens of life more easlly. Make better, happier, more capable women of them. Are doing it right here, in Mel-



bourne. The best proof of this lies in the evidence of people you know, the evidence of friends and neighbors.

MELCOURNE PROOF.

Mrs Le Bower. 30 Coventry street, South Melbourne, says: "The statement has been published in Melbourne papers that I reaped a lot of benefit by using Doan's Backsache Klübby Pills for kidney trouble. I am pleased to say that that statement is perfectly correct. It is over three years now since I first used, them, when they caned me of patins in the small of my back, stopped stidy attacks, cured me of beadscheb, gave me occury, and caused me to tiesp properly. I used to have flushes in the face as well, and those disappeared I have used these pills off and on since them, and they have kept the in good bestiff, it know of others who have obtained splophid criter of kidney temble through calast. Doan's Backsche Kidney Pills. I obtained this semedy as Hood's Pharmacy in Klisabeth street, city."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all Chemiste and Storekeepers at 2s 9d per box (six boxes 15s 3d). or will be posted on receipt of price by Foster-McClellan Co., 76 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W

BUT BE SURE THEY ARE DOAN'S.

Our Illustrations

THE LATE REV. J. DALTON, S.J. On the 5th inst, there deed at St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, New South Wales, one who for nearly 40 years has been the leader in Roman Catholic educational affairs in Victo-ria and New South Wales. We refer to the Rev. Joseph Dalton, S.J., formerly head of St. Patrick's College, Kew and afterwards founder of St. Xavier's College, Kew. Many of our leading Catholics of to-day were students under Father Dalton at one or the other of these scholastic in-stitutions. He and at the ripe ago of 88, and, as his successor at St. Ignatius College arms us, "the dear old man ded in a Wonderfully Peaceful way Father Dutter was there in Water-

ford, Ireland on Ferguary 12th, 1817, when Wellings in's praises were 1817, when Wellington's princes were still in the more hand near and the halthe or Waterloo walled as a third or waterloo walled to a halther or well-day in the tagin has classical stades in all native town, and conducted them with distinction in the frish of some tailing of Clongov some 17-17. In the year 1830, he inhered one position of the Santis of the military and also the ordinary Social star desire and after the ordinary probation, who who had to the Nows it release. For the next orbit years he was working a rectackly in two course or direction in the prins in the cause of discretion in the bris-cipal calleges as the order in Lecturity and this has been the crowning work of Father Dallan's long and useful

In 1847 he went to France to pur In 1817 he went to brance to pursue the philosophical strades of the society. Having committed these, and another base period of ichalestic worf in 1850-58, he went through a full theological course in the desuit Seminary of St. Phoros. North Wales, He was ordered press at Maynouth by Ir Murray, then Archibishop of Publin, After his ordination, Father Palton continued his festion. Father Dalton continued his fevorite work of education and for four or hie years had charge of the discipline of the students of Clon-gow's Wood College. In 1861 he was appointed Rector of St. Stanishas near Tallamore, which position be hid hard 1866, when in of edience to the order of the general of the society, who had called upon the society, who had called upon him to take charge of the desuit Mission in Victoria, he left his fatherland and sailed for Melbourne in the steamer Great Britain.

The first twelve years of his life in Australia were spent in Melbourne. During this period he successfully

controlled the working of St. Pat-rick's College, and engaged, with equal zeal and success, in missionary labors at Richmond to salurban district which had been handed over to him, for the Society of Jesus, by the late Archbishop Goold). Four years after his arrival in Victoria, Father Dalton effected the purchase of an estate of seventy acres at Kew, and at once began to build the Col-lege of St. Francis Navier.

lege of St. Francis Navier.
In 1878, at the invitation of Archbishop Vaughan he went to Sydney.
Immediately on his arrival, re was
appointed Superior of the Jesuis in
New South Wales and Victoria, and
he may justly be regarded as the
founder of the Society of Jesus in
New South Wales. The Jesuit Mission of St. Leonards, the large dayschool of the territy is Woolkeney. school of the society in Woodloomos-loo, since transferred to Survey Hills and afterwards known as St. Alog-kins College, Bourke street and the excellently situated folloge of Biver-view, have all been established by

THE LATE REV. J. WHITE.

 We give a pertrait on a nother tage of the Rev. J. White, a well-known Methodist minister, who died at Hawthe it on the 5th last, after a long term of term of

as paster and trained any term of serving as paster and trained any.

The Rev. Mr White was born a Sentember, 1935, at the deep, in Lincolnianity, and I was clurad at a Richmont The logical College, England. In 180 the text can be trained from that their feet and their feet tered there for time reason and cross to Victoria in 1878. A set of two for fiften verts in some of the period in in-ent draits in this Steet. Mr White's Bealth broke from and he relied from a tive work though he continued to possible as a supernumerary minister for preached his last sermon at the South Malvern Methods, Church on Christmas

DEATH OF STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERS. The Stock Exchange of Melbourne

has during the past week adjourned its sittings twice out of respect to two of its members who had passed away. The first of these was Mr T. K. Johnston. who died suddenly last Saturday in Cav ill's baths, Sydney, while on a visit to the capital of New South Wales. Mr Johnston was an exceedingly well-known figure in Stock Exchange circles, having joined the institution as far back This was during the stirring times of the Broken Hill boom, and his rength of character, high personal ind 1. egrity, and genuineness quickly brought at him business success and personal regard. The high standard set by him was in consonance with the best trell-

tions of the Stock Exchange, and it was because of this fact, and the esteem in which he was held by members, that the unexpected news of his death came as such a shock to them. Mr Johnston was 70 years of age, and in early manhood was connected with the Bank of New South Wales. He joined that in-stitution about the year 1860, and re-mained in its service until May, 1882, when he resigned the position of man-ager of the Beechworth branch to proceed to Adelaide to start in business Prior to that he had had charge of the Inglewood and Ararat branches. Mr Johnston was connected with the Stock Exchange of Adelaide, but, as stated, finally gravitated to the wider sphere of business existing in Melbourne. The deceased gentleman was a widower,and leaves one son-Mr T. K. Johnston-who was associated with him in business, in the form of T. K. Johnston and Son. The remains were conveyed to Mel-bourne, and interred in the Boroondara Cemetery, Kew, on Monday, The second member of the Exchange

who has died was Mr Montagu C. L. Pym who saccumbed to heart failure lust Sunday, after two months fliness, during which se had suffered from dropsy and preumon a. The deceased leaves a widow and three sons and two daughters. He was 15 years of age.

Mr Pym joined the Stock Exchange in 1884—1987 gife "boom" period—8 was for some years a member of the e wiftee. Previously he had been for some time the head of an auctione ring and agency firm in Dunedin, annetted with the Messrs Brogden, care from England to New Zealand several years before. The late Mr Pym was of a genial end kindly disposition, and made many fromts in the Melbourne and other chair of which he was a mem-His remains were interred in the Bercondara Cemetery on Monday after-

Our Illustrations include portraits of Mr Johnston and Mr Pym.

STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN UNION CAMP AT HEALESVILLE, Nearly two hundred students, male universities an colleges of Australia Students' Christian Union, from the universities and colleges of Australia and New Zealand, were present on Wed-nerday, the 4th last, when the convention, or "Summer Set of I," was opened. The convention was held at Healesville three years ago. Since that time the three years ags. Since that time the students have met at Wellongong, New South Wales; and at Mount Barker, South Australia. The programme is arranged to run for eight days at eath

Whilst accommodation was provided for many of the students at local hotels and boarding establishments, a camp was pitched in the grounds surrounding Healesville College, which is pleasantly situated on a hillside overlooking the town. Of the camp several illustrations are given on Page 10.

According to the annual report, there are 51 unions in affiliation with the Ausralian Students' Christian Union, with a total membership of 1800.

Dr. W. C. M'Cielland was elected pre lent of the convention, with Rev. H. R. Holmes and Mr A. R. Crump vice-presidents; Mr J. M. Stewart was elected secretary, and Mr D. C. Blackwood assistant secretary. The following were appointed the general committee for the n at two years: Neegrs S. H. Barra-clough, W. C. Madielland, T. P. Dunhill, C. R. M'Laren, J. Ward, A. R. Crump, W. G. Williams, Drs. Lyall and E. G. Waterhouse, and J. Orr. Among the leading speakers it was ar-

anged should give addresses at the conference are the Revs. David Ross, E. H. Sugden (Master of Queen's College), Canon Stephen, Canon Nash, G. H. Balfour, W. C. Maronochie, R. A. Betts, A. G. B. West for Adskide), and John Dixon receiving Australian Board of Most us, Sydney).

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL BAZAAR.

Acceptable donations to the various h spit is have been made from time to time of amounts that have been raised in various parts of the country by State school bizoars. The Chiltren's Hospital L200 a year is voted. The currier of Vishas especially benefited in this way. has especially benefited in this way. exceptionally surgeseful baziar was raantly held at Clenature, by which the sum of L50 was divided between the Melbourne and Children's Hos On page 10 we give a group of the workers at the bizaar.

The affair was organised by Mr Hammett, head master of the Glenalme State school, and Mrs Alex. M'Kinnen. The original proposal was to raise L5 for the Children's Hospital. The effort was sucessful beyond all expectation, and it was found that instead of L5 the sum of L20 was easily raised. Then the promoters and those who had so ably assisted them. encouraged by their success, aimed still higher, and ultimately the sum of L67 was realised, of which, as already stated, L50 went to the hospitals mentioned.

FEDERAL FINANCIERS.
se people of the Commonwealth and citizens of the individual States will be interested in gaining some personal knowledge of the appearance of the principal officers who keep the Federal pub-lic accounts and deal with so much of the revenue of the State. To such we present the group portraits of Sir George Turner, the Federal Treasurer, and the formation of the prederal Treasury de-partment most of the officers now sta-tioned in Melbourne were appointed to it from other States. They have to keep the accounts not only of the Com-monwealth, but also those as between the States and the Commonwealth, for the Federal Government has to return to the States at least three-fourths of the total Customs revenue. In addition, the department deals with the revenue from another great trading concern, the from another great trading concern, the

HARVESTING IN VICTORIA Few townspeople have any idea of the circumstances and conditions under which harvesting is conducted in this new country. Our picture of threshing on the Balmore station, near Pakenham, will give them some inkling on the subject. In the foreground is the portable driving belt with the threshing machine which is almost hidden by the platform between the two. To the left the men are engaged in building up the stack of straw as the straw comes from the machine. These portable engines and threshing machines are frest frequently owned by persons who travel them round the country stopping at farms by round the country stopping it farms of the way and doing the work. It is not and dusty work. It is a wonder that more fires do not occur, but as will be seen in the picture, the smoke stacks of the engines are capped with the most efficient spark arresters that can be obtained.

TWELFTH AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN.

The selection of the twelfth Australian team of cricketers to visit England was completed by the selectors on Monday in Sydney, and this week we give portraits of the fourteen players and their business manager. Mr F Laver, who will also be available for service in the field if required. Twelve out of the fifteen bave been members of previous teams. but Gehrs and Newland, of South Australia, and Cotter, of New South Wales, go to England for the first time. They are three promising colts, and Cotter fast bowling gives promise of proving very useful. From the cricketers' point of view, the merits of the team are dealt with in our cricket columns

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

We give among our illustrations an external view of the new and commodious wing of St. Vincent's Hospital situated in Fitzroy, close to the boundary of the city of Melbourne. The addition has been erected and equipped on the most modern scientific principles, on the most modern scientific practices, at a cost of over Li000, and it will shortly be opened for the reception of patients. The St. Vincent Hospital, though under Roman Catholic management, is a purely cosmopolitan charitable institution, for its doors are open to patients irresp of creed or country. It is doing splendid work for the metropolitan area, and well deserves the support of the charitably disposed, which is being increasngly extended to it.

PRAHRAN AND MALVERN GARDENS.
Theer is no doubt that the money experded by the municipalities of Melbourne and suburbs in laying out gardens and recreation reserves is money well spent. A crowded city without these preathing spaces is not a pleasant place to live in. We reproduce in this number of "The Weekly Times," some photographs of picturesque spots in the public gardens of Malvern and Prahrea.

The Malvern Gardens are well laid out, and profit by the constant allention of Mr. T. Porkett, who is an carbusiast. The Piahran municipality has been particularly enterprising. The Victoria Gardens occupy an area of four and a half acres, and the land was purchased by the council. A band stand was not tell at a cost of 1,200, and 1,300 a year is the sum voted for maintenance. The band stand and portions of the gardens are illumina ed by electricity, and weekly concerts are given at which bograph views are shown. These concerts have become very popular. In addition to the Victorian Gardens the municipality also W. Morr has charge of the reserve, n which the bowling green is situated.

THE DRAMAGRAPH.

A NEW AUSTRALIAN CINEMATO-GRAPH INVENTION.

Ever since the introduction of the cinematograph, scientists and invent ra throughout the world have been endeavoring to discover a means by which flickering, shimmering and other injurious defects in the machines in use could be entirely avoided. In the p ess in use the successive pictures which constitute the animated scene are proected intermittently at the rate of about 16 per second, and during the change one little picture to another a dis tinct interval is introduced by a shuter, which cuts off the light and picture from the screen. Many kinds of shutters have been employed to remedy the lefects, and the best idea introduced was to reduce the period for which the picture is obscured to its least possible extent, consistent with the necessity for keeping the picture obscured at all times while the film is in motion.

interval or the the screen. In his process he separates the pictures in two alternate odd and the pictures in two alternate odd and even series, which enable one picture to be removed while the other is being shown. These pictures are projected through the two lenses of a duplex pro-jecting system on coincident positions on a screen by a special form of alternating, reciprocating or circular shutter. While one picture is projected the next in suc cession is obscured, and while only a por-tion of one picture is projected the corresponding portion of the other is obscured, and the remaining portion projected, so that, at all times, a full and complete picture is projected on the screen, thereby making the projection of the picture absolutely continuous. There is no dark interval, variation, loss, or diminution of light whatever. The two pictures remain stationary while shutter covers one and exposes the other in exactly the same ratio. By reason of the whole subject matter of the animaled scene being divided in two series, all the mechanical movements are performed at half the usual speed, considerably reduc-ing the instrumental vibration, and enables much clearer and brighter pictures to be used, even up to lantern size, if necessary. This invention will mark an important era in the history of animated picture projection.

Mr Haines, the inventor, whose photo-graph is given, intends taking his invention to England, making arrangements for the manufacture of films and instruments that should give him a satisfactery reward for his labors.

Entertainments.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

By "At the Wings."

The story, the airs, and the scenes of Florodora have lingered iong in the memory of the public — a public fed, if not surfeited, during the past few years on this special kind of theatrical fare. It has been said that once we get away from camic opera one musical comedy is very like another. There is this differ-ence, viz., that one lasts with the public for 104 nights, another for fourteen. Florodora put up the record. No other mu-sical comedy has pretended to rival it for length of run, although The Orchid came a good second. Whether the extent of public affection, as gauged by the num-ber of nights its favorite play runs, is a merit of a play is another question. F.o. rodors was put on originally a few weeks before the Christmas season, and ran right on through the holidays — into 104 rights. The announcement of a revival attracted to Her Majesty's theatre a crowded audience on Saturday night, and, as is natural when every bar of an overtrue is familiar, the people settled themselves down into an agreeable mood, and there was a warmth about the house —a warmth not due altogether to the temperature of the atmosphere—but 'the mood of the audience.

On the part of those who were familiar with the piece, and remembered every turn almost of each of the principal performers, there may have been on Saturday night some disappointment. There could have been none had it been an initial performance. First impressions are lasting, so that as Lord Donegal, Kenningham may have been preferred, by those who saw the previous performance to a Surrey: a Grace Palotta as a society lady to a Miss Clifton, and so on through the caste. Yet each performer, on Saturday night read-and sang-the part according to his or her own concention In each case, however, it was its unfamiliarity that was the trouble. Miss Clifton made of Lady Holyrood quite a different being to the one with which Grace Palotta made us familiar. Similarly, Kenningham, Brownlow, and Ward were all different in their respec tive parts to Surrey, Haigh Jackson, and Fred Leslie. Miss Florence Young could scarcely be a failure at any musical come by part, and she scored on this ocasion in the role formerly sustained by Miss Carrie Moore. Miss Evelyn Scot was successful in the part formerly played by Miss Maud Chetwynd. Mr Geo. Lauri, of course, was an unqualified success, because he had the part which he created in the original Melbourne production, and of which he made such a huge success. The burlesques introduced into the play by Miss Carrie Moore and Mr Geo. Lauri caught on at the time, and this fact probably induced the introduction of a travesty on one of the principal scenes in L'Aigion. The fact that both plays are under the same management does away with an objection formerly raised to the burlesques.

The romantic Napoleonic drama, in which Napoleon only appears in a vision, but in which his son is magnified into a person of some importance, has sucded, inasmuch as it has proved Miss Tittell Brune to be a young actress of considerable power. Altogether it is an undoubtedly clever production, and as such it has run through three weeks at the Princess's Theatre, and has attracted good audiences during that time. It will run until next Friday, and will be sucreeded on Saturday by Romeo and Juliet which will give Miss Brune further op-

duets, etc., and other no been added. It is a particular and arranged on the old manded and although there—be nothing liant about the off there is plent make one laugh, and especially to a standard make one laugh and especially the standard make one laugh and especially to a standa

make one laugh, and especially to amuse
the children. The transformation scene
and some others of splendor will be found
particularly attractive.

It seems that the musical comedies,
The Cingalese and The Duchess of Danissig, both of which have been many
times promised by the Willamson many agement are not to be introduced in Mel-bourne after all, but are being reserved for the Sydney season. The present re-vival of Florodora will probably be followed by revivals of The Geisha

At the Bijou Theatre to-night (Satur day) a military drama, with plenty of sensation, and attractive stage settings, will replace the more pathetic play which has been seen during the past week. A Soldier and a Man is the title of the new piece.

The Russian wrestler, Hackenschmidt, has been giving displays nightly at the Opera House, and on Monday evening his opponent, Gustave Rennert, suc-succeeded in winning the L10 offered to the wrestler who could successfully con-tend against the "Russian" for ten mine Hackenschmidt is undoubtedly ess of a show man, and more of an ath-

lete than some who have preceded him.

Toboggan races for prizes are being organised as a new feature by the man agement of Princes Court, where shooting the chute has become a pastime.

Is there a feeling of rivarry between Miss Nellie Stewart, the Australian actress and Miss Tittell Brune, the Ameri-There seems to be some ground for the supposition. The two actiesses are preparing to appear in Camille, a play affording many opportunities to the am-bitious, and both will be playing the part for the first time - Miss Brune in Mel-bourne and Miss Stewart in Sydney. Further color is lent to the suggestion by the report that Miss Brune intends play Zaza, which has already been played by Mr Musgrove's company, with Miss Stewart in the name part. petition, it is said, is healthy, and rivalry on the stage is probably more so - in the interests of the public, whatever velopments there might be behind the footlights.

It is said that Miss Florence Young will conclude her engagement with Mr J. C. Williamson at the end of the season of the Royal Comic Opera Company at Her Majesty's Theatre next month. Miss Young will make her final appearance in Paul Jones, and then go to America. Mr Williamson says he has not yet decided who is to take Miss Young's place, but it is probable that Miss Dolly Castles will join the company now that the run of Patience has ended.

At the close of the present season of comic opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, the Knight-Jeffries Company, now closing a New Zealand tour, will resume possession under Mr Williamson's man

By the Ortons, which arrives here about the middle of next month, the members of Mr J. C. Williamson's new concert organisation—the Parkina-Foldesy Company—are to voyage to Australia. The two stars of the company are Miss Elizabeth Parkina, a young American soprano, fresh from laurels won at the recent Covent Garden season in London, and paying only a flying visit to Australia before returning to fill another season at the fountain head of opera in England. and Foldesy, a remarkably fine 'cellist, from Hungary. Miss Parkina will join the company in Sydney, her route lying over the United States, in order that she may show her fellow townspeople in Kansas City the strides she has made in her profession since leaving them. Madame Meiba was to help her at the concert. Miss Margaret Thomas, soprano, Mr Whitworth Mitton, tenor, and Mr Victor Marmont, planist, complete a talented quintet, whose first Melbourne appearance will be made at the Town Hall on

15 YEARS OF HEADACHE,

BILE BEANS AGAIN EFFECTIVE. Wise doctors treat headaches as symptom only, not as a disease. aching head is proof of the disorder of some other organ—generally the stomach or liver. Bile Beans are so successful in curing headaches, because they remove the root cause, by correcting and stimulating the liver and digestive system. The following case of Mr E. P. Lee, of 54 David street, Ballarat, is an illustra-tion. This gentleman says:—"For fifteen years I have been suffering from nervous prostration, billous headaches, and fits of depression, which troubled me greatly, abandon my profession as a pianoforte tuner, on account of my work a the nerve trouble, but I am thankful to be able to say that since taking Bils Beans I do not know that I have any nerves. As for the depressed feeling, I have not experienced it since the first dose. If I had to pay fifty, times the price for Bile Beans I willingly do so, rather than would revert to my nervous, despondent, unre-liant self." Bile Beans are a safe and speedy cure for Billiousness, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Debility, Female Weaknesses, Nervousness, Bad Blood, Bad Breath, Anaemia, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Summer Fag, and. in fact, all ailments that owe their origin Turner, the Federal Treasurer, and the principal officers of his department. Sir George Turner has become familiar, by appearance, all over Australia. On the projecting the pictures without any dark up by the addition of some new songs.

Mr Robert T. Haines, of Swanston portunities of distinguishing herself. The pantomime, Sinbad the Sailor, at digestion, Grainable generally at is the Theatre Royal, has been freshened up by the addition of some new songs. lef.

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ect telephonic communication ha en established between Ballarat and

Chariton water supply has run and pumping from the Avoca has

The Bendigo Mining Board is to be disd. Members' fees have been paid to the end of last year.

Dr Louis Henry has been appointed to in the vacancy on the Police Medical Board. It is an honorary position.

A serious outlook of diphtheria has oc peen reported—two of them fatal.

The total amount of hotel and other license fees paid into the sub-Treasury at the year 1904 was L6225 Bendigo for

A big eel got jammed in a waterpipe St. George's road, Northcote, and cui off the water supply until it was got out. The Five Posts Hotel at Jacklan, in the Inglewood district, connected which was the local post office, has been destroyed by fire.

For the fourth time, at the instance of Canada, the proposed Pacific Cable Conference has been postponed. It will not take place until May.

A fire which occurred at Birchipon Monday destroyed about L250 worth of probelonging to Mr A. Virtue, including L160 in bank notes.

A Government cool store for fruit is be-Doncaster, and will be finished by the commencement of next month. The cost is L2400.

Mr Challen, the Geelong postmaster, has been transferred to Bendigo. place at Geelong will be filled by Mr. Thomas Wright, of Hamilton.

Ann Murray, an old age pensioner, has committed suicide at Ballarat East by hanging herself. She had previously

heard to threaten to take her own life. Protests are being sent from various parts of the country to the Railway Commissioners against the use of open trucks for the conveyance of holiday picnickers.

It has been decided by the Automobile Club of Victoria to ask that it be consulted in reference to any proposed legislation for the regulation of motor traf.

The committee of the Queen Victoria Hospital for Women intends to appoint a resident medical officer, so that cases arriving at night may be admitted and

The rallway revenue for the first six months of the present financial year exceeds that received during the July-December term of the previous year by

on Saturday last, Mr J. K. O. Smith, solisitor, of Footscray, slipped in fixing one of the bottom boards, and broke his arm

Sergeant C. W. Armstrong, who eight years has been in charge of the police at Castlemaine, has been trans-ferred to Melbourne, and promoted to the rank of sub-inspector.

At a meeting of the board of the Comcial Bank of Australia Ltd., held or the 5th inst., Mr Duncan E. M'Bryde was elected chairman of directors for the ensuing year.

Mr R. Hocking, M.A., who has been inspector of schools in the Horsham dis trict, has been appointed principal of the Continuation School, which will be opened in Melbourne next month.

It is feared that under the new estimates of population Victoria will only be entitled to return twenty-two members to the House of Representatives instead of

The State Premiers intend to have preliminary private conference among themselves before meeting the Prime Minister and Federal Ministers in conference at Hobert next month.

For a week, while crossing the South ern Ocean, the decks of the steamer Star Scotland, which recently arrived from London, were covered with snow. assengers had rare games of snowball.

Steamers travelling between Sydney and Melbourne have, during the been enveloped in dense volumes of bush fire smoke, blown out to sea. In many cases the steamers had to be slowed

Women assistants have been appointed to the Astral Photographic Bureau at the Melbourne Observatory. The ladies were first submitted to an exacting examina tion as to their knowledge of the work

The health of Mrs Bevan, wife of the Rev. Dr Bevan, has been very unsatisfactory for some time past. Acting on medical advice she will shortly take a trip to England. Mrs Bevan will be acnpanied by Dr Bevan.

Second-class Sergeant Middleditch, now stationed at Traraigon, has been ap-pointed to take charge of the Castlemaine police station, in lieu of Sergeant Armstrong, who has been promoteed to be sub-inspector.

Messrs C. Oliver, W. M. Fehon and D. Bircaldie, the New South Wales Railway mmissioners, have been on a visit to leibourne to confer with the Victorian mmissioners on the distrential rates estion. They were entertained at luna by Federal Ministers

was killed on New Year's Day by falling out of a train at Lal Lal, a vert ntal death was returned, and the jury found that no one was blamai

Superintendent Couch retired from the force this week, after over forty years' service. At Stawell he was pre-sented by the police by the Wimmer with an illuminated address and a purse

On Wednesday, according to a return shed to the Railway Commissioners 47,686 bags of wheat were loaded on the Victorian railways. There are now Victorian railways. There are now 304,000 bags stacked at stations other than at the seaboard.

When shooting on the Balintore Estate, near Colac, Mr R. J. Lavery, of the Union Club Hotel, shot a snake 5ft. in length Noticing its extraordinary girth he opened it, and found that the reptile swallowed five young quail.

Three young men who were camping out during the holidays were caught in the act of bathing in one of the weirs at Donnelly's Creek, connected with Melbourne's water supply from the Watts River. They are to be prosecuted.

Dr. Green, the Bishop of Ballarat, will attend the following rural deanery meetings during the year:-March, Warrnam bool; May, Hamilton; August, Inglewood November, Hallarat North. It is anticle pated that the diocesan synod will meet early in May.

The Postal authorities have at last given their consent to dutiable parcels by post being cleared at the Geelong post office. Hitherto the clearing such parcels for Geelong had to be done at Melbourne, and much inconvenience was caused thereby.

The "Times" thinks that the broad view which Mr Deakin took in his speech in the Federal Parliament on preferentrade and Imperial co-operation generally, and the support given him by the effect of the Roseberyan tactics in England.

The Prime Minister, since his return from Sorrento, has been staying at Mace don. Mr Reid will shortly visit Sydney where he has promised to deliver ad dresses at several public functions, and mania to be present at the Premiers

A Geelong inventor has, as a result of 20 years' experimenting, got the idea of a flying machine, and a small syndicate has been formed to help to put the invention to a practical test. A model. which seems to have given satisfaction, has been exhibited to members of the

Captain W. Williams has completed 50 years as a mine manager in Australia. For many years past he has been a local preacher in the Methodist Church, Ballarat, and on Sunday he delivered a sermon To mark the completion of Captain William's jubilee, the members of the Mine Managers' Association attended the church in a body.

John Curtiss, a well known farmer, shot himself this week at Cattai, near sir (N.S.W.). Curtiss placed muzzle of a shot gun in his mouth exploded the charge, which blew away part of his face and head. His mind had been deranged by a recent accident Deceased was a single man, aged 50

years. An old teacher has informed the Minis ter of Customs that when he was stationed at Sunbury forty years ago he cessfully experimented there in the growth of Sea Island cotton from seed brought from Fiji. The five trees he had inxuriantly and gave immense quantities of cotton, which he used for stuffing cushions.

Thomas Kelly, aged 35, went to the Melbourne Hospital on Monday night with his skull fractured, and with gaping wounds upon his head, and his clothes saturated with blood. He said that he had been set upon by "two blokes" in Exploration lane, street. He was admitted to the hospital for treatment.

Charles Boots, who was severely inabout on crutches. An artificial leg is being procured for him, and when it arrives he will be allowed to leave the hos-pital. The unfortunate man has been an nmate of the Castlemaine Hospital since the occurrence of the accident.

A movement has been launched at Bendigo with a view to memorialising the late Mr J. H. Abbott, M.L.C., who introdued the Hospital Sunday movement in Australia, and as the decease gentleman always took a lively interes in the charities, it is suggested that a marble tablet should be placed in the main vestibule of the hospital

The Minister of Agriculture has written to the Geelong Chamber of Com-merce, stating that having cancelled the appointment of the permanent inspector his decision, but in future an officer from Melbourne would be sent down to attend to any shipments of produce despatched from Geelong to oversea ports.

The following gentlemen have been ap-pointed justices of the peace for Victoria: Central and Southern bailiwick, Mr William John Andrew, Ballan; southern balliwick, Mr John Baird, Laarmonth midland balliwick, Mr Alexander M'Leod, Kyabram; all balliwicks, Mr James Beith f'Dougail, Casino (N.S.W.), Mr Edwin George Millett, Sydney (N.S.W.) The absence of weather forecasts dur-

ing holiday seasons is have the contion of the Chief Secretary. samuel Gillott recognises that it is most important to farmers and mariners, to ay nothing of the convenience to the holiday maker in the cities, that the most reliable forecasts which can be given should be continuously available.

The Rev. James Dixon, of Sydney, told the Christian students at Healesville that the church had absolutely failed to fulfil its duty to the aborigines of Australia. It had sent missionaries to China, India Africa and the Cannibal Islands, but had ected its primary missionary duty, which was the evangelisation of the Aus tralian aborigines.

The plans for the new railway passen

ger station at Flinders street, Melbourne are now ready, but the Commissioners have decided to submit them to the Rail-ways Standing Committee before calling for tenders. The total cost will be L250,000. A sum of L155,256 has already been expended in foundations, subways, re-arrangement of lines, etc., and L80,000 is still available for similar purposes.

New post-offices are nearing completion at Korumburra, Minyip, Werribee, and Yarrawonga. Tenders are being in-vited for a number of others, and extensive additions are to be made to the of-fices at Bairnsdale. Among the places at which new post-offices are to be ter are Wood End and Woodspoint. Altogether Federal public works represent ing an outlay of L10,000 are in progress or will shortly be begun in Victoria.

It was decided at a meeting of the corn trade sectional committee of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, held re-cently, that the standard weight of an Imperial bushel of this season's wheat The secretary was to urge shipper and others interested in the grain trade to forward samples as early as possible, in order that no delay may take place in arriving at a fair average sample.

Frank Milburn, the little son of Mr W. A. Milburn, State shool teacher at Tooradin, climbed on the roof of the school building on Saturday afternoon. His mother, who was sewing on the veran-dah, was startled by some falling body pitching close at her feet. The little boy fell on his head, and was picked up unconscious. Mrs Milburn conveyed him by the evening train to Melbourne, where he was admitted into the Children's Hospital. It is thought that he may re cover.

Mrs Woods, wife of the licensee of the Golden Age Hotel, King street, Mel-bourne, while picnicking at Beaumaris with her family and friends, fell over the cliffs, which are very precipitous. was picked up from the jagged rocks below unconscious and bleeding. It was found that one of her legs was broken, and that she was tereribly cut and bruised. Mrs Woods has since been treated in a private hospital, and is progressing favorably.

Two young men named William Kingston and Henry Newman have been drowned in the River Murray near Murrabit. They were employed on a tra-velling thrashing plant, and went to bathe in the river, but got out of their depth, and being unable to swim, were drowned. The bodies were recovered five miles down stream. supposed to have been a resident of Carlton, and Kingston a resident of the Ballarat district.

and Henry Phillips, claiming L2000 and L500 damages respectively from the Out-trim, Howitt and British Consolidated Coal Company, in respect of injuries sus-tained by them in an accident in the Outtrim mine on Sepetmber 6, 1904, alleged to be due to negligence on the part of the company, its agenta or servants. The next sitting of the Korumburra County

Court on February 1.

A German, named Alfred Herman otherwise known as Alfred Peters, com-mitted suicide by shooting himself at his lodgings in Pearson place, West Mel-He left a letter address a friend saving that he had nothing but misery before him, and could do no good by living, but could do much good by dying. He had L130 in Savings Bank, and by a will he left to the Melbourne Hospital. Life to the Children's Hospital, and the rest to acquaintances

A lad named James William M'Phee, aged 12 years, the third eldest son of Mr J. M'Phee, of Yea, died suddenly on Monday morning from blood poisoning. The boy, whilst attempting to get on a horse last week, fell and broke his right arm below the elbow. The limb was set by Mr O. Shields, M.B., but late on Saturday bad symptoms supervened. During the night the boy became de-lirious, and tore the bandages from his arm, and the surgeon had to reset the limb yesterday morning. The boy rapidly became worse, and died about midday on Monday.

OTHER STATES.

On Monday a young man named Geo Finn was found dead in the bush 18 miles from Gormanston, Tasmania Death was due to natural causes.

A meeting of Wellington citizens (New Zealand) has decided to establish a lifeboat service at Wellington Heads.

O'Brien and party have unearthed a 1120z nugget at Bulong, West Australia, together with other slugs weighing from 120% to 160%

The Japanese at Kalgoorke, some sixty in number held a great des

commemoration of the fall of Port Arthur. Mr Bendox Hallenstein, a well-known

business man at Dunedin, has died, aged 70 years. He was for some years Gernan consul.

Violet Anderson, the daughter of Mr C Anderson, butcher, was burned to death at Bourke, N.S.W., through her ciothing catching fire.

The Victoria Convalescent Home committee is taking infliatory steps towards establishing a sanatorium for consumptives in Tasmania.

The New Zealand Government is obtaining two motor carriages to use as an experiment for passenger traffic on suburban railways. An agitation has been commenced at

Albury in favor of making the close sea-son for game in New South Wales uniform with that of Victoria Artesian water has been tapped in the

easin of the Adelaide plains, within three miles of the city. The supply is at the rate of over 15,000 gallons per hour. In Sydney, owing to to the prevalence

of smuggling, especially of opium by Chinese, a number of casual hands have been employed by the Customs department as coast patrols. Robert Davidson, aged fourteen, while

riding fast on a bicycle with his head down at Newcastle, N.S.W., collided with a sulky. The lad's head was s in, and death was instantaneous. The lad's head was smashed

A case of bubonic plague has occurred at Ulmarra in New South Wales, where other suspicious deaths have recently occurred. The present patient is in the South Grafton Hospital for treatment,

The Government of New South Wales has already disbursed L5000 to relieve the nost pressing cases of distress from bush fires, and will continue to afford further relief until the committee of the Lord dayor's fund in Sydney is ready to distribute its money.

A canal intended for the use of coasting steamers and fishing vessels has just been completed from Frederick Henry near Hobart, to Blackman's Bay near Maria Island, on the east coast of Tasmania, It will save a long and stormy route round Cape Raoul and

Thomas Jones a wharf laborer, quar-Young Hotel, George street, Sydney, and a fight which followed, they both fell to the floor, and Jones' skull was so badly fractured that he died at once Both men were under the influence of drink at the time.

The Federal Public Service Commisioner has issued a certificate recom mending the appointment of Mr G. P Unwin to be Deputy Postmaster-General of New South Wales at a salary of L920 a year and of Mr W. Hardman to be Deputy Postmaster-General of Western Australia, at a salary of L700.

The Fruit Growers' Union of New Wales proposes placing before the Tariff Commission a vast amount of eviience showing the way in which the fruit growing industry has suffered from the almost free importation of fruit from other countries. It is pointed out that if the duty op candied peet (% oper lb) were doubled a thriving industry in the manufacture of that article of consumption would be raised in the State. The commission is expected to visit Symey some time in March.

On his return to Melbourne from his recent trip in the extreme north-west and down the Murray, his Excellency Reginald Talbot said, in the course of an interview, to a "Herald" reporter: "I was very much impressed with Mildure. I think it is a very progressive and prosperous place, that it has a great future Of course, this experience through which it has passed may give it check, but from what I learned of the history of the place, and saw character of the peope, I should say the check will be merely temporary.";

The Labor party in South Australia has completed the scrutiny of the plebiscite to select twenty candidates to be run by the party at the forthcoming State elec-Some of the country districts are conducting separate plebiscites, so there may be between 20 and 30 Labor candidates for the 51 seats for both Houses. All the present Labor members and others who have formerly repre sented the party in Parliament have been returned on the pieblecite. Amongst the new men is Mr Paris Nesbit, K.C.

CROSSED THE BAR.

Mr J. W. Coleman, M.L.A., died suidenly at his residence, Marrickville, N.S.W., on Sunday last. Deceased, who was 42 years of age, was returned at the elections, defeating Mr Meagher for Rous by a good majority. The cable messages announce the death

of Madame Belle Cole, the famous conthe world in 1901, has been living in retirement in London, Madame Belle Cole twice toured through Australia and New Zeland.

Mr John M'Kenzie, of "Braemore, Goldie, died last Sunday after a long illness. He was 73 years of age, and a resident of the Kilmore district for many years. He was a justice of the peace, and represented Willowmavin and Moranding riding of Kilmore shire for some

The death is announced of Mr David constration in | Brodie, of Harpsdale, Broadmeadows, at

Park street, Brunswick. He was 69 years of age. Mr Brodie a resident of Broadmeadows, and for the greater part of that period he was a member of the shire council. He eaves a widow, three sons, and four daughters. The eldest son is the Rev.

One of Victoria's oldest identities, Mr Adam Turnbull, has died at Winninburn, Coleraine, after a five months' illness. Mr Turnbull was the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Turnbull, well known in early Tasmanian politics. In 1845 Mr Turn-bull, with the late Mr George Young, settled at the Mount Korolt and Dundas estates, and subsequently Mr Turnbull took up Winninburn. He was the first president of the Shire of Wannen, and held that office, with intervals, for 20 years. He was also connected with nearly all the other public bodies of Coleraine. Mr Turnbull was 77 years of ge. His wife died some years ago.

Mr T. K. Johnston, an old and respected member of the Melbourne Stock Exchange, died suddenly in Cavill's baths, Sydney, last week. He had been on a visit to Sydney during the holidays, staying at the Meropole Hotel. He was in the habit of going for a sea bath daily. Mr Johnston dived into deep water, and swam into shallow water, 12t deep. One of the attendants noticed him in a peculiar position, his head being submerged, or partly so, and immediately brought him to land. Mr Johnston was then apparently lifeless. Several hospital nurses were bathing in the adjoining ladies' baths, and their assistance was requisitioned while medical aid was b sought. The nurses endeavored to store respiration, but without success, and Dr. Johnston, of Elizabeth street, on his arrival, stated that death had resulted from heart failure. An inquest was dispensed with, and the body consulted from heart failure. veved to Melbourne and burled in the Boroondara Cemetery, Kew. Deceased was a widower, and leaves one son, who was in partnership with him as a stock-

IT'S IN THE BLOOD.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

DRIVE OUT RHEUMATIC POISON.

Rheumatism is rooted in the blood. Nothing can cure it that does not reach the blood. It is a foolish waste of time to try to cure it with liniments, poultices, or anything else that only goes skin deep. Rubbing lotions and grease into the skin only helps the painful poison to circulate more freely. It's doing more harm than good. The one cure and the only cure for Rheumatism is to drive the uric acid out of your blood with Dr. Williams Pink Pills. They actually make new blood.

"It took me a long time to learn that I had to cure my Rheumatism through the blood," said Mr Percy W. Miller, 53 Waitham street, Newmarket, Melbeurne. "I used to rub my self with limiments till I was sore-for, in those days, I was fool enough to think it only a disease of the joints and muscles. Nearly three years ago Rheumatism started to cripple me. My back and arms were so stiff that I could hardly more. Every bone in why body account.

My back and arms were so stiff that I could My back and arms were so stiff that I could hardly move. Every bone in my body ached. My joints became swellen and tender, and my muscles were drawn tight and hard with pain. Sometimes I could not raise my hand to may head. I lost all appetite and could not sieep. I grew so weak that I tottered like a child when I tried to walk. I swallowed quarts of mediciaes—but the pains didn't case up for one-half-hour. My case seemed absolutely hope-less."

less."

It was hopeless, so long as he treated it with worthless quackery that tried to cure the pain without touching the cause. Had he let the disease go much further, it might have been too late. Delay is dangerous. At any moment Rheumatism may reach the heart—and that means Death. But Mr Miller had the smod

late. Delay is dangerous. At any momograms, theumatism may reach the heart—and that means Death. But Mr Miller had the good luck to learn in time that it was a blood discase, and that it must be driven out of the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"I had often heard Dr. Williams' Pink Pills praised as a cure for Rheumatism," added Mr Miller, "and when everything else failed I mide up my mind to try them. The first box gave me a new appetite, and then I began to sleep better. In a little while the pains began to ease up, and I seemed to pick up heart. Before long I was able to walk briskly about. My muscles loosened and my joints grew supple. At last I stood a cured man, without a trace of Rheumatism. Since then I have never had a single pain, so I know Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured me for good. They cured me because they struck straight and sure at the cause of the whole trouble in the blood. I recause of the whole trouble in the blood. I re-

cause of the whole trouble in the blood. I recommend them now to everyone that I see suffering from rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica,
neuralgia, or anything like that."

People with red and aching joints; people
with bruised and painful muscles; people who
shuffle about with a cane or a crutch; people
who cry "Oh!" at every slight jar; people who
are always stiff and sore—these people are always asking, "What is the best thing for
Rheumatism?"

"Do Williams! Pink Pills." is the answer of

Rheumatism?"
"Dr. Williams' Pink Pfils," is the answer of
Mr Percy Miller, of Melbourne. It is the answer, too, of Mr J. M. Dower, of Bendigo; Mrs
Maddaford, of Ballarat; Mr J. Woods, of Fitsroy, and scores of others among your own neighbors whom Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have

neighbors whom Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured after everything else had left them still crippled with pain and torn with sufferings.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the only true lutely blood remedy, because it is the only remedy that actually makes new blood. That is il Dr. fund Williams' Pink Pills do, but they do it well. They don't bother about mere symptoms. They won't do anything but root out the cause of disease in the blood. But in that one simals won't do anything but root out the cause of disease in the blood. But in that one almo's way they strike at the root of angenia, indiges-tion, headaches, backaches, kidney disease, lives complaint, skin diseases, general weakness, and the special secret troubles of growing girls and women, whose whole health depends upon the richness and regularity of their blood. If you have to doubt shout your particular allment. women, whose whole health depends upon the richness and regularity of their blood. If you are in doubt about your particular ailment, write for free medical advice to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Sydney. From the same address you can also order by mail at 2% a hear or six boxes for 15%, post free, the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, if you have any difficulty in getting them from the local chemist or storekeeper.—(A4v.)

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905.

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

After much consideration the Prime Minister has, at last, completed the list of subjects which he proposes to submit to the Premiers' Conference at Hobart Bext month. There are so many matters jointly concerning the Federal and the States' Governments, which are still outstanding, that it is easily conceivable that Mr Reid's difficulty was, not in deciding what he should include, but what he should omit, from the list. Business of the utmost importance to the Commonwealth, as well as to individuat States, has been shamefully neglected. Four years of federation have not brought about the settlement of many of the most important issues attendant upon it, and some of them have been entirely ignored. Much is possibly hoped for from the approaching conference, though it may be confessed that the signs of substantial outcome are not very encouraging. The Prime Minister wishes the proceedings to be in private. conversation for set speeches for publication to save time and facilitate practical work. We trust that it may be so. Possibly, when the temptation to speak to the electors indirectly is removed from them, the Premiers may give more heed to urgent business.

The list of questions which the Prime Minister has formulated is a long and comprehensive one. The Premiers may possibly have some few items to add, but the people will be well satisfied if they arrive at satisfactory agreement and determination on, say, six or eight of the leading topics, so that legislative or administrative action may follow. Mr Reid's list of subjects is as follows:-

Taking over debts.

2 — Transferred properties.
 2a — Method of paying for transferred

and other properties acquired or to be acquired from the States.

3.-Establishment of a Department of

3c.-Irrigation

4.-High Commissioner.

4a.—Immigration, 4b.—Advertising resources of Aus-

Establishment of Commonwealth Statistical and Census Bureaux. 6.—Establishment of Commonwealth Astronomical and Meteoroligical Bur-

7.-Interstate Commission-Differential

rates, 8.—Income tax, federal officers. Desirability of bringing electoral legislation into line.

10 .- Old-age pensions. 11.-Public officials of States employed on behalf of Commonwealth, and vice

11a.-Direct communication by Commonwealth to State officers engaged on Commonwealth works.

Direct communication

Ministers of Commonwealth and State 13.-Restrictions on Importation and

14.-Navigation and shipping. 14a -Pilota

14b.-Lighthouses and lightships. 15.-Quarantine. 16.—Copyright and trade marks.
17.—Desirableness of unification of com

mercial legislation, 17a.—Banking, 17b.—Insurance.

17e.—Foreign corporations. 18.—Currency and coinage.

19.-Weights and measures 20.—Hall-marking of gold and silver. 21.-Uniform postage.

22.—Protection of aborigines

There is a great deal more in this than can by any possibility be disposed of within the limits of any one conference, no matter how sincere and earnest every member of it may be in the effort to despatch public business. Already there are those outside who are hinting that the whole proceeding is designed simply as a colorable excuse for a holiday outing. Citizens have grown suspicious, and are reluctant to give those concerned credit for honest intention to work for the weal of Australia and their respec-tive States. If the members of the Conference mean business they will probably select the following as the most pressing questions of the hour:- 1887

Taking over debts. Establishment of Department of Agri-

Old Age Pensions. Navigation and shipping.

Uniform postage.
Establishment of Commonwealth
Meteorological Bureau. Income tax, Federal officers Differential railway rates.

Bringing electoral legislation into line. These are the subjects which have the widest and most importance in the advancement of the industrial, maritime, and hygienic interests of the Commonwealth. We have not attempted to place the subjects in their order of merit or importance. Those which are of most general application and of widest practical necessity have been selected to the exclusion of mere questions of administration.

Whether the conference will be able to arrive at any agreement as to the Commonwealth taking over the State debts is very problematical, indeed improbable. Sir George Turner, the Federal Treasurer, is by no means optimistic on this branch of the work before the conference. The establishment of a Federal Department of Agriculture, however, is a proposal which we venture to say is endorsed by the great majority of the electors of every State, whatever may be the views of State Ministers or State members. The federalisation of a hoping by the substitution of informal number of laws relating to matters of common concern to Australians is a necessary corollary of federation itself, or, at least, almost an indispensible adjunct to it, though there are those who contend that too great an extension of Commonwealth legislative power spells union, and not federation. We have before us, on the other hand, the experiences of other great federations on nearly all the great questions enumerated. Surely, it is within the scope of the wisdom of our legislators to lay the lessons of those experiences under practical contribution, and devise Australian systems which, while avoiding the mistakes, will not overlook the successes of other lands.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

th.—Reserves for purposes of trans-ferred departments which cut off or enclose State property.

Amongst the many matters which come within the purview of Agricultural Societies, none is more important than 3.—Pstature.

3a.—New rural industries, such as cotton, coffee, flax, silk, vegetable pastoral element prevailing in the societies need not be taken despairingly, between the societies need not be taken despairingly. that of putting the land to its best use cause Parliament during last session passed a law permitting the purchase of private lands by the Government, and, under somewhat difficult conditions, it may be even sequired compulsorily, The ideal condition of State acquisition of private lands would be the voluntary offer of such at a fair and reasonable price by owners competing to sell such lands. We must assume that members of the Agriculthe tural Societies are concerned nt the fact of a very slowly-increasing population, and at the risk of many Victorians becoming exiles, charmed by the attractions and inducements held out by other countries. Western Australia and Queensland have sent land missionaries or emigration agents—to this State to preach the gospel of land settlement in those States, and have attracted many of our stalwart cultivators thither. And although some of these have returned with broken hopes, yet a steady stream of population still flows from us into those States and also into New South Wales, drawn by the belief in better and easier conditions for the acquisition of land. Whether such belief is rightly

or wrongly founded we need not ber determine.

This is one of the solld facts of which our Agricultural Societies must take need. There is another equally striking circumstance which should appeal to them. There are many farmers' sons, and also town dwellers, who wish to go on the land, but there is next to no land ready for them. For every block thrown open in any district there are scores of applicants, and only one out of thirty or forty is supplied. The rest, disappointed with their luck, have to await better fortune, or most prehably, contemplate clearing out from this State to some other country, where they may better themselves. Contrast Victoria with Canada. Premising that we do not believe in all the golden yarns spun by-Canadian immigration agents, yet we cannot help admiring their methods of enticing settlers, and the friendly and fatherly way in which the stranger is taken in hand, forwarded to his chosen destination, and placed on his block of land without any delay, circumlocution or red-tape. As an instance of what properly-drilled officialism can do when directed by strong men, Canadian land settlement is an example for Government departments throughout the world. We have nothing like it here. Now, what we desire to see is that the Agricultural Societies should take a hand in

Agricultural Societies may assist land settlement by two courses. The one is to make public the existence of Crown lands in their districts suitable for settlement-if such should exist; the second is to discover what private estates there are suitable for settlement which the owners may be induced to sell either to the Government, or cut up for private sale-if that be the more expeditious method. For it must be borne in mind that expedition is the important matter. Land-holders must not forget this either, because as soon as the Government should make a beginning with land acquisition, under the new Act, the land hunger will become accentuated, and would-be settlers will be eager for more rapid acquisi-

Opinions differ as to the areas of Crown lands in this State fit for private settlement-that is, exclusive of forests -some land agents and auctioneers contending that there is absolutely none. The accuracy of these opinions can be tested by the Agricultural Societies, which could easily make up a register of the Crown lands - distinguishing forest reserves-of those in their respective districts. A detailed description of these would be extremely valuable if they showed locality, quality of soil, mountainous or flat country, water supply from streams or possibility of irrigation, accessibility to railways, and other useful particulars. There must be in this country, particularly in Gippsland, a good deal of such Crown lands fit for settlement. The main difficulty about it is want of roads and accessibility generally, and if good cause be shown it may be that it would pay the Government to prepare it for settlement by the making of one or two national roads, which are beyond the finances of thinly-populated shires. This would make for economy as well, because instead of dribbling out small sums annually to fourth or fifth rate shires to patch up roads, the Government might undertake the work on a big scale. Compensation would ultimately come from the progress of land settlement and the establishment of new country population, who would be users of the railways for freights and fares.

What we propose should be done in the registration of Crown lands by Agricultural Societies could be applied to private lands as well. The register would contain a list of these . Ith their area, quality of soil, suitability for agriculture, names of owners, and estimated value. Such information might gradually form the basis of negotiation. Owners could be sounded as to their willingness to sell. At least, the Land Purchase Commissioners, looking for land for sub-division, would be able at a glance to see what country was available if it came to a question of compulsory purchase. And it will come to that unless owners are in a measure prepared to accept what is the ultimate destiny of land in this State-its best use by subdivision wherever suitable amongst the people who are willing and able, and anxions to work

Notes of th

Mr Chamberlain and Australia R. CHAMBERLAIN has declin M the present, an invitation sent to him from Sydney to visit Australia in furtherance of his preferencial trade pro-posals. He gives as his reason that the movement has not yet advanced sufficiently in popular favor in Great Britain, so that at present a demonstration in the dependencies would be premature. Doubtless, Mr Chamberlain knows best how far his policy of Imperial preferential trade has met with public approval and support in the old land, but it is to be regretted that the tone of his letter, though confident as to ultimate success, is not very encouraging regarding the progress made up to the present. He recognises, however, that the party system offers serious obstacles, and that there is misrepresentation of Australian feeling and sentiment and preparedness on the subject of commercial preference. No doubt movement has not yet advanced sufject of commercial preference. No doubt Mr Chamberian is the best judge of the effect his visit would have in England. For ourselves, we are more concerned with the light it would be regarded in by Australians. The opponents of preferen-tial trade within the Commonwealth would not fail to represent the visitor's mission as one of interference savering almost of dictation—an attempt to instruct and direct Australians in the conduct of their own affairs. Australians are praiseworthily resentful of any attempt to teach them how to manage their own business, and such a suggestion, however unfounded, would be sufficient to raise a feeling of antagonism. For these rea-sons alone Mr Chamberlain is probably right in declining just now to visit us.

Queensland Abates Ceremony.

W HAT appalling things are these that the Government and Parliament are doing in Queensland? It seems that a medal session was thought necessary. and that it was opened last week-but quite sans ceremony. "There were no salutes," we read, "no escort, and no guard of honor for the Lieutenant-Governor. This has an almost revolutionary appearance. Further, we are told that appearance. Further, we are told that his Excellency "changed his clitzen's garb for the uniform of his office in his room at Parliament House." That he did not perform this sartorial metamorphosis at home and arrive—if it were only by han-som cab—in all the glory of official raiment at the head-quarters of the Legislature is bad enough; but it might have been worse. We tremble to think what been worse. We tremble to think what might have happened had the urbane Sir Hugh Nelson simply walked into the Council Chamber in his every-day clothes and then and there opened Parliament.

"Lives there a man," inquired the dreadful Carlyle, "that can figure a naked Duke of Windlestraw addressing a naked House of Lords?" And we agree with his comment that "imagination, cloked a with membric all results on itself and as with mephetic air, recoils on itself and will not forward the picture. Without "the uniform of his office," Sir Hugh Nelson would, of course, have been officially nude, and obviously that is the next worse thing to the "altogether." But we have not yet done with the Queensland doings. Not only in the Assembly, but in the more staid and sober Council, Standing Orders were suspended, "in or-der," it is explained, "to do away with the necessity of an address in reply." Yet the heavens do not appear to have fallen and the city of Brisbane sizzles as serencly under the summer sun as ever she did.

A Plea for Simplicity

W E do most sincerely hope that Mr Bent is observing those Queensland doings. If a short session of Parliament can be opened thus quietly, surely a long one may; and it is part of the business of every rational citizen to insist that the simplification of our methods of State anagement shall not be regard finished because the number of members of Parliament have been reduced. who put their hearts into the reform movement of two years ago regarded that as only the first step. The others ain to be taken, and, fortunately, under our Federal system, they may be without peril of misunderstanding. That some pomp and pageant should surround the official appearances of his Majesty. the King, few people are likely to den: The greatness of the Royal office does no depend upon them; but, within limita-tions, they are its fitting appurtenances. In this part of the Empire it should sure-ly be sufficient if we upheld King-like remonies in association with the official loings of his Majesty's chief repre tive the Governor-General. But when mes to royal salutes and escorts guards of honor and the like not only for the semi-Sovereign of the Commonwealth, but alike for the demi-semi-Sovereign, the State Governor, and the deputy-deminor, one may hope to still enjoy the right to life and the pursuit of happiness if he to life and the pursuit of happiness if he venture to ask whether we do not carry emony too far. Many will say that so, but it will none the less need cour

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thing intended for the encouragement of is in mining and agriculture have riven indications that they wish-should they win a scholarship to take some or ry course at the University. Very coperly, they have been promptly in-ranged that these scholarships are in-ended solely for those who desire to pur-te a course in mining or agriculture, and at the secondary school work will be ecially designed to fit them for one or other of these. It would be a scandal students were permitted to deliberately sirect the State funds from the par mer class of education which the intended to encourage. No one would suggest that the courses in medicine, in or in arts should be discountenanced the same time it must not be for gotten that there are already many scholarships and exhibitions open to those who desire to follow these branches of University education. More than that, a great proportion of our future doctors and lawyers are the sons and daughters of people moderately well off, or even wealthy, who can well afford to pay for children during their University course. It should not be forgotten, also that the University has turned out more members of the medical and legal profesions than there is work for. With what may be regarded as the practical sciences agriculture and mining, the case is algether different. Though mining and egriculture are the two great primary adustries and sources of material pros penty in Victoria, and must long conto be so, proper scientific educauan in them has been shamafully negected. Now the state seems to be ing up to the importance of these branches of instruction. We sincerely hope that the supporters of what are neputarly but erroneously regarded at the politer sciences or studies sciences seld not be allowed to frustrate the inclination to do something towards siding our agriculturists and miners of the future to equip themselves with the knowledge which will enable men to compete with the better instruc-

The Reid-Grainger Burlesque.

ed farmers and miners of other coun-

HE appetites of the public have been so well developed by their journalistic calerers that it is positive intellectual survation nowadays to leave citizens schout their daily dish of politics. Danty they would prefer it to be; but my can take it solid, and the main ment is to get it regularly. With Parliaments in recess, and most Minis-With ers enjoying what politeness - which well-earned holiday," it is not easy to provide political pabulum. At a point when even what may be called the funeral-baked meats—adroit revivals of me dead session—are exhausted, there Grainger controversy, in all its amus-ng inconsequence. Mr Grainger occupies the dizzy height of Agent-General for South Australia, yet we confess with shame that Australians hardly know the centleman. A fortnight ago, not one Australian in twenty thousand could have told you off-hand who he was. Yet for the collation of opinions on preferential trade—turned for an exposition of Australian sentiment. Why, save for the giddy eminence of his post as a State agent, we are at a loss to imagine. Grainger, calmly endorsing the "Standard's" mistake, promptly let the public of the United Kingdom know that if they did not hasten their preferential scheme Australia would proceed to make commercial treaties with foregin at once cabled to Australia, and figured in all the papers, so that when Mr Grainger "consented"—these people always "consent"—to a "Standard" interview, he 'builded (an advertisement) better than Observing the extraordingry prominece given to a reckless, unwar-rantable and foolish allegation, Mr Reid, to publicly stigmatise it by the mildly descriptive word "silly." Now-and this is the latest stage in a burlesque ap-parently intended to disguise the absence of political news—we are treated to a "reply" by Mr Grainger. He "points out"—such people always "point out" that Australia is protectionist, and that Mr Reid is against the Labor Party What relations these two facts—which nobody disputes — bear towards Mr Grainger's impudence in first presuming to speak for Australia, and then, in doing so, using the language of menace to ople of the United Kingdom, is chiefly remarkable for its modest inconspicuity. We do not think-that Austral-Mr Grainger "replies" to Mr Reid or not; but, if he must "reply," let him show wherein Mr Reid erred-save on the side of charity—when he described the Grain-ger statement to the "Standard" inter-viewer as "ailly."

Asstralian Eleven.

LL uncertainty as to the personnel of A the new Australian cricketing team is now set at rest. For good or ill the men have been finally selected. Including Laver, the business manager, who is himself one of the best all cound cric-beth of the company, they nother fif-beth. Numerically, therefore, the seam of pounds virtually running down the

yet to discover is whether in play they are capable of worthly maintaining the reputation of Australia. So far as twelve little doubt, for a dozen of them are seasoned performers on English turf. They have all been through the grand cricket tour at least once and half of them three or four times or more. The other three men are recruits to the ranks of Australian Eleven men. Gehrs, New lands and Cotter have never visited the old country as rpresentatives of their native land, and the chief interest will therefore be centred in the measure of success they achieve. The two South Australians, Gehrs and Newland, have tready in ter-State matches made go their claims has trial. Cotter, the Sydney of ... is the last bowler of the team, and considering the admitted weakness of the combination h bowling, he could not be omitted, especially after his fine preformance this week, when he took seven of the best South Australian wickets for 77 runs. The inclusion of Dar-ling is somewhat of a surprise, for it was understood that he did not intend to go. His presence, however, vill strengthen the team, not only by his individual efby his splend d knowledge of the game. He also majes, with Hill and Howell, a trio of let-handed batsmen who may be expected to seriously damage the averages of swin left-handed English the averages of such left-handed English bowlers as Rodes. As far as the batting and delding are concerned, no improvement could be sug-gested, and be have little doubt but that in these departments of the game the new Australian team will be equal to the task before it. As to bowling, however, even with lotter, Howell and M'Leod added to those previously chosen we doubt whether the talent and skill reaches the best Australian standard. As a set - off, as we quoted last week, A. C. M.Laren holds that English bowling is also weak at present, so we may hope to find that when conclusions are tried in the test matches in England the Australian combination will at least make a bonny bid for the honors

The Sabbath for Man.

THERE is a wonderful similarity between the views of the Rev. Dr. Marshall on the Sunday trains question and those of Bishop Clarke. Perhaps the Presbyterian is a trifle more explicit in his language than the Anglican, but that is all the difference. In his sermon on the subject at Scots' Church last Sun-day morning Dr. Marshall took for his text the words in St. Mark, "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath," and he not only accepted the words as conveying Christ's directions for the observance of the Sabbath, but he practically eliminated the religious element from his treatment of the subject. "He accepted," said Dr. Marshall, "the fourth commandment only inasmuch and in so far as it conferred the priceless blessing of a weekly rest-day, not for the Jew and Judaic purposes alone, but for the well-being of humanity." It is only when they re-cognise this that the churches are, in the opinion of Dr. Marshall, entitled to approach the authorities of this secular State and ask them to adopt all feasible practical measures to provide and protect a weekly rest day. This is precisely the position taken up by those who oppose. on purely industrial, and not religious grounds, the running of trains or trams, the opening of public libraries, or the performance of anything on Sundays which interferes with the rest-day of any section of workers. Mr Bent, our State Premier, is one of these, and there are thousands of others who are in perfect accord with him and with Dr Marshall on this point. We have thus a large section of the industrial community allied with the religious world in opposition to extending facilities for Sunday enjoyment to the great bulk of th ple, but they are actuated by totally different reasons, just as are the churches and the bookmakers in their opposition to the totalisator. Dr Mar-shall, however, goes further, and declares that as the Christian citizens are the majority, they are entitled to de-mand the observance of the first day of the week as the rest-day for all classes.

H IS Excellency the State Governor has been on a visit to Mildura and the arid areas of north-western Victoria. Like other practical men he is in:pressed with the loss that is going or through our Murray waters being allowed to run to waste. It can scarcely be said that we have been blind to the fact. The utilisation of these waters has been a subject of controversy between the interested Each recurring hot States for years. Each recurring hot season emphasises its importance, and adds to the represen under which the laggard States rest in this matter. Reginald Talbot's reminder ought to serve as a spir. When an experienced man, acquainted with the grand system of irrigation in Egypt, points out the great loss arising from our inaction, it is high time to bestir ourselves. The loss of this water involves waste all round. Its utilisation would render heavily profitable miles of country now carrying a handful

Murray channel to t withou that may we'l occupy the attention of the Premiers' Conference. programme the question of irrigation is properly given an early place. The question is one of some subtlety, no doubt, as between Commonwealth and State while the Federal constitution decrees that "the Commonwealth shall not abridge the right of a State or of the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation," certain indirect powers over the Murray (a navigable stream) accrue to the Commonwealth under the navigation clauses of the constitution, and the question really becomes one of adjustment—of legal and political bar-riers to be removed in the interests of utility. Both Federal and State Ministers may well give their minds to a task

Motor Traffic. THE motor-car and motor-cycle have

come to stop. Already they are flit-

ting about our city in every direction. This form of locomotion has much to recommend it. Speedy for the man of business, exhilarating for the invalid, and exciting for the sportsman, motoring is bound to become popular in proportion as trade competition brings the vehicle within financial reach of the people some of the advantages of the motor are a source of danger alike to the driver and to those who may come in his path. The lovernment may not be called upon to protect the motorist against himself, but it is a public duty to see that the lives and limbs of others are not endangered by the furious driving of these vehicles. egislation on the subject is contemplarecently asked that they might be recognised and consulted prior to the adoption of any regulation for the control of motor The request is a reasonable one. It will be well for the authorities to have ooth sides of the question before them in framing their regulating Act. At same time it is evident that some of the club members hold views from which the average pedestrian will differ. At their neeting this week these views found expression. It is all very fine, however, for learned professor and distinguished engineer to describe the public alarm as "wave of hysteria," and to discourse as to the perfect control exercised by the driver. These assurances do not fit in with the actual experiences of countries where motoring has already become popu-Accidents, alas, have been many to master our nervous system even at ormal times. Much less can we guarantee steadiness of action under the excitements and exigencies of motor driving The chairman of the meeting, Dr Me rill, admitted that some men were unfit in charge of a vehicle of the kind, owing to weakness of nerve. It is against these that legislation must necessarily be directed, even although it may restrict others who might safely be accorded Dr. Merrill suggested 10 or 12 miles an hour in city and suburbs as a reasonable rate. Few will quarrel with this proposition, provided only that mpelled to "walk over the cross-There will be little objection either, to a higher speed being permitted in the country, wlways within reason. The motor-car, like the bicycle, may be the good friend of both business man pleasure-seeker. It is only in the hands of the reckless and foolhardy that they ecome a menace. Against such we must make regulations-and enforce them.

District Cricket.

THERE have been several rather halfhearted attempts to establish a system of district cricket in Melbourne. The principle is simply a closer localisation of the idea that a man must appear for the State in which he lives or the county, as applied to English cricket. The two organisations directing senior club cricket—our Asso-ciation and League—last year decided, in conference, "that district cricket is desirable." They should be encouraged to give prompt effect to the enthusiasm of Australian player ascribes to the district plan much of the success and popularity attained by Sydney cricket in recent years. Noble points out that whereas junior cricket once drew the crowds in Sydney, it is now the senior fixture that attracts its thousands, and inspires the eloquence of the barracker. There are some who think this aspect of the revival in public interest has been done, "Not wisely, but too well" in Sydney-Warner, to wit. But that to which the English captain gave quite another name, Noble describ criticism, the most intelligent he has met the world over. Our cricket authorities will be quite prepared, however, to chance a little excitement among the onlookers, if this is to be the only draw-back to district cricket. We don't want interest to become so keen, however, that club supporters will spend the midnight hour in doctoring wickets, as it is alleged they did recently on a junio ground here. A main difficulty in the way of the district plan is to define resi-dential limits for the Melbourne Club. One proposal is that it should drop out of pennant cricket altogether. But such an arrangement would make necessary a

earing in permant cricket. Subject We have been the sport of his dogs and his condition, and to the concurrence of his guns, which breathe fire, and spit to this condition, and to the concurrence of the club, the road to district cricket ight be cleared of its main obstacle by our big club playing a kind of loose hand possibly engaging any team that might have a bye in the pennant round. Whatever is done, however, there should be no eed to insist upon those "sudden partings that press the life from out young Present-day cricketers might accorded the privilege of playing with the elevens of which they are now members "for the term of their natural life"



I read in a ladies' column the other day that salt possessed more virtues than I ever dreamt of, quite apart from good for cleaning teeth; for taking stains out of tablecloths, and for many other purposes that deserve to be generally known. Now I learn—on the strength of an American paper — that salt has been declared to be, if not the elixir of life, at least something uncommonly close to it. How cheap, and how easy of attainment, are the many things necessary to prolong life, when we come to learn what they are—according to American papers:-

Do not trouble any more about the worries of this life;
Do not grumble that you rapidly grow older;
Do not fancy you are past the age for looking up a wife,

Up a wife,
Do not give the joys of youth the coldest
shoulder; No! You need not go to Collins street for cures for ripe old age. Or sell your soul as "Faust" did in the fable;

But swallow frequent doses of the latest Yankee rage-The salt that lies beside you on the table -

Just salt, plain salt, the common garden

salt.

If you take it you'll not number 'mongst the blind and lame and hait;

To the dogs with pills and potions, And all such old-fashioned notions.

For the great preservative of life is saltplain salt.

recommend the remedy to all my dearest And I'm sending round a parcel to Fitz Gib-

've written many verses on him - now I'll

whiten many verses on him — now i'll make amends,
To the venerable wearer of the ribbon;
Then there are many public men, of whom it must be said,
To stay time's ravages becomes a duty,
And goodness! won't the girls their tears of joy by buckets shed,
When they find old maids less not their youth and beauty!

And salt, plain salt, just common table salt;

salt;
Is simply what is wanted, we'll have no more lame and halt;
It's been used for killing snalls,
And for dicky birdie's talls,
But we'll use it now by hundredweights—
Just salt, pure sait.

It will be conceded that the weather during the week has been hot enough anybody, even hot enough for the Salamander squatter from Bourke, who egends of the men who carry swags in legends of the men who carry swags in the land which is all hope and little realisation)—deed to wear an overcoat in Sydney when the thermometer was ris-ing a hundred, and even their complained of the "cold snap" in the wea But it may be questioned whether place has quite approached Mirboo North in point of demonstration of great heat. No readings of the thermometer are to hand to show what the people that town really had to put up with, but there is even better testimony—the testimony of a newspaper paragraph, telling bow even the dumb cattle driven mad, and how one cow, at least in the intensity of her thirst charged no kindly invitation to "have a drink," took sole charge of the bar. mentioned whether she helped herself. and, if so, what particular thirst-quencher she favored. But it may be taken for granted that she did have a goodly drop of something, for she presently issued bellowing from the bar, and immediately "took to the bush"— evidently to sleep off the effects of unwonted refreshment. When the men of the bush begin swapping heat from Mirboo North stories the man need only tell of that January day on which even the cows in his district "took to drink" like distracted man-

The heat had been great in Keiler, as it had been in many other places during the flery "wave," and the leading rabbits who had escaped the flames met together at a convenient water-hole in the evening to discuss things after the man. their arch-enemy, Man, whenever ner of their arch-enemy, Man, whenever something out of the ordinary afflicts him, and he thinks it necessary to "pass a few resolutions" so that everything may be put right. A white-whiskered giant, who had qualified for the position of leader by a long life of destructiveness, was voted to the chair, and, sitting erect on his bauuches, he thus addressed the company:—"Brethren of the long of stock. Farms already under cultiva-tion might be made to multiply their output a hundred per cent, and more. Each year, in lead, sees tens of thousan is of pounds virtually running down the sempt men to forego the putvilege of topped off with milk thistles for dessert.

piercing pills of lead, and we have also een lured on by him to eat oats and wheat which have been made deadly with phosphorous. It is of this phos-phorous I would speak. Lately Man has been visited with an affliction of bush fires, and the people of Tumut, in New South Wales, have discovered that the fires were due to the ignition of phosphorous by the sun. Let us ap-proach Man now, and ask him to cease from using phosphorous, at least, in the summer, lest in his foolishness he lay waste his fields to his own undoing as well as ours. We will still, I am afraid. have to look after ourselves in the winter. I move accordingly." And it was

Broken Hill is not the place it used to be, and a joke goes down with diffi-culty there nowadays unless lead is booming and silver has an unward-and its equivalent, therefore, a "downward" -tendency. In the old days there certainly would have been much hibrious enjoyment on the Hill over the recent e in a London paper, in which Violet Greville, picturing the article Lady duties of Governor-General Northcote at Adelaide, speaks of him in one day "opening a bazzar and fete, attending a review and two dinners, and finally making a cruise in a man of war to visit, amongst other places the famous Broken Hill silver mine." Poor Lady She might have given the Governor-General a chance to digest those two dinners by packing him off on camelback to race the Leongana to Launces ton. Australia is a strange country. First, we have Lady Greville giving us a water journey to Broken Hill, and later one of the would-be Australian naval cadets, in his examination paper, answering the question, "Where are the Antipodes?" by saying, "They are very strange animals.

Jupiter is happy in the possession of another satellite, and the scientific world is celebrating the discovery of the little stranger with as much joy as if some one had found out a plan of ensuring three meals a day and supper for all mankind. All the while, only Jupiter mankind. All the while, only Jupiter keeps a level head, doubtless because ne knows he has heaps more satellites in the back country, which he will produce later. Or, maybe, because with all his satellites, he is too slow to run rings round Saturn. There is one point in the matter which has an up-to-date bearing, and should not be overlooked. satellite has been found by parabolis reflector, "throwing" the image back on to a small lens, which in turns sends the image into an eye-piece in the middle of the reflector." If Mr George Reid could only fit on a parabolis reflector to his eye-glass, who knows? he might discover another satellite or two out in the far corners of the Oppoc sition, and add greatly to his prestige and power. Or, again, if Mr Watson-But that's the idea. It remains for them to work it out.

With the mercury playing see-saw anywhere from 100 to 120 in the shade, and from 160 to a million-according to individual feeling-in the sun, there is hardly any occupation on the face of the heat-stricken earth that is worth engaging in. Even the ice men are kept so fearfully busy that they can well nigh raise a sweat in their freezing chambers. Thinking these things, and seeking a cool spot in the shade on the beach, so as to be first in with any south breeze that might perchance stray his way, a bookworm wandered with a dic-tionary under his arm. He had chosen a dictionary because, as he said, he could leave off where and when he liked without sacrificing the story. When seen an hour later, he was almost cool and wholly refreshed, for, in his haste to get away from the house, he had taken not Webster, but an up-to-date volume, in which he found such definitions as

DEFINITIONS.

Appendicatis —A modern pain costing forty sounds more than the old-fashioned stomach-

che.

Benedict.—A married male.

Benedictine.—A married female.

Benediction.—Their children.

Engagement.—In war, a battle. In love, the alubrious calm that precedes the real hostili-Hosiery.-Women's excuse for walking in the

et. Man-About-Town.—One who is on speaking

rms with the head watter.
Twins --Insult added to injury.
A shady nook, and nothing to do but to fool with such a volume as that, is as n. ir pleasure as a man may get in a world which is a vast kitchen, with a myriad fires flaring all at once.

The spirit of argument is strong in boyhood stage. This time it concerned the respective weights of the borrowed bicycles the boys were riding. like I'm riding is lighter than yours, I'll bet ver," was the challenge thrown ut by Bill to Tom, and on arrival at Brighton the two machines, of cours had to be weighed. Bill's machine proved to be a pound or so heavier than the bicycle Tom was riding, and he scratched his head, and, of course, had to justify his challenge and his bold bet. A bright idea struck him. He pinched the tyres with his thumb and finger with the air of an expert, and his face brightened. "Ah," he said, "I knew there was something words. and mine have gone down. Air is lighter than emptiness, and that's how your bike is lighter than mine."

JOHN PEERYBINGLE.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

A statement which, however, has since een explicitly denied, is said to have been made by Admiral Dubassof Russia's representative on the Dogger Bank Commission, which, if true, was somewhat remarkable. It was alleged that Admiral Dubassof stated that Admiral Rojestvensky could not hope to succeed with his Baltic fleet against the Japanese cavy. It was further stated that the admira sail peace is approaching, the basis of settlement being that thur and all the territory she has occu-pied in Manchuria. The statement is said to have closed with the declaration that later on, when Russia has organised an invincible mavy, the war will be re-

PORT ARTHUR.

The Kaiser, when he heard of the capit-utation of Port Arthur, sent trelegrams to the Crar and to the Mikado, cong atu-lating each on the valor of the forces engaged. To be Mikado the Emperor Wil-liam expressed a desire to award to Gene-ral Nogli the highest distinction he could

confer in the Prussian Army.
The Czar, in thanking the Kaiser for hds message of congratulation, said that General Stossel had gallantly done his duty to the end, at the head of his brave garrison. The M.kado expressed appre-ciation of the himor the Kisser proposed

to confer on General Negi
The Czar presided over an Imperial
Council, called to consider the position
arising out of the fall of Port Arthur, P. was decided to continue the war energetiraily, and Kuropatkin's forces are to be reinforced by the end of February to a strength of 200,000 men. The Council de-edded that any suggestions for peace, at the present juncture, would be incompati-

ble with Russia's dignity.

Russian officers declare that it cost the
Japanese at least 80,000 casualties to take Port Arthur

Particulars are given by a press correspondent of the interchange of courte-sies that took place between Generals Nogi and Stoessel, after the fall of Port Writur, General Nogl, at the outset, con-veyed to General Stoessel an invitation to visit the Mikado at Tokio. This invita-General Steessel accepted, and General Nogi then expressed admiration of the charger which General Stoessel was rid-ing. General Stoessel instantly begged the Japanese commander to accept it General Nogi declined to receive the horse as a personal gift, but he said he would gladly accept it on behalf of the army, and he assured General Scoessel that it would always be regarded as one of the army's proudest possessions. Of the Russian officers who were given

the opportunity of returning home on parole, 86 have accepted the offer, while 82 prefer to go into captivity with the men. These voluntary prisoners accompanied the 5000 Russian regulars who have marched out of Port Arthur, and pro-ceeded to Dainy. A Japanese force has entered Port Arthur to keep order, and non-combatants have been given the option of remaining in the town for a time.

Japanese sailors are clearing the Port Arthur harbor of mines, and are removing the Japanese hulks which were sunk at the entrance channel. From the inspection which has been made of the sunken Russian war-ships, there are indi-cations that only the parts of them which are above the warter-line were destroyed before the capitulation of the garrison. The preliminary examination of the ves-sels shows no signs of there having been any interior explosions, and the Japanese hope that it will be possible to repair

A curious instance of how the Russian press censor at Moscow does his work is related by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London "Daily Mail." In order to keep the people in the Russian provinces ignorant of the fate of Port Arthur the leading articles in the newspapers were altered. In every case in which the word "fall" was used the word was used the word 'frost" was substituted.

General Nogi has reported that the de-fivery of the Russian prisoners has been completed. They number altograther 878 officers and Government officials, and 23,491 men, while 441 officers and 229 orderlies have been granted parole to re-turn to Russia. Generals Fock, Smirnoff and Gorbatousky, and Rear-Admiral Willmann, have, however, declined to accept parole. The total of 24,369 prisoners does not include the sick and wounded. The capitulation of Port Arthur was

celebrated in Tokio by a gathering of 80,000 people in Hibiya Park. A speech was made by Admiral Togo, in which he said he was determined to deserve tha nation's gor lwill by increased vigilance against the enemy. Admiral Togo and Admiral Kamimura each planted faurel trees in the park in honor of the occa

appears that the defenders of Port Arthur numbered more than was sup-posed. General Nogi reports that in five Russian regiments, which at the beginning of the siege were 12,000 strong, there still, when the terms of surrender were sign-1, 206 officers and 5451 men capable of bearing arms.

Now that the true strength of the Rus sian garrison in Port Arthur has been made known, there is a change of feeling on the Continent with regard to the sur-

A correspondent of the London "Stand-ard," referring to the fact only half of the Russian officers at Port Arthur accepted the Japanese offer to be liberated on parole, says that this clause of the capitulation terms would have been taken advantage of by more of the officers but for the Czar's message, which was considered to be cold in tone. The Czar had said that "he permitted the officers to take the option of giving their parole or becoming prisoners of war."

It is stated that when the Russian officers to the stated that when the Russian officers that the stated that the stated that when the Russian officers that the stated that th Russian officers at Port Arthur accepted

It is stated that when the Russian officers who surrendered as prisoners of war marched out of Port Arthur they looked dejected and careworn, although they ex-pressed surprise and pleasure at the kindness of the Japanese. Japanese sol-diers stepped forward with offers to carry the kits of the fatigued officers, and food

and cigarettes were freely proffered.

The total casualties of the Russians in Port Arthur from the commencement of the siege numbered 25,000.

A number of Russian officers, who elected to remain prisoners of war in preference to giving their parole, when Port Arthur surrendered, have arrived & Na-gasaki. They were received and treated with the utmost courtesy and hos-pitality, the municipal council of the port having voted a large sum for their en-tertainment. The Russian officers are said to be deeply impressed with the kind reception accorded to them by their chivalrous focs. They declare that the Japanese occupy the highest ethical position among the nations, and predict that the Russians and Japanese will be close friends after the war.

DOGGER BANK OUTRAGE.

INQUIRY COMMENCED.

The International Commission has com menced, at Paris, its inquiry into the Dogger Bank outrage. Vice-Admiral Fournier (France's representative) is president. England is represented by Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, Rus-sia by Vice-Admiral Dubasoff, the United States by Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis: while Admiral Baron von Spaun, nomin-ated by the Emperor Francis Joseph of

Austria, is the fifth commissioner.
In opening the inquiry into the Dogger Bank outrage, the President made a short speech, in which he culogised the wisdom and moderation shown by both King Ed-ward and the Czar in respect to the oc-

Sir Lewis Reaumont strongly urged that the commission make its inquiries and its sittings publicly. This was not agreed to, but the commission decided to admit reporters during the taking of evidence, and to communicate to the public summaries of its decisions on the points arising during the hearing.
According to the "Pall Mall Gazette,"

some ethergram messages, recorded on the English coast at the time of the Dogger Bank outrage, but not previously referred to, are to be produced at the inquiry. One message was interpreted by British Admiralty officials as "What damage has been sustained by the Orel and Oleg?" The Admiralty officials knew nothing at the time of the outrage, and interpreted the message to mean that the vessels had been in collision. The truth was that they had fired on each other.

Other ethergrams are referred to by the "Daily Mail." These, it is stated, were Russian ethograms, which were received at British coast stations during the passage of the Baltic fleet down the Eng-lish Channel, and they show clearly that the Russians were well aware that they had attacked their own ships, mutually mistaking them for Japanese, and that the story of the "Japanese torpedo boat" among the Hull trawlers was an afterthought.

Another wild story has been set affoat by a French newspaper. It is stated that evidence will be given at the Dogger Bank Inquiry that emissaries by the Japanese Government engaged a dozen Danish pilots, with whom they arranged that the Baltic fleet was to be wrecked. The pilots were engaged by the Russians, and were allowed to go on board the Russian war vessels, but their designs had been detected by the Czar's Government, and Admiral Rojestvensky, after they came on board, sent them below, and senumber of small vessels, and converted them into torpedo-boats, and that these vessels then mingled with those of Hull fishermen. The presence of these boats caused the Russian fleet to open fire upon the trawlers.

MANCHURIA.

The Japanese in Manchuria are throwing bridges over the Yalu, and are linking the Korean and Chinese railway sysems, with the object of strengthening General Kuroki's army. A new field rallway has also been built southwards from the Japanese lines on the Sha-ho. The Japanese are also fortifying the

island of Queipart, which lies 52 miles to the south of Korea, to which it belongs. The Mukden correspondent of a Berlin paper states that Marshal Oyama, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief informed General Kuropatkin by letter of the capi-tulation of Port Arthur, and expressed admiration of the gallant defenders. The effect of the news is said to have been overwhelming, since a longer defence of Port Arthur was expected. The corre-spondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that a rumor of the capitulation was allowed to spread from Mukden on the 5th inst., but the news had not been officially confirem up to the 6th inst.

General Kuropatkin has reported to St. Petersburg thta his troops have, by an attack from amount, captured a baggare convoy for Marshal Oyama's troop sto the south-westward of Chang-tan. Mr Bennet Burleigh, the "Daily Tele-

graph's" war correspondent, reports that a large portion of the three Japanese army divisions which were besieging Port Arthur under General Nogi has been hurriedly despatched by train northward to

Liao-yang to reinforce Marshal Oyama. There is increasing dissatisfaction in Russia respecting the inaction of General Kuropatkin's forces in in Manchuria, and the Commander-in-Chief's incessant demands for reinforcements. Some sug gestions are made that General Kur patkin is not the leader that the situation calls for, and that he ought to be

GENERAL SABLE NEWS.

DISAFFECTION IN RUSSI

The Holy Synod has forwarded to the Czar a strong protest against the in-sensate machinations" of certain noble in attempting to induce the Czar to abrogate some of his powers as Procureur of gate some of his powers as Procureur of the Synod. It recognises that the Czar possesses all rights, save the right to vio-late the oath he has taken to maintain autocracy and orthodoxy.

At Kharkoff, the capital of the govern-ment of that name, situated 400 miles south-west of Moscow, riots have taken place ,and the rioters set the prisons on The chief of the police has been fatally wounded near Warsaw, formerly the capital of the kingdom of Peland Trouble is also reported from Baku, the centre of the great naphtha industry in the Caucasus, where a strike is in pro-gress. In a conflict with the authorities six strikers were killed. One of the Cos-sacks who dispersed the strikers was also killed, and many on both sides were

The Moscow municipality has taken im portant action to mark its indignation of the brutal violence displayed by the authorities in suppressing the students' de-monstration of December last. The support of the gendarmerie is partially thrown upon the local bodies, but Moscow has now withdrawn its vote for their maintenance until the perpetrators of the acts of violence have been suitably our

A manifesto has been published at Stuttgart, the capital of Wurtemburg, ir Germany, and at Zurich, in Switzerland signed by 117 literary, political, and scientific men in Russia, stating that a number of female students and other girls, who were not in any way connected with the students' demonstration in December, were cruelly whipped with the knout by the St. Petersburg police and the house-porters affiliated with them in the dispersal of the gathering.

Nihilists in Switzerland are preparing a million copies of a pamphlet in which Russians are advised not to proceed to the Far East for service against the Japanese. Nine prominent leaders declare that a general revolt will begin at Moscow in a few weeks, and then extend to Warsaw, Kieff, and St. Petersburg.

UNEASINESS IN POLAND

An extraordinary rumor got affoat re-cently in Lodz, one of the most disturbed towns in Russian Poland. It was said that flerce fighting bad taken place in St. Petersburg, and that hundreds of persons had been killed. So generally was the report credited that a concert arranged in aid of the Lodz branch of the Red Cross Society had to be abaned, as, owing to the uneasiness prevalling, no audience assembled,

WARNING TO THE CZAR. M. Pobledonostseff, the procurator of the Holy Synod, has warned the Czar that if he breaks his oath to preserve the autocracy of Russia, others throughout the Empire wil violate their oaths. causing ruin to the church and the State.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. Under the pretext that he wished to present a petition, a nobleman named

of the chief of in Southern Ri Ivantsky was imp

DOVESTIC TRAGEDY.

An extaordinary domestic tragedy is report of from Birmingham. Mrs Annie Guera, wife of a prominent architect, was priviously the wife of a man named Vilson, who years ago went to Aus-tralia, and was thought to be dead. Retrains, and was thought to be dead. Re-cently Wilson returned to England, and claimed his wife. The woman became worried and distracted, and while trying to induce sleep took an overdose of laudnam, from which she died.

TRAIN LOST IN A SNOWDRIFT. Exceedingly cold weather has been ex-perienced in the south of Russia, and tremendous snowdrifts, which have resulted in many deaths. The Kharkoff express train did not reach her destination when due, and nothing could be discovered of its whereabouts. It was supposed that the train had been covered by a snowdrift.

PLAND OF CHINESE REFORMERS. The "Daily Chronicle" says that Sun-yatsen, the well-known Chinese reformer, is at present in London, plansage a revoiution to overthrow the dynasty in China. The revolution is to be started in the south, where Sunyatsen and his ally, Kang-yu-wei, have always found their chief support, and Sunyatsen claims that will shortly be able to command a following of 100,000 men.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

THE ULMARRA OUTBREAK.

ANOTHER SUSPICIOUS CASE.

SYDNEY, Thursday. In connection with the outbreak of outbonic plague at Ulmarra, on the Clarnce River, the authorities report another suspicious case of illness.

The patient is now under treatment, but so far the doctors cannot say whether the disease is plague or not.

Arrangements are being made to de-spatch a staff of rat-catchers from Sydney to Ulmarra

A PLAGUE-INFECTED RAT.

SYDNEY, Friday.

No fresh cases of bubonic plague have been discovered at Ulmarra, on the Clarence River, where a person was recently found to be suffering from the disease.

The authorities, however, are taking all possible steps to prevent the spread of the disease, and the work of rat-catching is being continued.

In this connection, a rat which was killed at the south arm of the Clarence River, nine miles from Ulmarra, has been found to be plague-infected. This indicates that the area of infection

is larger than was previously supposed.

FATAL PLUNGE.

EX-VICTORIAN'S SUICIDE.

LAUNCESTON, Friday. James Ross, a middle-aged man, for-merly a resident of Richmond, Victoria, committed suicide yesterday by throwing himself from the battlements of a bridge

of the Meander River.
Deceased had been drinking heavily lately, and was suffering a recovery when

he committed the act.

When some persons went to his assistance they found his lifeless body in shalw water, with the skull fractured.

Some time ago deceased mutilated himself in a horrible manner during a drink

An inquest was held on the body this morning, and a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind was returned.

INTENSE HEAT IN THE COUNTRY.

On Friday, after nearly a week of ble ing heat, Mr Baracchi was able to predict a cool change in the southern districts, followed by south-westerly squalls and partial rains. How far inland the change would extend, and how long it would last, Mr Baracchi was unable to

on Wednesday the highest temperature in the shade recorded at the Observatory was 1985 degrees, and on Friday the same figures were recorded. On the latter day, it seemed at one time likely that the season's records would be surpassed, but the sky grew cloudy, and the temperature dropped three degrees. The glass recorded the hihest temperature at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr Baracchi states that during the last

Mr Baracchi states that during the last half century there have been many prolonged spells of great heat. Within the last ten years, however, there has only been one of any magnitude, and that oc-

curred in 1898. In January and February of that year,

for eight successive days, with the ex-ception of one comparatively cool day, there was a series of high readings. The high at readings of those eight days, however, are beneath the records of both Wednesday and Friday.

VICTIMS OF THE HEAT.

PERISHED FROM THIRST. A report was received by the Bendigo police on Wednesday that the dead body of a man, with his dog watching over it, had been found on a track known as the inside road, leading from the Mallee to Narrung.

The corpse was discovered about six miles from Narrung, and was clothed in nothing but the trousers.

Apparently the man had set out on his journey during the heat burst, and, beoming overpowered, perished from

A LADY SUNSTRUCK.

HER CONDITION SERIOUS.
On Wednesday afternoon an elderly lady was seen to fall at the corner of La-trobe and Elizabeth streets, Melbourne.

Bystanders went to her assistance, and she was picked up in an unconscious condition by a constable, and taken to the Melbourne Hospital. At that institution Dr. De Crespigny

found that she suffered from a sunstroke, and he admitted her for treatment.

A lady who saw the constable pick up the victim of the great heat, identified her as Mrs Fyhin, who resides at Co-

OLD LADY PROSTRATED. About 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon Constable Carton found an elderly lady lying in an unconscious condition on the St. Kilda road.

He conveyed her to the Alfred Hospital, where it was found that she was suffering from sunstroke, and was in a very critical condition.

The old lady was admitted to the insti-tution for treatment.

THE BUSH FIRES IN VICTORIA.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK AT KIL-

MORE.
Sunday was an exceedingly hot day, and another serious outbreak of bush fires occurred in the vicinity of No. 3 Creek, about six miles from Kilmore. The fire originated from some smouldering lors lying about since the disastrous ing logs lying about since the disastrous fire on the previous Sunday.

In the afternoon dense volumes of smoke arose, and a number of people went out from Kilmore to render assistance. It was found that the fire was raging with

lected other pilots to guide his fleet. It is also said that evidence will be forth-

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ntensely blinding, that it was al-impossibility for the workers to or it. At night time, however, some work was done, but the beaters were ughly exhausted.

'Anday proved a perfect blaser, with flerce north wind blowing, which drove the fire back into new country.

FOREST FIRES.

VERY LITTLE DAMAGE.

The Acting Conservator of Forests (Mr Williamson Wallace) expresses much satisfaction that the State Forests essatisfaction that the State Forests es-eaped practically uninjured whilst so many bush fires were raging recently. He attributes this greatly to the pre-paration made by the department last ar to combat bush fires.

Mr Crooke, chief clerk of the Forest's bran h, reports to the Conservator as

only four forest fires have been reried as the outcome of the recent exnally hot weather and none were of any great importance-crest staff having battled with strenuously and prevented their aspect, however, is the strong ream were the work of forest incen-

cast year, owing to the great growth grass and dearth of stock to keep it an, serious forest fires were anticiand a system completed to cope them. The various forest officers equipped with proper tools and precise instructions how to act in are if outbreaks, many fire-breaks were male, and much informative literature buted throughout the country. With the concurrence of the Director of Education, all the country schoolmasters were requested to lecture to their pupils the careless use of fire, etc.

The fires expected last year did not rome, owing to frequent and opportune rains, but the action then taken is proving most effective this season. Scores doubtless tens of thousands of acres of imbered country, and farm and grazing lands adjoining the reserves, have been The effectiveness of at least one peen fully proved. The total expenditure was about L150."

BUTTER FACTORY BURNT.

The Boolarra butter factory caught fire Wednesday morning by some unexme neighbors was totally destroyed.

The manager's house, which was adacent, was in immediate danger the fate of the factory, but, after a strenuous battle against the flames, the house was saved.

IN THE RIVERINA.

HOW A CROP WAS SAVED.

PILES OF ROASTED SHEEP. Mr A. F. Heppner, of Gerogery, near Albury, lost only about 800 acres of grass and 70 bags of wheat through the recent fres which destroyed so much property. This result he owes mainly to the precautions he took when it became pr able that there would be bush fires in the district. Mr Heppner got on to one of the machines himself, and did not leave it until he had cut a wide track round his crop of wheat. He had 1200 acres under wheat, and cut away 64 acres right round the crop. Mr Heppner is about 70 years of age, and stuck

task with such determination that

He had the satisfaction

saving nearly the whole of his crop. It is believed that the total loss of sheep on Messrs Y. H. Mate and Co.'s Tarcutta station will be from 6000 to 8000. No grass whatever was left on the run, and the owners are negotiating for a lease of the grazing areas to which they can remove the remainder of their

he fell from the machine from sheer ex-

In Tabletop paddock, which runs down 6th inst. piles of roasted sheep against the wire fences. In many cases sheer were seen that had been burnt black but were still alive, and even walking about. Some were blind, and all were more or less maimed. In a spirit of pity men went through the paddocks killing the (suffering animals. Along the roadside were counted no fewer than 507 dead sheep. If someone had been there to cut the wires these sheep could have

been saved. A pastoralist in the district between Albury and Wagga adopted a metho of obviating risk from bush fires, which might be given effect to without trouble or expense. As soon as the very hot weather set in he had the whole of his stock mustered and brought into the paddooks. For some time he kent them on short supplies, and when they were getting hungry, turned them into the area surounding the homestead. The long grass was eaten down quite bare for a considerable radius round the hou and when the fire reached there it was powerless to harm joining buildings. se to harm the homestead or ad-

MOUNT MORIAC DISTRICT DEVASTATED.

FARMERS LOSE HE VILY.
GEELONG, Thursday.
Bush fires have broken out in the Gen

miles south of Geelong, reports of great

On Wednesday evening the lightning conflagration soon spread from the rail-way line to Lake Modewarre.

nds of acres of grass were de stroyed, together with hundreds of sheet igh Estate lost all its grass, and the fire was seen to envelope 500 sheep.

Mr J. F. Armytage lost 600 acres of grass, 100 tons of hay, and 300 sheep; Mr S. Styles, all his grass, haystacks, and fencing; Mr Finnarty, all his grass; Mr T. Conside, 400 acres of grass and several sheep; Mr P. Monaghan, all his grass; Mr T. Monaghan, 20 acres of grass; Mr E. Batson, 1000 acres of grass; Mr A Donahoo, 200 acres, besides all their fenc

fire was bounded on the wes by Luckley's road, on the south by the railway tine at Lake Modewarre, and on the east by Mt. Moriac. Had the wind changed during Wednehday night, the country would have been swept to the

Some narrow escapes have been re-Several persons saved them ported. selves by galloping into a lucerne paddock, and Mr James Donahoo, before he reached a dam, had his clothes fired. It is impossible at present to make even a rough estimate

but the conflagration is the most serious that has ever visited the district.

STORM AT WALHALLA.

FOLLOWED BY MORE HEAT.

WALHALLA, Friday.

The great heat of the last few days culminated in a series of heavy thunderstorms last night, followed by rains, which the people hoped would put out the bush fires raging in the district, and which have been productive of exciting and dangerous experiences to persons driving to Moe.

Unfortunately, the heat has resumed it sway, and to-day is a blazer, with a stiff north wind. The temperature this morn ing at 10 o'clock was 100 degrees in the

RECORD AT GEELONG.

The heat at Geelong on Friday was intense. Before eight o'clock 90 degrees had been passed, and at 10 o'clock the glass had risen to 106 degrees. A drop occurred about eleven, and it went back to 104, but at one o'clock the mercury stood at 107.4, and at 2.30 the glass showed 110 degrees. Business was almost sus-pended on account of the weather.

TRYING AT BALLARAT.

The highest shade temperature since 11th January, 1898, was recorded at Ballarat on Friday, when the mercury rose to 103½ deg. Seven years ago the register

HOFETGUN REGISTERS 114 DEG.

At Hopetoun the fearful heat of the past few days culminated on Friday in the record of 114 degrees in the shade. Children suffered greatly.

STEAMER'S TOPMAST.

SMASHED TO SPLINTERS.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The vivid flashes of lightning that were to be seen on Thursday evening were especially dangerous over Port Phillip

A sensational accident befell the new Tyser liner, Star of Scotland, 7200 tons, on her run from the Bay to Sydney.

As the vessel, in charge of Pilot Wil-liam Liley, was passing the Queenscliff quarantine ground, a flash of lightning struck the foretopmast.

The mast was smashed into splinters, which fell in a shower upon the deck of the vessel, and into the water on either

Fortunately, no one was injured by the accident, which, however, caused con-siderable alarm to the members of the crew.

TRAIN CAUSES A COLLAPSE.

ALL ESCAPE INJURY.

A sensational mishap occurred on the railway line at Fingal, a town on the Esk River, 120 miles north-east of Hobart, this morning.

a train was approaching its des tination, it was seen that a bridge over

which it had to pass was on fire.

There was no time to pull the train up. and the driver and fireman jumped from engine. They escaped with a few

When the engine was half-way over the bridge, the structure collapsed, and the engine and several trucks, which aden with coal, were precipitated into the river.

Fortunately, there was only one pas-senger car on the train. It was at the rear, and remained on the rails.

THE BUTTER COMMISSION.

The members of the Butter Commis held a short sitting in private a the Law Courts on Friday, and con sidered their second progress report. The report will be ready in about a week or ten days' time. In the meantime the Commossion will not hold a public sittake any further of idence.

A PATENT PIREBREAK.

TRIAL AT BRIGHTON.

On Wednesday ideal weather prevailed for putting to a practical test any apparatus or scheme for preventing bush fires from spreading. The maximum temperature recorded was 163 in the sun, with a shade temperature of 108.5 de-grees in the shade. The eyelids of pedestrians blinked, and their eye-balls felt hot and sore. Everything one touched in the open air-a stone, an iron implement, even wood, felt scorching.
And it was this day that Messrs Brundreit and Longley chose for a public test of their patent firebreak.

The locality chosen was a paddock or the north road, near Kooyong road. North Brighton, about a mile and a half from the railway station. The paddock be-longs to Mr J. Sheridan, and that gentle man was present at the time appointed for the trial, prepared to take any risk from the firing of the high grass in his paddock. The Premier (Mr Thomas Bent) was there, as was also Mr A. W. Crooke, officer in sub-charge of the Forestry department, who had been sent specially by Mr Williamson Wallace, the Director of Agriculture. There were nther gentlemen representing various in

But an actual and decisve test of the efficacy of Messrs Brundrett and Long-ley's fire-break was not to take place because the Brighton municipal council had refused to permit the grass to be set on fire. Mr Brundrett produced a letter from the town clerk, stating that owing to the excessive heat and the high wind prevailing, the request made by the irm named could not be granted.

This was a disappointment, but the machine, with two horses attached, was on the ground, and to the group of persons assembled both Mr Brundrett and Mr Longley explained how it was worked The machine is an Iron box 18 feet long by three feet wide, and weighs 17 cwt. On the front end is an oil drum, which will contain five gallons of kerosene. It is fitted with a pneumatic apparatus, and this forces the oil to two burners, one on each side of the front end of the Box inside. The flames are thus forced, like they are in the "Primus" stove, on to the grass within the rectangular box, and consequently ensure that the grass is burnt. These two burners, when alight are equal to 1500 candle power.

To prevent the flames spreading, ther is on each side of the box, outside, a chain of plates three feet wide. plate is 6in. square, and all are linked together, so that they may pass over obstacles, such as ant-hills, easily; but their combined weight is sufficient to put out any fire that may have caught the grass outside the box. At the end of the box there is dragged a similar chain

of plates 7ft. long and 3ft. wide.

The horses were put to work, and from the progress they made it was calculated that a brake could be made at the rate of two miles per hour. It was explained by Mr Brundett that the most effective system would be to run this break round a property, and then bring the machine back at a distance of about a chain the intermediate space could then be fired without danger and without the gid of the machine, and thus there would be an effective break of a chain round the

roperty.

The cost of the oil, said Mr Brun would be only about 4d per mile. What the cost of the apparatus would be is another matter; but, anyway, one machine sary breaks in a large district if farmer would combine and commence operations early. The machine has been patented throughout the Commonwealth.

In answer to a question put by the re presentative of "The Weekly Times," the Premier said, "Oh, the machine is all hight; but the authorities thought it too isky to have the grass set afire so close to town." Asked his opinion on the apto town.' paratus, Mr Crooke, of the Forestry De partment, said he believed that, with two horses, the machine could easily make a break at the rate of two miles per hour, an dhere gretted very much that a per fect test was not allowed. "We have been very fortunate with our forests this season, so far." he said, "but it might be dvisable to go further than we have in the way of protection.

Just as the partial trial of the machine had concluded the rain came down heav ily, and the spectators rushed to their cabs.

FIRE AT A MINE.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.

Late on Wednesday night a fire broke out near the engine shed of the Long nel Extended Copany at Walhalla, and an examination led to the belief that an inendiary had been at work, as three separate fires weee going.

Mr Noble, manager of the Long Tunnel Extended Company, estimates damage at L250 at least. In all, 140ft. of tramway was burnt, together with five trucks laden with firewood, and about 40ft. of the wood chute. Altogether about 40 cords of firewood were consumed. The engine shed was also demolished. Apare from the actual loss sustained by the fire the company will suffer through loss of time and through the extra handling of the fuel supplies until matters are put

It was with difficulty that the locomo tive that is used on the tram ay lines was saved from destruction.

LIFE'S TRAGIC SIDE.

PATHETIC SUICIDES.

A GIRL'S SAD END. SHE POISONED HERSELF.

THE CORONER'S INQUIRY.

On Saturday the City Coroner (Mr Candler) held an inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Lillan Bishop, which occurred on the 5th inst.

Julia Bishop, widow, living in Barkly street, East Brunswick, stated that deceased was her daughter. She was unmarried, and twenty-one years of A fortnight ago witness learned that she A forthight ago witness learned that she was in trouble and seemed worried. She came home about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th inst. and said she did not feel well. Witness asked her what was the matter with her, and she replied that she did not know. Witness told her to go upstairs and lie down. After seeing her sit down on the bed witness went downstairs. In a few minutes she went up to see her again, and deceased said, "Do I look red in the face, mother?"
Witness replied, "Yes, you are red; don't you feel well?" Deceased replied that she did not, and witness advised her to get into bed. She took off her clothes but would not lay on the bed, saying. "Get me a pillow; I will lie on the floor."
Witness gave her a pillow, and after
opening the window left the room. Returning in a few minutes she found that deceased was apparently in a fit. was black round the mouth and the side of the face. Witness sent for the doctor, and then tried "to bring her too" by bath-ing her face and fanning her. Deceased lived about twenty minutes after witness gave her the pillow. The bottle of liniment produced was on the mantelpiece Witness got it from the Children's Hospital a day or two before Christmas Deceased never threatened to take her life, but at times she seemed despondent Sometimes witness thought she was strange in her mind. She did not voluntarily confess to witness about her condi

Dr. C. H. Mollison stated that on mak ing a post-mortem examination of de-ceased's body he found signs of an irritant poison. Death was due to suffocation, re There was a distinct smell of camphor about the windpipe. The bottle of liniment produced contained eammonia and camphor

The Coroner recorded the following ver dict:-

"I find that on the 5th day of January, 1905, at East Brunswick, Lillian Bishop died from suffocation from swallowing a portion of a liniment containing a large proportion of ammoniated camphor. I find that deceased took the liniment wilfully with the view to cause her own to show the state of her mind at the time. The liniment was obtained from the Children's Hospital, and was labelled 'Liniment, Poison,' and had a colored

BLEW HIS BRAINS OUT.

RAILWAY SIGNALMAN HIS DYING MESSAGE.

"GAME TO THE LAST." Great sensation was caused at the Sta-wall railway station on Tuesday by the report of a gunshot under B, signal box.
On enquiry it was found that a man named John Boddington, a signalman who was in the habit of sleeping in the room under the signal-box, had committed suicide.

The spectacle which met the eyes of the police when they were hastily summoned, was a ghastly one. The brains and the blood of the dead man were splashed all

over the walls and ceiling of the room. Boddington had used much determina-tion in killing himself. He had taken his gun, and having tied a string to his right foot and the trigger, had lain down upon the bed, with the muzzle of the gun in his mouth. In this position the discharge of certain.

moothly with him seem to have mpelled Boddington to suicide, aided by a certain mental unsoundness with which his comrade had long believed him to be afflicted. He had been keeping company with a young woman, who was aware of his ecwith him because of them.

Boddington was fully dressed when found, and in the inside pocket of his coat was a photo of his sweetheart, on the back of which he had written the grim

"Like my clansman, Sir Hector Macdonald-game to the last. Thank God!"

The body was removed to the Morgue, and the Coroner informed of the occur-

A LEGAL MANAGER.

EX-MUNICIPAL OFFICER. SICK AND DESPONDENT.

HE HANGS HIMSELF. A pathetic case of suicide occurred on Monday at Campbell's Creek, the vic tim being Mr Henry Snell, a well-known resident of that place.

During the morning Mr Snell left his house to attend to his horses, as was thought. As he did not return, search would take his own life through being

was made for him by his wife, and she horrified by the discovery of his body hanging by the neck in a fruit shed at the rear of the house. Assistance was summoned at once,

and the body was cut down. It was even then warm, but all efforts to restore animation failed. Mr Spell had evidently not gone straight to his death when he left the house, but yet appears to have determined upon it, and locked the door of the shed on the inside, so that he would not be disturbed in his

preparations.

Mr Snell was a man of excellent reputation and much usefulness in the dis-trict. Forty-two years of age, he had for a considerable time interested himself in municipal affairs and anything that concerned the welfare of the district. He served for a time as a councillor of the Mount Alexander Shire, and resigned his office to take the secretaryship of the council. Recently it was decided to combine the offices of secretary and engineer, and Mr Shell

This retirement affected Mr Sneil een siderably, although as legal manager and orehardist he was in a good mancial position. His health, however, probably accounted for the undue importance he attached to the loss of the secretaryship, since he had been unwell for some time with heart and liver affec-tions, and was consequently morbid, on Monday morning he seemed to be in better spirits than usual, and when rising kissed his wife almost cheerfully, and said he felt much better. Next he kissed the children, and then left the house ostensibly to see his horses.

A GUNNER'S SUICIDE.

WIDOW'S PATHETIC STORY.

An inquest was held on Tuesday by MY H. Murphy, P.M., on the body of an artilleryman named George Gubby, who shot himself the previous evening at his residence in Rean street South Geelong

Emma Gubby, deceased's widow, gave evidence that he came home at 6 o'clock in the evening. He nursed the baby for a few moments, and then lay down on the steps to rest for about ten minutes On getting up he said, "Emma, I am full up; I feel my brain going." After kiss-ing the baby he went into the passage, took down the rifle, and passed into the

Witness went on to say that she heard her husband crying, and went into the room, and asked him to give up the rife, He asked her to bring in the baby, promising that if she did so he would return the rifle. She asked him to think of her and the children, but he said, "My brain is going; you will be better without me." He then told her to get out of the way, saying, "I do not wish to do you any harm, but I am going myself." She left the room to call her mother, and the next moment the rifle was fired. He had never previously threatened to take his life, and she could assign no re-

The Coroner returned a verdict that deceased died from a rifle shot wound, self-inflicted.

TOOK PRUSSIC ACID.

A DESPONDENT CHEMIST

SEEKS DEATH IN THE STREET.

Mr G. H. Bennett, J.P., held an inquiry on Wednesday at 89 Rowena Parade, Richmond, into the circumstances at-tending the death of a chemist named Frederick Charles Clarke, who committed suicide by swallowing a quantity prussic acid in the street on the evening

of the 9th inst.

Morris P. Macgillicuddy, duly qualified morris P. Macginiculary, duly quantum medical practitioner, deposed that at 7 p.m. on the date mentioned he was called to Rowena Parade to see Frederick Clarke (the deceased). Witness found him lying unconscious on the footpath, and had him removed to his home, where witness treated him, and from his examination found signs of poisoning. The man died 35 minutes afterwards. Half an hour later a person brought witness portion of a 1 oz. bottle used by chemista. The piece of bottle produced had a printed upon it, bearing the word. Witness held a post-mortem examination of the remains, and found that death was due to poisoning by prussic acid. De-ceased was a qualified chemist, and as such would have access to any such poi-

sons without difficulty.

Agnes Rosina Clark, wife of deceased, deposed that up to four months ago the deceased was traveller for Messrs Duerdin and Sainsbury, wholesale druggists, Flinders lane. Since then, he had acted as relieving chemist at several places. Her husband left home at 10 o'clock a.m. on the 9th inst to look for employment in the city. He returned about 6.40 p.m., and tea, but he declined, and asked to see the baby, which he did. He then went out, remarking that he would only be absent short time. Almost immediately after, witness went on to the front verandah, and saw a crowd assembled at the corner of Rowens Parade and Lennox street, few yards away. Witness went to the corner and saw her husband lying on the ground. She called to him, but he did not recognise her. Dr Macgillicuddy was there, and, by her instructions, removed deceased to his home. Deceased was somewhat depressed in spirits of late through being out of employment. but she noticed nothing unusual in his but she noticed noting that he appeared more buoyant than usual. once said in a jucular manner that he

out of employment. Deceased was forty years of age, and always enjoyed excel-lent health, but was of a particularly sen-sitive nature. He left one child three months old. They had been married twelve months last December.

Sergeant E. T. Britt stated that at 10 p.m. on the 9th inst. he was called by Dr. Macgillicuids. He was called by Dr. Macgillicuid. He went to 89 Rowens parade, and saw the body of deceased lying on a bed fully dress-d. He received from the doctor parties of a phial in the label produced thereon. He girliped the body and carefully examine; it, and found no stens of violence. It eased left no writing, or anything on his person to show he intended saide. These ron to the wife intended saides. There were about 25 bottles, confamility various fluids in deceased s room. From what he had I armed he befored deceased and his wife lived on offerd nate

Mr Is most from the clear has a due to resorded by pourse and a mini-terd by a set a while suffering from tupor a manning.

A GUARD'S DEATH.

THE ENGLEST CONCLEDED.

NO TRACE OF POISON.

DUATH PROM NATURAL CAUSES. The inques on the body of Andrew Martin, a coloring guard, which was open flat of Magneson the 24th ult.

open I at the Miggle on the 24th ultiwas conclust by the City Coroner, Mr
Candler, o. Friday.

Described was on tury on a Cobarg
train on the moning of the find Desember, and on the arrival at the object of
Finders of the was seried with sudject
ultimos. He was at ones cookeyed by
ambular of the Melacithe Hospital,
but diel and a hour aforwards.

When the inquest was opened, by Mollison, who made the post-in often exam-

lises, who made the post-motion examination of the body, said that the appearinstring of the body, said that the appearance of the heart, lungs and kidneys was consisten, with pole n. either vegetable or mitteral. The imposit was then adjourned to enable an analysis of the grounds and its contents to be made.

Mr I may Wilklisson, therefore Analysis, gave evidence this morning. He said that he had examined the stourch is morning and contents as with the contents.

and onten's submitted to blin, and found no masses of pass n. A piece of handrom which decented had eaten was also amily at work negative results.

Dr. C. De Coerding, if the Theli orn-Hospital, said that when decented was admitted by was suffering from a server

pain in the upper part of the obligation over the rules of the stemeth. His pulse was very rapid and feeble. He was quite consider, but died storrly af-ter witness had extended him.

ter witness had exemined him.

Susan Marcin, residing at Richardent, said done and was her husband. He was 39 years of the and they had to in married fourteen to are. Witness last saw hi maliye when he left home for work at half-past five time, on the Card alt. He then appeared to be in good health, although on the provious day he had complained that he was not well. Witness had seven in the family.

had seven in the family.

De Mollison said that, having hen lithe evidence of the analyst and that of Mrs.

Martin, he was of opinion that descared. was arta-ked with angina pectoris, forlowed by heart facture and that there was disease of the commany otherles. death resulting from natural causes.

The Coreser found that decreased died for anging persons, from disease of the coresery vessels of the heart, from natu-

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

ALSTIN HOSPITAL PATIENT.

MAGUSTERIAL INQUIRY.

Mr Thomas Day y, J.P., held a magis-terial inquiry at the Austin Hospital on Priday e accorning the death of John Christian Kurisen, 19 years of age, who was struck by lightning in the grounds the institution the previous afternoon. William Touchy Davis, a patient of

the institution, stated that he was with the decrease when he me, his death. By prior trans-ment withess and deceased men and rather in an elevant part of the grounds. They had been a versing for a walls when a lead eleptor punder occurred, followed by a vivid flash of Shortly before the thinderclap, with a but to all that it was three o'.1 -k, at I when be came to him-self it was four - -k. Witness concluded that in the meantains he had been

"I seemed to come out of a heavy stuper as if I had been drunk," con-tinued the witness. "I wendered where I was, and could hardly see out of my eyes, and my head was reeling very much. Kariser's face was black, and he was lyng huddled up on his side, and I was lying on the ground, too. I must have fallen out of the chair, the same as poor Karlson. I don't feel quite right yet; my right arm seems as if partially paralysed."

Witness, continuing, said that a few minutes before his death deceased told witness that he possessed a master mariner's certificate.

Mr Davey: Did you notice whether the lightning was very strong?
Witness: It was not particularly so

The storm was just coming on.
Dr. Robertson, medical superintendent at the hospital, stated that the deceased was admitted to the institution on the 18th July, 1904, suffering from phthisis. On Thursday afternoon he was informed that deceased was struck by lightning. and on going to the spot indicated, found him lying on the ground, deid.

evey: Did he have anything os his refson that would attract lightning? Witness: No.

Mr Davey recorded a verdict that the deceased died from shock, through being struck by lightning.

A LADY KILLED.

SHOCKING DRIVING ACCIDENT.
AUCKLAND, Tuesday.
A shocking accident occurred has even ing, as the result of which one lady was killed and another very seriously in

the ladies were driving into Ross, a town in the province of Westland, for the purpose of attending a funeral.

In the darkness the 1 se stumbled, and the beggy capsized over a steep embankment.

Mrs Tenslale was killed outright by

the terrible fall, and her companion, Mrs Thomson, was so seriously injured that her recovery is regarded as doubtful.

NORTHGOTE CHILD MURDER

A NURSE ARRESTED.

MAINTAINS HER INNOCENCE. The City Court was crowded on Friday with a non-leaving gathering of people curious to see Edith Fillen, the woman who was attested the previous afternoon by Detoctives Carter and Murray on a charge of having wiffully murdered a newly horn male child, on or about November 28, 1994, at Northeote.

When the charge was called the acame into court from the antercom with a brisk and e infident walk. Her manner was alert, and her bright dark eyes took in the whole of the surroundings with a comprehensive sweep, and then settled on the hench of honorary magistrates, am next when Captain Garsile pre-



THE ACCUSED NURSE.

She was plainly and neatly clothed in a blouse of black silk with cream Vandyck facings, a short walking grey skirt, a starched white collar of the pattern affected by nurses, and a black hat tilt-ed sharply upward and tied with strings under the chin, a la mole. Pale in com-plexion, and her pallor emphasised by her dark hair, she has sharp features which are never for a moment in repose, and with her dancing eyes show a dis-

tinctly netvous temperament.

Detective Carter got into the witness. box to give the brief evidence required for the sake of procuring an adjournment. Instantly the accused transferred her attention from the bench to the detective, who had arrested her. She followed him with prefound care and shook her head decisively as he told the bench that she was charged with the murder of a child at Northcote.

The detective said: The accused was arrested Thursday on a charge of having murdered a newly-born male child, name unknown, on or about 26th November, 1904, at Northcote. There is a lot of evidence to be prepared, and a remand for a week will be necessary to enable the

case to be got ready. Sub-inspector Balchin applied for a re mand until next Friday.

The chairman (to the accused): Have you any objection to the remand?

The Accused: Only that I am innocen of the charge preferred against me,

After a pause accused continued in a low voice: Would you kindly admit me to bail and fix the amount of the bail? The Chairman: We cannot accept bail. You will have to make the application ater to Mr Panton.

The remand was granted, the accused bowed her head, and was led from the

NURSE FILLEN'S CAREER.

I HAVE LED A HARD LIFE." Mrs Fillen appears to have had a chequered career. She gave her age as 28 years, but looks older. Her husband, who was an artist, and she parted after living together for some years. Since then—some considerable time ago—she has supported herself by her own exer-

Speaking to Detective Carter after the court to-day, she said, "I have had a hard life, you know, and I would have een saved much trouble if my friends had only looked after me as they should. They put me into Kew Assum for two years in 1879, and then left me to look after myself."

THE COLLIERY STRIKE

TROUBLE AT NEWCASTLE. MEETING OF STATKERS.

WHEELERS STOP WORK. a very large atat a meeting of wheelers, boilers and trappers which d on Saturday last at Lambton Newcastle. The meeting was announce to open at 2 p.m., but when the time for arranging preliminaries began it was discovered that the promoters of the meeting had omitted to obtain permission fum the trustees of the eark to hold the gathering, and that the trustees in the meantime had posted a copy of their bylaws in the rotunda relating to the holding of unlawful assemblies. A hall was the immediately engaged. Hundreds of miners had turned up to hear the speches, but no one could get into the me ling who was not a wheeler. The most effective methods were ad-opted t secure the privacy of the meet-

Before the hall was opened a commilitee, consisting of a representative from every colliery in the district, was appoint d to guard the door, and everyone got g into the hall had to run the scrutiny of this investigating body. Any intruder who could not be vouched for was promptly ejected, and though there were everyone to the first promptly ejected, and though there were everyone to grow the form the same than the same th several scuffles round the door it was im-possible for any unqualified individual to run the gauntlet.

In one sense, the arrangement only thuse entitled to vote on this particular phase of the strike did vote, and, therefore, the result of the meeting may be accepted as an absolutely authoritative pronouncement on the existing situation.

The meeting was in possession of accurate information respecting the feeling at all the pits on the borehole seam, as there were delegates present from eve mine in the district, including those which are not on strike. These delegates gave short reports as to how matters were progressing, and it seemed that, with the exception of the A.A. Company's Sea Pit. there was to be no work at any of the

These was aparently not the slightest disposition to bother about the order of the Irbitration Court, the current belief being that the Arbitration Court has no ower over the men. Judging by the way the matter was ignored it certainly had very little weight in determining the situation, for not the slightest apprehen-sion was exhibited that the miners would do the wheeling.

The collieries lille on Monday were -Wallsend, Newcastle A, Newcastle B, West Wallsend, Dudley, Stockton, Burwood, Lambton B. Elermore Vale, and Hetton. All hands absented themselves in the cases of the Wallsend, Stockton, and Newcastle Company's two pits. A few miners attended at West Wallsend, but not enough to warrant the manager in starting the pit, even should they have been propaged to do their own wheeling.

A SERIOUS POSITION.

PROSECUTIONS TO BE INSTITUTED.

The Seaham Colliery at West Wallsend. which got a start on Monday, was again idle on Tuesday. Hetton began opera-tions on the usual scale, the wheelers having been granted last year's terms. This fact does not give unqualified satisfaction even to the employes' side. miners feel that they are being made to bear the whole burden of the reductions which the company asserts they are com-pelled to make, and other strikers throughout the district are apprehensive that, instead of this partial resumption of work strengthening their position, it will have an opposite effect, since it will assist the steamship owners, whom they assert now largely control the coal trade, to more easily fulfil their requirements. On the other hand, those proprietaries which are still holding out against the wheelers bitterly resent what they regard Hetton Company. The Pelaw-Main Col-liery at South Maitland, which started on Monday morning, was again stopped in the afternoon when the hour for the hird shift to go in came round. A little work was done at the Co-operative, but the managers of the Wallsend, West Wallsend, and Newcastle pits did not even go to the trouble of blowing the

whistle for work.

A meeting of Stockton miners was held on Tuesday, and there was a large at-tendance. A circular in the following terms was received from Mr James Curley, miners' general secretary: - "I beg to call your lodges' attention to the unfortunate circumstances arising in connec-tion with the wheelers, and, if existing at your colliery, urge your lodge to use its influence with the wheelers for the resumption of work. The wheelers might hen ask the federation to have a conference with the proprietors, or, if they could not, to join the federation and file a case for the Arbitration Court, providing they could get no redress otherwise. This, I think, would be much better than the attitude they are now adopting -Trusting your lodge will comply with this request, I am, etc."

The meeting decided to inform the nanager that the miners are ready to start work as soon as he is prepared with board authorising an application for a prohibition in the matter of the Arbitra-

adopted.

It appeared from the discussion at Tuestor's meeting of the Stockton miners
that at the meeting on the previous day
of the delegate board a desire was expressed by some members that a proposition adverse to the Arbitration Court should be moved. The president, Mr John Bower, refused, however, to receive such a motion, and his attitude was endorsed by Mr Curiey. Mr Peter Bowling, treasurer of the federation, expressed the opinion that it was no part of his duty to advise the miners to do wheeling, and

APPEALS TO THE COURT.

he characterised the order of the Court

as unjust.

ORDERS AND PROHIBITIONS.

SYDNEY, Thursday. The judge in Chambers to-day granted an application on behalf of the Northern Colliery Employes Federation for a writ of prohibition directed against the order of the Arbitration Court, directing the wheelers to resume work at a reduced rate of wages, of which notice had been given by the proprietors.

The Arbitration Court to-day granted an application made on behalf of the Attorney-General, for leave to prosecute the wheelers and other colliery employer who had neglected to comply with the Court's order to resume work.

AT THE PELAW MINE.

TROUBLE WITH ENGINEMEN.

WEST MAITLAND, Thursday.

The trouble at the Pelaw Main colliery Ontinues without sign of settlement, An official of the Engine-drivers' Association has been animadverting in strong terms on the action of the proprie-tors in regard to the enginemen at the

He objected to a statement reported to have been made by the manager that he could get hands to do the work at 3s 6d per day.

This official further says that all the enginemen are idle, and that the boilers are being fired by the manager, the un-der-manager, and unskilled labor generally, under the direction of the chief en-

This, it is claimed, is in contravention of the Act, and is dangerous. One of the air-compressors on Tuesday was stated to have ben damaged to the ex-

It is stated that a large number of applications for work have been received from men in the Newcastle district, but this is scouted by the local miners.

POSITION IN MELBOURNE.

Generally speaking, there is no advance in the price of coal in Melbourne, but to those who are establishing re-serves from 2s 6d to 3s per ton extra is being demanded. Importers are awaiting developments at Newcastle, and prices in Melbourne are altogether dependent on what occurs at the mines. "Storks are growing smaller," said Mr D. Y. Syme, manager of the Melbourne Stenmship Co., on Friday, "and they are not being replenished. If this state of affairs continues, coal must go up, but I do not think it likely to touch a very high

In the case of a rise in price, house-holders will not, of course, be greatly affeeted. Had the strike occurred in the winter there would have been a considerable difference, as the coal imported during the winter months amounts to as much as 5000 tons per month.

NO FRESH DEVELOPMENT.

OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE FEARED. SYDNEY, Friday. There was no development to-day in

connection with the strike of wheelers at Newcastle. The wheelers still profess to be convinced that they cannot be punished for

refusing to accept work at the reduced deantime, action is being taken by the Crown Law authorities for the issue of

summonses, in compliance with the Arbitration Court's order yesterday. The wheelers have announced their intention of not paying any fines, and laugh

at the idea of so many men being sent to

gaol. The authorities apprehend violence at the Pelaw main colliery in the event of the strikers being replaced by other workers. No outbreak has yet occurred, but there are mutterings and threatenings. A sub-inspector and fifteen police are on duty at the mine.

YOUNG STOWAWAYS.

TRAVELLED FROM SYDNEY ree youths named Arthur Isles, Les-

lie M'Grath and George Cornwall, were charged at the City Court this morning with travelling on a vessel without paying their fares.
William Wilkins, purser on the s.s Wy-

andra, staed that the accused were dis-covered on board the vessel after she left Sydney for Melbourne. They were with out tickets, and gave considerable trouble before they were secured, and handcuffs had to be put on Cornwall.

Each lad was fined 40s, in default one month's imprisonment.

onstrution of the working a new contrivance for so birds from orchards, etc., was given in the Fitzroy Gardens on Wednesday at-ternoon, in the presence of Mr C. French, the Government Entomologist. The ma-chine, though novel, is simple in con-struction and of portable size. A small disc, to which are attached a number of crackers of the kind familiar to school-nova by a signile contrivance in the crackers of the kind familiar to school-boys, by a simple contrivance is made to revolve over a lighted lamp. As the crackers pass over the flare the wicks ignite, and the crackers fall through an aperture into a kerosene tin, and there explode. The reports at the demonstra-tion were not particularly loud, but an improvement in this direction could eas-ily be effected by securing a legacily be effected by securing a larger-sized cracker. It was noticeable that the large number of birds usually to pe seen in the gardens were not about when the tests commenced, consequently the opportunity was not afforded for fully demonstrating the effectiveness of the contrivance. It is estimated that one scarer will suffice to protect from thier to five acres, and the price of the

A CURE FOR MIDDLE AGE. (By "Old Boy.")

It always comes as a shock to a man or a woman to hear that they are being classed as middle aged people. Youth merges so gradually into age that one is apt to consider oneself young for years after those who are really young have placed us upon the shelf of age. In all but a small minority of cases, however, when a nesson sets to be over forty. oneself young for years after those who are really young have placed us upon the shelf of age. In all but a small minority of eases, however, when a person gets to be over forty, a subtle diminution of energy makes itself felt. Perhaps, if we are lucky, we have nothing special in the way of pain to growl about, but, even in such eases, there is an indefinable something which insistently brings to our knowledge the fact that youth has fied. In a larger proportion of instances the advance of middle age is heralded in a more emphatic manner. The joints become stiff, twinges of gout are felt, rheumatic and neuralgic pains begin to trouble, there is a sharp pain in the back when rising from a stropping posture, a good meal is eaten with a miserable consciousness that presently we shall regret the eating, and numerous weaknesses and aches all tend to advise us that we must begin to take more care of ourselves. Although there is, unfortunately, no means of preventing the advance of age, it is possible to ward off its effects for an indefinite period if adequate care is taken to see that the eliminating organs, the kidneys and liver, are in good working order, because the encroachments of age are ever gradual and iver, are in good working order, because the encroachments of age are ever gradual and painless when the kidneys and liver are preperly performing their functions.

The kidneys of the average person filter and extract from the blood about three pints of urine should be dissolved about an ounce of urea, ten to twelve grains in weight of urine should be dissolved about an ounce of urea, ten to twelve grains in weight of urine acid, and other animal and mineral matter varying from a third of an ounce to nearly an ounce. If the kidneys are unable to do their work properly, a quantity of these urinary substances remains in the blood and flow through the veins contaminating the wholesystem. Then we suffer from some form of uring rejecting each as the suffer from some form of uring rejecting each as the suffer from s

properly, a quantity of these urinary sub stances remains in the blood and flow through the veins contaminating the whole system. Then we suffer from some form of uric poisoning such as Rheumatism, Gout. Lumbago, Backache, Sciatica, Persistent Headacha, Neuralgia, Gravel, Stone, and Bladder Troubles. A simple test to make as to whether the kidneys are healthy is to place some urine, passed the first thing in the morning, in a covered glass, and let it stand until next morning. If it is then cloudy, shows a sediment like brick-dust, is of an unnatural colour, or has particles floating about in it, the kidneys are weak or diseased, and steps must immediately be taken to restore their vigour, or Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or some of the many manifestations of uric poisoning will result. The Liver is an automatic chemical laboratory. In the liver various substances are actually made from the blood. Two or three pounds of bile are thus made by the liver every day. The liver takes sugar from the blood, converts it into another form, and stores it up so as to be able to again supply it to the blood, as the latter may require enrichment. The liver changes uric acid, which is insoluble, into urea, which is completely soluble, and the liver also deals with the blood corpusoles which have lived their life and are useful

liver also deals with the blood corpuscles liver also deals with the blood corpusoles which have lived their life and are useful no longer. When the liver is inactive or diseased we suffer from some form of biliary poisoning such as Indigestion, Biliousness, Anemia, Jaundice, Bick Headache, General Debility, and Blood Disorders.

Debility, and Blood Disorders.
So intimate is the relation between the work done by the kidneys, and that done by the liver, that where there is any failure on the part of the kidneys the liver becomes affected in sympathy and vice versa. It was the realization of the importance of this close union of the labour of those vital organs which resulted in the discovery of the medicine now known throughout the world as Warner's Safe Cure. Certain medical men, knowing what a boon it would be to humanity if some medicine gould be found which would set specifically on both the kidneys and liver, devoted themselves to an exhaustive search for such a medium, and their devotion was eventually rewarded by their and iver, devoted themselves to an exhaustive search for such a medium, and their devotion was eventually rewarded by their success in compounding a medicine which possesses the required quality in the fullest degree. Warner's Safe Cure exhibits a marvallous healing action in all cases of functional or chronic disease of the kidneys and liver, and restering them, as it is able to do, to health and activity, it, of necessity, oures all complaints due to the retention in the system of urinary and biliary poisons. A vigorous action of the kidneys and livers naturally eliminates the poisons, and troubles due to the presence of the poisons cease. Oures effected by Warner's Safe Cure are permanent singly because they are natural.

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OUR AGENT-GENERAL.

THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

ROTAL COMMISSION'S INQUIRY. MR JUSTICE A'BECKETT'S FINDINGS.

Mr Justice A'Beckett, who was ap-pointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the charges made by Mr James Sinclair against Mr J. W. Taverner, Agent-General, has forwarded his report to the Government, through the Chief

The salient points of the Royal Comn's report are as follow:— HIS HONOR'S REMARKS.

charges (said his Honor) at length in the on under which I am acting, and found at the end of my report where I state, in a condensed form, the usion I have arrived at as to each of them. They vary in character. The seven relate to grievances alleged to been suffered by Mr Sinclair. The three are of matters in which the ali misconduct of Mr Tave

in investigating the charges I was as by counsel. Mr Starke elicited evidence in support of them; Mr To- dore Fink appeared for Mr Sinclair; and Mr David Gaunson for Mr Tayerner. E-fore entering upon the charges in I wish to state generally what understand to be the scope of the inwith reference to the alleged evances of Mr Sinclair. I take it to miled in effect by charge 7, "That Taverner was desirous of removing Sinclair from the position of commer epresentative of the Department of ver ulture in order to take it himself. d used unfair and unjust means to ac-mplish his object."

The specified instances of disadvanunder which Mr Sinclair labored the want of assistance, and of material ment are brought under my notice idence of oppression or wilfully witting to respond to reasonable re mests, and as such I have given them attention. But I have not consdered it part of my duty to examine mere departmental delays or deof administration, or to say what nomies were or were not judicious.

annot suppose that a judge would be ppointed Commissioner to report upor mers of this kind - to express his nion as to whether the work done by Ir Sinclair in England could have been more beneficially carried on if he had been supplied with more efficient assistwhether by a more speedy and eral supply of exhibits for a showom it could have been rendered more structive or attractive. Still less to w whether when the office of the Agentwas amalgamated with which Mr Sinclair filled Mr Sinclair ould have been retained.

My view of the character of the inwas in accord with that of the adcates who appeared before me. ubmitted that I had merely to find on the facts, and that on those facts the propriety or impropriety of the conduct volved was to be pronounced upon by

I think it right at the outset, and a matter to be borne in mind in considerng my findings upon the specific charges say that I have formed a most favor able opinion of Mr Sinclair's zeal and

I should add that in the course of the inquiry before me, no attempt was made on behalf of Mr Taverner to detract from his merits, or to suggest shortcomings in any of his work. In September, 1903, he wrote requesting that an answer migh be given to his inquiries as to why his services had been dispensed with letter was referred to Mr Taverner, and at his instance was answered by an offl Premier that cial intimation from the his engagement was terminated on the ground of economy. A ther ground for terminating it has the pired in any of the evidence before me.

THE CHARGES His Honor then proceeded to deal with the charges. In regard to charges No. 1 and No. 2, to the effect that Mr Sinclair's work was carried out under adverse conditions, chiefly owing to Mr Taverner not giving proper assistance his Honor summarised the evidence as already published. He then went on to

When it is remembered that the work of inspection at the docks made large in-roads upon Mr Sinclair's time, and that Mr Berry had always been ready and able to do this part of his work for him, but that Mr Sinclair always refused to avail himself of these services, his complaint of adverse conditions, from proper assistance not being provided, is difficult to sur in. It may be that assistance of a different character to that which was offered would have enlarged Mr Sin-clair's sphere of usefulness, and might even have been more economical taking profitable for the public, but, as a complaint against Mr Taverner of pers ill-will or wanton hampering of a zealous officer, the charge has nothing to sustain

ASSISTANCE FOR MR SINCLAIR. Mr Taverner visited London in 1899, in connexion with the Earl's Court Exhibition, remaining there some months, and leaving in August. Mr Sinclair says 1: found it difficult to get Mr Taverner to fix a time for any proper discussion this and other matters which Mr Sinclair regarded as important in connexion with his office. He had to content himself with desultory conversations when Ma Taverner could spare time from more pressing or pleasant occupations.

I have little doubt that such difficul-

NO MALICIOUS REFUSAL. Making every allowance for the difficulties which a subordinate would have in requiring his official head to appropriate a particular day or hour to matters, I am satisfied that Mr Sinclain so far acquiesced in Mr Taverner's mode of discussing them that it would be unjust to charge Mr Taverner with any malicious or wilful refusal to entertain I make these observations complaints. in relation to that part of charge 2 which says that "Mr Taverner was in-structed to see into the matter of providing adequate assistance, but neglec-ted to do so, and never gave any attention to the working of the agency."

The next charge dealt with was No. 3 as to not supplying samples and exhibits for show-rooms attached to the offices in Leadenhall street, London, in which M Sinclair's business was carried on. Taverner urged expedition upon his subordinates, particularly upon Mr Knight whose duty it was to collect them. refer to this as showing that no want of warmth in the appeals for expedition made by Mr Taverner in Melbourne can be assigned as cause for the delay which Mr Knight, who describes himself as agricultural expert in the Department of Agriculture, was called as a witness before me, and explained that such exhibits as were suitable for Mr Sin. clair's purposes are not to be picked up at any time; that there are seasons at which it would be vain to look for them; hat he was instructed to obtain them towards the end of 1897. This evidence furnishes just excuse for the apparent ielay in the first instance. Mr Sinclair, never got exhibits to his liking MR TAVERNER NOT BLAMABLE.

I have no doubt that mismanagement occurred, and it is manifest that if the Agricultural Department had dealt with the prompt and effective furnishing of the London show-room as of pressing importance, the desired result could have been obtained within reasonable limits cost. He does not say that specific thing he wanted to get was denied him. He does not say that when Mr Graham or Mr Morrissey succeeded Mr Taverner as Minister of Agriculture he was any better treated than he had been before. I note this continual dissatis-faction on Mr Sinclair's part, not to suggest that it was unreasonable, but that it is unreasonable to treat its cause as a wrong suffered at the hands of Mr Taverner personally.

eviewing the other rges his Honor said: It may be regret of that in Mr Sinclair's time no effective measures were taken to put advertising upon business basis, but I cannot attribute this omission to any wilful limits. tation of Mr Sinclair's usefulness by Mr Taverner.

The next charge on which I have to report is, in substance, that Mr Taverner made untrue and disparaging statements about Mr Sinclair to the secretary of the Dairymen's Association of Victoria. I cannot doubt, upon the evidence that the disparaging observations described were made. I find nothing in the evidence be-fore me to justify the charge of negligence, or to show that the late appearance of Mr Sinclair's report was any remissness on his part. T There is evidence that as a matter of fact his re were forestalled by reports published in the Melbourne newspapers.

MR SINCLAIR'S REMOVAL.

last of the series of charges of injustice to Mr Sinclair is No. 7, which is thus expressed : "That Mr Taverner was desirous of removing Mr Sinclair from the position of commercial representative of department of Agriculture, in order to take it himself, and used unfair and unjust means to occomplish his object."
In introducing it, Mr Starke said that it was rather a matter of inference from all the facts proved."

"Viewing the evidence as a whole I find that it does not warrant any of the inferences which Mr Sinclair invites me to draw by charge No. 7. I find this charge unsustained. This finding is not to be understood as negativing an right to complain of the matter specific in charge No. 6, a distinct matter, which I consider insufficient either alone or in conjunction with other facts in evidence to sustain any part of charges No. 7.

MR TAVERNER'S PRIVATE ENTER-

"I now approach an entirely different series of charges, in which Mr Sinclain disappears as a sufferer and appears only accuser. Charge No. 8 is three-What I shall refer to as division as an accuser. (a) says that while Mr Tayerner was in England on a special mission he accepted an appointment from a private company in England; division (b), that while Minister of Agriculture he carried on secret negotiations with the Mel-bourne Harbor Trust to secure a site for cold stores; division (c), that when (a) became known in London it brought suspicion and discredit on the Department of Agriculture. I can merely find that dissatisfaction was expressed by traders with whom Mr Taverner had come into official contact at his having accepted a commercial appointment while acting as official representative of Victoria.

"Next, as to (b), I find that Mr Taverner, in November, 1899-he being then Minister of Agriculture-did apply to the Harbor Trust to put under offer five acres of land on lease, for the purpose of erecting cold storage works at a certain cost and on certain terms, the offer to be open for two months, in order that it might be submitted to an unnamed principal in England. Mr Taverner. of the Crown, had urged the desirability of increased storage accommodation. From a public point of view, regarding the interests of producers, or from a revenue point of view, regarding he charges which the Crown might mak for the use of its stores. I am satisfied that the proposal involved nothing which would be detrimental to the producers or to the State. Unless it be improper for Minister of the Crown, under any circumstances, to negotiate on behalf of an unnamed principal with the Harbon Trust for a lease for storage purposes as to which I express no opinion-I find nothing improper in Mr Taverner's approach to the Harbor Trust for a site for

Charge 9 can be disposed of in a few ds. It is utterly baseless as regards Taverner. It relates to complaints made of the emaciated condition of some carcases of lambs sold in London in January, 1902.

come to No. 10, the last of the charges, which is, shortly, that while Mr Taverner was Minister of Agriculture. and while Mr Sinclair was his subordinate, he, on two occasions, wrote to Mr still Minister of Agriculture, and the Sinclair asking him to recommend him official head of the Government Cole for a commercial engagement as repreentative of an English company., the correspondence I came to the conclusion that Mr Taverner did on two occasions request Mr Sinclair to speak on his behalf as a person willing to accept the positions mentioned in tasse letters.

REQUEST FOR MR SINCLAIR'S

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It does appear that Mr Taverner and Mr Sinclair, occupying the official relations in which they stood to one another, Mr Sinclair was twice asked by Mr Taverner to recommend him for employ-This is what is described in the charge as "attempting to use improper influence or making improper overtures. and I do not consider it my duty as Commissioner to express my opinion as how far those terms are deserved. In justice to Mr Taverner, I think I ought to say that no greater impropriety has been proved or suggested than that which is apparent on the face of the transactions. Ambiguous phrases in the letter are not to be construed as suggesting that Mr Sinclair should practise any deception. Some inaccuracy as to the extent of the privileges conferred by Mr Tayerner's railway passes leaves it still true that, as a member of Parliament. Mr Taverner would be able to do a great deal of travelling in Victoria free of charge.

HIS HONOR'S LIMITATIONS "Having now examined the various charges submitted, I have to give my findings upon them. As explanatory of the shape the findings assume, I have again to refer to the limitations by which I feel myself bound. I have not to express an opinion as to the extent of Ministerial responsibility for departmental shortcomings or to say what conduct in a Minister should be considered incom patible with the position he holds.
Where charges have been made, accompanied by adverse comments on alleged facts, I state what I find to be the facts without expressing my opinion as to whe ther the comments are justified or not."

TEXT OF THE FINDINGS

Charges 1.: "1. That Mr Sinclair's work was carried out under adverse condi-tions, chiefly due to Mr Taverner, proper assistance not being provided, and quate support was not given by the Department of Agriculture. 2 That, except for a period of twelve months, dur-ing which Mr Sinclair had the services of Mr Hall, he had to do the whole of the work of the Agency single-handed, office-boy only being employed. Wi When Mr Taverner visited London in connec-tion with the Earl's Court Exhibition, he was instructed to see into the matter of providing adequate assistance, but neglected to do so, and never gave any attention to the working of the Agency.

3. That Mr Taverner neglected to supply the Agency in London with adequate samples of produce, exhibits, etc., afte show-rooms had been arranged, which a high rent had to be paid, and ignored repeated applications made by Mr Sinclair for same, no replies being furnished to Mr Sinclair's That Mr Taverner ignored suggestions made by Mr Sinclair for extending trade, and advertising Victoria and its re-sources in Great Britain, and, since taking the position himself, purposes giving effect to some of these recommendations.'

Finding : In my opinion, none of the matters mentioned in charges i to 4 afford just ground of complaint by Mr
Sinclair against Mr Thverner.
Charge 5 has been withdrawn.
Charge 6: That when it became

known that the Government proposed of remove Mr Sinclar from the London Agency, the Dairyman's Association Victoria approached Mr Taverner with a view of arranging for him to receive a urge that Mr Sinclair should be retained as commercial representative. In reply, Mr Taverner in-formed the secretary that such action would lead to nothing, at the same time hinting in a cowardly way, that, in Mr Sinclair's interests, it would not be adrisable for a deputation to wait on him."

Finding : I find that when it becam known that it was proposed to remove Mr Sinclair from the London Ag, acy, the Dairymen's Association of Victoria, through its secretary, approached Mr Taverner with a view of arranging for a deputation to urge that Mr Sinclair should be retained. Mr Taverner stated that, in Mr Sinclair's interests, it would not be advisable for a deputation to wait upon him, as if it did, he would have to inform the deputation that Mr Sinclair Charge 10: "A had been negligent, and that his reports against the said were useless, being forestalled by infor-mation published in the Melbourne news-From the evidence before me I papers. am of opinion that Mr Sinclair had not been negligent. It did appear in eviner, dated the 14th of December, 1895, dence that his reports had been foreand in a further letter from the said stalled, but not that they had been fore
John William Taverner received by the stalled by reason of any remissness on

Charge 7 : "That Mr Taverner was desirous of removing Mr Sinclair from the position of Commercial Representative of the Department of Agriculture in order to take it himself, and used unfair and unjust means to accomplish his object."

Finding : I find that no part of charge

accredited Government Commissioner on a special mission to investigate trade matters with a view of further developporters to act as their agents in Victoria. appointments to which the letter !

(b) That on Mr Taverner's return, while ferred

official head of the Government Cold Stores, he carried on secret negotiations with the Melbourne Harbor Trust to se-cure a site for the erection of cold stores for an English company, the records of the Trust furnishing proof of this action. (c) When it became known in London afterwards that Mr Taverner had evidently made arrangements during his visit there as Government representative to take an agency for Victoria for the English companies of Importers, it brought suspicion and discredit on the Department of Agriculture, largely concerned in developing the export trade."

Finding: I find that when M: Taverner was visiting London as the accredited Government Commissioner on a special mission, which had, amongst its objects the investigation of trade matters, he agreed to get on his return to Victoria as agent in Victoria, for the Colonial Consignment and Distributing Company, and he acted as such agent for at three years, common ing in Janu, 1900. The business of the company January. Victoria was to make advances upon the security of meat shipped to England. The company was not a buyer of Vic-torian products. The agreement to act for the company was made about a week before Mr Taverner left London. 11 was not publicly announced in London or in Victoria until shortly before he entered upon his duties. There is no other evidence of secreey, While Minister of Agriculture, Mr Taverner applied to the Harbor Trust to put a site for cold stores under offer on certain terms as to rent and amount to be expended on building. He did not disclose the name of his principal, but stated that his principal was in England, The principal for whom he acted without any express authority, but in the expectation that the company might accept the terms offered, was the Colonial Consignment and Distributing Company, There was no secrecy about the negotia ions nor any undue influence attempted. When (a) became known in London ral merchants with whom Mr Taverner had been in official communication complained that he had sought for and obtaine i information which would not have been unreservedly imparted if been supposed that he was seeking or ready to accept a Commercial appointment.

Charge 9: "That during the time that Mr Tayerner was acting as Victorian agent for the Colonia! Consignment and Distributing Company of London, he forwarded through the Department of Agriculture under Government certificate consignments of inferior neat. This meat should not have been allowed to pass, and brought disc.edit on the Government inspection and certificate. The company, complained to Mr Sinclair, and wanted to know what was the value of the Govern ment certificate and inspection and asked him to bring it under the notice of the department of Agriculture. did so, with the result that the Director of Agriculture defended the shipment of this class of meat under Government certificate. The carcases of lamb were emaciated and inferior as to injure the reputation of Victorian meat on the London market. Mr Taverner, when Minister of Agriculture, professed to be anxious to safeguard and uphold State's reputation for the export of proucts of best quality to British markets, but gave no consideration to this when ersonally given an opportunity to put it Mr Taverner has recently in practice. cabled that he wa sendeavoring to get the War Office to accept Government inspection of produce here at the time of ship ment as final. The question arises, whether the Colonial Consignment Company when tnedering for the supply of Army meat, after their previous experience of Mr Taverner's own shipments, will be inclined to accept any Gevernment inspection certificate from this

Finding : This charge relates to maters which occurred when Mr Taverner had been more than three years out of office. I find that it is altogether baseless as against Mr Taverner or the company for whom he acted as agent. that he or the company did was to make an advance upon a large consigument of neat of which the carcases in question formed a small part, he relying upon the certificate that the meat was fit for export, and having had nothing whatever o do with obtaining the certificate, or the slightest reason for supposing that any meat for which it was given was not

Charge 10 : "A further charge is made against the said John William Taverness of attempting to use improper influence or making improper overtures in a letter written to the said James M'Innes Sinclair by the said John William Taver-John William Taverner received by the said ones M'Innes Sinclair about the

month of April, 1896."

Finding: I find that, by a letter wriften by Mr Taverner to Mr Sinclair, dated 14th December, 1895, Mr Taverner did ask Mr Sinciair to recommend him as a person whom it would be desirable for the Manchester Ship Canal Company to appoint as its agent in Victoria, and 7 has been sustained.

Charge 8—"(a) That it is stated that
Mr Taverner when visiting London as ted Mr Sinclair to visit Manchester to see people representing two companies point agents, the object of seeing the ing the export business in products from the State made secret arrangements tended by Mr Taverner, being that he with a large company of produce im-Sinclair should recommend him for the Sinclair should recommend him for

258, 260, 262, 264 CLARENDON STREET.

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BEDROOM.

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Answers.

To Correspondents.

In order to ensure answers to questions being published in the following week's issue, questions abould reach this office by the Friday. Many of the questions submitted require to be submitted to experts, and some time is necessary to secure their replies. Questions are answered in the columns of this journal, and not through the post

MEDICAL.

By "Our Doctor."

By "Our Doctor."

To Correspondents.—in order to avoid mistakes, the result of which the aerious, correspondents seeking medical advice are requested to avoid describing themselves (for reply) as "Reader," "Constant Reader" "Subscriber," "Jud Subscriber," and "Anxious," in future, where any of these much-used designations are employed by enquirers, their initials and the name of the town or district will be substituted. Correspondents should select signature not likely to be used by others. Envelopes containing questions for this solution about the marked "Doctor."

Ignorant it is quite presible for alcoholic frinks to be admit ratid by various drugs; but without an examination no one could say whe-ther it was this that was affecting your brother.

By "Advisor."

Troubled One.—I. No. 2. Yes.
New Churn asks:—How can I make a deed of gift and how many witnesses are necessary.—By deed one witness is sufficient, but it would require to be submitted to the Collector of impouts for assessment of duty. Z. Is a deed necessary between partners.—No. but it is air/stable.

Gilbert asks:—A boarder left certain chattels with me in lieu of her rent, another person claims them as her property, can i sell them.—Not if they belong to the claimant, you will have to deliver them up to ber.

Pansy acks:—At what age can a girl leave alone to go into service?—If she has attained is we do not think she could be compelled to return home if she were in a respectable situation.

Brutus maks:—If i obtain an order in a

I and the admirated by the mode of the state of the content of the state of the content of the c

New Chain asks:—How can i make a deed of gift and how many witnesses are necessary. Fig deed one witness is sufficient, but it would require to be submitted to the Cellector of imports for genesament of duty. 2. 28 a deed necessary between partners?—No, but it is antistable.

Gilbert asks:—Ab bearder left certain chaitels with me in lieu of her reat, another person claims them as her property, can I sell them?—Not if they belong to the claimant, you will have to deliver them up to her. Pansy agaks:—At what age can a girl leave hem to go into service?—If she has attained if we do not think she could be compelled to return home if she were in a respectable is usually distrain again if my debtor has assets?—Yes. 2. Varnish leather with the white of an egg. and apply with a sponge.

Brutus maks:—If I obtain an order in a contract of distress, which is not satisfied, can it subsequently distrain again if my debtor has assets?—Yes. 2. If the obtains a situation can it garnishes his wages?—Yes.

B.M. ashs:—Can I recover maintenance from my husband, he is it Western Australita, and has left me and my children for two years' without sufficient support?—Yes.

W.M. ashs:—A calls for tenders; I tender from ye mployer's business involves night work?—No.

J.R. (Avench asks:—Can a registry office-keeper claim feets from both a master and save and both myself in readiness to proceed with the work. Some three weeks later he notifies me that he does not require me. I have substined loss through his scition. What remetly have I?—You can sue him for damages?

M.M. (Contraine) asks:—I have a boarder who agreed to pay me 16s a week. He is

usually away from Priday to Monday. Is be sentitled to deduct a proportional profit of the sentitled to the sentitle

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

MELBOURNG, Friday.

Wheat. — The market to-day was firm.
Shippers were buying at 3s 4d to 3s 44d perbushel for prime. Small lots, immediate delivery, were quoted at 3s 5d.

Milling wheat — d a good demand at
3s 2d to 3s 44d, according to quality. London was cabled quiet at 35s 74d per quarter.
Oats.—The demand was firm for prime Pots.
Seed quoted is 3d to is 3d. Algerian milling
seiling at is 7d; choice, is 74d; heavy feed, is
54d to 1s 5d; hight, is 44d; heavy feed, is
54d to 1s 5d; hight, is 44d; heavy feed, is
54d to 1s 5d; hight, is 44d; to is 5d; stout
white worth is 9d to 2s 3d; harley had a good
demand for mailing. Frime quoted 3s 3d;
thedium, 2s 6d; feed, 2s to 2s 4d. Cape mailing, 2s 5d to 2s 74d; feed, is 1d to 2s. Maize
was firm. Prime dry flat red, quoted 2s 5d.
Other quotations were:—Flour, first roller, Le
to 1.8 5s. Bras, 64d; to 4th. Pollard, 114d to
12d. Peas, hand thrashed, 2s 7d to 2s 9d. Potatoes, 1.5 to 1.6: Onions, prime, 1.11. Chaff,
prime 15s to 8s, 9ds, 1.2d, to 5s. 6d 7s, 4d, 4m,
42s 6d to 4ss. Hay, hanger, 1.2 15s. to/1.2 10s;
sheaves, chaffing, new, 40s to 4rs 6d old, 3rs
5d to 4ss; mairger, 4ss to 5os. Stew-Victorian, 2ss to 3ss. Tasmanian, 37s 3d to 4es.

Wheat.—The market opened firmly for the
new year, with a good demand for shipping

wheat.—The market opened firmly for the new year, with a good demand for shipping parcels. London was cabled steady at 32s 74g to 32s 9d per quarter, the Melbourne parity being 3s 33g to 3s 4d per bushel. Shippers have been buying freely in the country at these prices. Small lots for inter-State trade have been in demand at 3s 4d. Milling wheat is worth from 3s 2d for medium to 3s 4d for prime.

Flour.—The export demand has been steady at LS. Bakers' lots are quoted to LS 5s.

Barley.—The demand for maiting barley has improved. Prime is quoted 3s 9d to 4s; good, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; medium, 3s to 3s 3d; feed, Is 9d to 2s. Cape is firmer at 2s 5d to 2s 6d for maiting. Feed quoted is 9d to 1s 10d.

Outs.—The market has advanced with a firm demand beyond the supply. Milling Algerian are quoted is 6d to is 7d; heavy feed, Is 5d to 1s 6d; light, is 4½d; inferior, is 4d; small sales of stour white at 1s 9d to 2s 2d.

demand beyond the supply. Milling Algerian are quoted is 6d to is 7d; heavy feed, is 5d to is 6d; light, is 4½d; inferior, is 6d; smail sales of stout white at is 9d to 2s 2d.

Maize—The market has hardened through a demand from the north. Prime flat red is quoted 2s 5d.

Bran and pollard have been in active demand, with prices higher. Bran is worth 9½d to 9½d; pollard, li½d.

Peas—A few lots of hand-thrashed duns placed at 2s 7d to 2s 9d.

Petatoes.—The supply of new polatoes has been good. Local are quoted L5 to L5; Warrnambool, L5 to L6.

Ocions.—The supply has been small, and quotations archigher. Lill now asked.

Chaff.—The mbarket has been firm. Prime is quoted 55s to 57s 6d, good, 47s 6d to 50s; medium, 40s to 42s 5d.

Hay and Straw.—The market bas been steady.

Manger hay is quoted L2 lis to L3 10s; sheaves, chaffing, 37s 6d to 47s 6d; manger, 45s to 50s.

Straw.—Victorian, 25s to 30s; Tasmanian, 37s 6d to 40s.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

WHEAT AND FLOUR. The official returns give the following arrivals of wheat and flour from the country at the places named:—

crops will have an effect upon the market later on. A reduction of 150/10 per cent. of the crops is a very serious matter. The market is likely to remain firm. Lexias have sold at 4½.6. Peaches: No sales advised. Apricots: A few taken for export.

Jute Goods.—Cornsacks are very scarce, and the quotation is firm at 5s 6d. Branbags are worth 3s 6½; woolpacka, 2s 1d.

Hops are very firm and scarce. Bales of American effected to arrive: also Tammanian and New Zealand; full prices paid. It is expected the het weather will affect our local grown and cause a poor yield. Growers could secure a fair price this season.

Olis.—The demand for kerosene has been quileter. American is quoted 16d. Eastern bulk 7d, tinned 7½d, cased 3½d, both subject to rebate. Castor oil is quoted 2s 1d.

Metals.—Fencing wire has had a brisk demand. No. 8 is quoted Lf 16e American, and L7 12s 6d German; No. 10 L8 to L8 2s 6d. Barbed wire, 12 gauge, Lill 15s; 14 gauge, Lill. Fair parcels of wire netting placed.

The Veterinarian

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Artificial Insemination.—Mac has bought an artificial Inseminator, and wants to know how to use it.—First of all become thoroughly accustomed to the feel of the structures concerned in the operation, i.e. vagina, and mouth of womb. After washing your hand and arm in a weak solution of Condy's fluid and warm water and smearing them with vaseline, pass the hand gently through the vulva. The walls of the vagina will now be felt. The mouth of the womb will be found projecting forward at the top of this passage. Prior to the use of the instrument immerse it in a bucket of luke warm water, in which a few grains of permanganate of potash has been dissolved, taking care that none of the solution gets into the glass barrel. Soak a clean sponge in pure topid water and throughly cleanse the vagina of all its secretions. Immediately the horse dismounts from the mare, with the left hand carry the nozzle of the inseminator into the lowest part of the vagina, withdraw the piston with the right hand and the semen will be sucked into the tube. Allow the instrument to remain is the vagina and on no account withdraw it. With the middle finger of the left hand over raise the instrument and place the nozzle between the two fingers already in the womb, press forward about two inches, and expedite contents into the womb by pressing the piston.

Tuberculosis in Bull.—Constant Subscriber.

now raise the instrument and place the nozzle between the two fingers already in the womb, press forward about two inches, and expei the contents into the womb by pressing the piston.

Tuberculosis in Bull.—Constant Subscriber writes:—I have a bull that has a bad cough I am of opinion that he has tuberculesis. What are the symptoms of this diseease?—The chief ones are: Cough, staring coat, cmaciation. Have the bull tested with tuberculin. This test is infallible if properly applied by a qualified eterinarian.

Injury to Horse's Shoulder.—G.C. owns a two-year-old colt which was kicked on the point of the shoulder about this time last year. The joint is still and a swelling the size of a cocoanut is present. Numerous blisters and liniments have been tried, but have all failed to do good. The articular surfaces of the bones are implicated, union has probably taken place. The horse will be permanently lame. If blistering does no good treatment will be of no avail.

Quittor in Horse.—Wairun asks for treatment for a draught horse, which has an abscess formation just above his hoof. It originated from a clean wire cut, which happened 12 months ago. The horse is very lame.—Remove the shoe. Place the foot in a bucket of warm water, in which a tablespoonful of Condy's fluid has been mixed. Then place the foot in a linseed meal poultice. Make an incision into the centre of the abscess. Syringe it out daily with perchloride of mercury solution, I to 200 parts of water. Later on a blister may be applied around the edges of the abscess.

Red Water in Cattle.—Farmer (Tinambra) severely this season from red water. It is most prevalent in the driest parts of the discrict.—Consumption of course. Innutritious food is productive of this disease. This explains why it affects those in dry districts. This season there is a total absence of new verdure, and cattle therefore eat any dry indigestible fodder. Hand-feed the cattle. Give substances rich in albumen, such as oil-cake, boiled linseed, barley, or oats. Commence by giving an ou

SMALLPOX ON A BARQUE.

THE VESSEL QUARANTINED.

ADELAIDE, Monday. During the voyage of the barque Wynford, which arrived from Shanghal today, one seaman died of small-pox. Captain Bellringer and another seaman

escent. No other members of the crew have been attacked.

Markes

Wool, Live Stock and Produce.

MELBOURNE WOOL, STATION, PRODUCE AND GRAIN MARKET.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.
The Melbourne Wool Brokers' Association (Meastra Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co. Limited, New Scaland Loan and Mecantile Agency Company Limited, Meastra Delgety and Co. Limited, Australian Merizage, Land, and Finance Company Limited, Australian Briades and Mortgage Company Limited, Meastra Younghusband, Row, and Co. Proprietary Limited, Penanti-

rinance Company Limited, Australian Betales and Mortzage Company Limited, Mesers Younghusband, Row, and Co. Proprietary Limited, Proprietary Limited, preperty—
Wool.—Sales will be held locally throughout next week. In the meantime, there has been practically no change in the market. Sheepskins.—Small catalogues only were offered this week, when all classes were keenly competed for. Good, clean, sound petts showed a distinct advance on late rates.
Hides.—Supplies are small, but there was a brisk demand at this week's auction, and prices were fully maintained.
Tallow.—Inquiry is active for all grades, at advanced rates. Special call is being made for prime mixed assortments.
Wheat.—Slight recovery in local values was experienced upon the resumption of business at the beginning of the week.
Oats.—The demand since the holidays has been active, and prices show an upward tendency, specially for the better grades of Algerians.
Barley.—There has been a keen demand for

been active, and prices show an upward tendency, specially for the better grades of Algerians.

Barley.—There has been a keen demand for all choice samples of Chevalier malting, resulting in further advance in prices. The market for feed lots, however, has not been so buoyant.

Maire.—There has been a slight improvement in the local demand since the holidays.

ment in the local demand since the holidays.

HAY MARKET.

Messrs Butler and Moss report:—There has been a very strong demand for the small supply of sheaved hay that came forward, and prices have hardened. Trussed hay and straw are in fair demand. We sold:—Old manger hay, L2 l5s to L2 l0s; new, do do, L2 to L2 5s; sheaved do,, L2 to L3 l0s; totorian straw, L1 7s 6d to L1 l0s; Tasmanian do., L2.

Messrs J. Barwise and Co. report:—The markets for the week have been very lightly supplied with hay and chaff, the prices firming considerably during the week. We realized:—Manger hay, L2 l5s to L2 l0s; sheaves, chaffing, new, L2 to L3 7s 6d; old, L1 12s 6d to L2; manger sheaves, L2 5s to L2 l0s. Chaff: Prime wheaten, L2 l1s 6d; prime caten, L2 l1s to L3 17s 6d; good, L3 7s 6d to L2 12s 6d; medlum, from L3. Straw: Tasmagian, L1 17s 6d to L2; Victorian, 25s to 30s. Bags and sacks, prices unaltered.

WHOLESALE POTATO MARKET.
The local crop of potatoes is nearly finished,
but Warrnambool deliveries have increased,
and the market is well supplied. Locals are
quoted at L4 15s to L5; Warrnambool, L6 10s
to L4. Onions, L40 10s to L11.

but Warrnambool deliveries have increased, and the market is well supplied. Locals are quoted at LA 15s to 15; Warrnambool, L6 10s to 16. Onlons, L10 10s to L11.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE

MARHET.

QUEEN VICTORIA MARKET.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

The effect of the heat was seen in the fruits and vegetables brought in for this morning's market. Fruit-growers found it difficult to sell many lines, plums specially being very low. Pens and beans were scarce. Butter and ergs were well supplied, as also were flah and rabbits. The following were the ruling prices, viz.:—Vegetables—Basil, 3d to 6d per dozen bunches; beans, kidney, 1½d to 2d per 1b; beet, 3d to 6d oc; carrots, 3d to 6d per dozen, bouquets, 3s to 8s dc; cabbages, 6d to 1s 6d do.; carrots, 3d to 6d per dozen bunches; cress, curied, 3d to 4d do.; co., water, 3d to 6d do.; cucumbers, prickly, 3d to 1s per dozen; garlic, 2d to 2½d per lb; horseradish, 6d to 9d per bundle; lavender, 4d to 6d per dozen; marjoram, 3d to 6d per dozen bunches; iettuee, 3d to 6d per dozen; marjoram, 3d to 6d per dozen bunches; into, 2d to 6d per dozen bunches; lettuee, 3d to 6d per dozen bunches; into, 3d to 6d per dozen bunches; into, 3d to 6d per dozen bunches; into, 3d to 6d per dozen bunches; barsley, 3d to 6d do; parsley, 3d to 3d

FRUIT MARKET.

M'Clure, Valantine and Co., 49-67 William street, report having held their usual sales of fruit by auction for week suding Tuesday, Prices as follow:—Cherries: Margaret, cases, 13s, 12s 6d, 11s 6d to 11s; half cases, 11s 6d tig;

120, 122, 124, 126 SWAN ST., RICHMOND. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO COUNTRY BUYERS.

We Pack All Goods in the Best Style without Charge, and pre-pay Railway Freight to Your Town.
SEND FOR OUR BOOK.

It will Give You Any Information that you Could Possibly Desire re Furnishing. The Most Complete in the Trade. Send for it and Save Money, We'll Mail You One to Any Address PRES. NOTE.—Our New System of Easy Payments is the Only Pair and Satisfactory One Yet adopted. We will Cheerfully Supply All Information on Application,

RICHMOND FURNISHING CO., AGENTS FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED SENARDI PLANOS. 120, 122, 124, 126 SWAN STREET, SCHMOND

ATTENTION. PLEASE.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS of assiduous study of the HAIR and its treatment places me in a position that no other manufacturer of Hair Restorer occupies to give practical advice of all diseases of the Scalp, resulting in the premature decay of the hair. If you wish to PRESERVE your Hair and to PRODUCE a new growth, DON'T USE QUACK NOSTRUMS, but come to me, or use my Preparations, which are the result of a practical knowledge of all the Diseases of the Hair and what is necessary to Remove them. A knowledge of the PATHOLOGY of the Skin and Hair is necessary to the successful treatment of the Hair. I have made this a LIFE'S STUDY; other manufacturers of preparations sold as Hair Restorers have FOLLOWED other CALLINGS all their life. They have not even an elementary knowledge of the Skin and Hair, and yet THEY undertake there is a want, the condition of which, that has brought it about, they know nothing about.

about.

If there is anything wrong with your Skin and Hair, CONSULT me.

HOLLAND, Hair Specialist, 196 COLLINS STREET. MELEOURNE.

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THE VIEW TIME IN THE PARTY OF T

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MORANG MARKET.

Adamson. Strettle and Co report holding their isual fortnightly sale on Monday last. There was only a moderate supply of good quality active. Backward cows and young stock were not so casify quitted, the continued dry weather having its effect on buyers. Best cows, with calves at foot, sold from L6 to L8; forward springers realised from L6 to L8; forward springers realised from L6 to L9. *y latter price being obtained for a cow the purporty of Mr Joseph Smith, Rosebill, South Yan Yan. Springing helfers made from L4 tas to L5 124 64; backward helfers, from L4 to L4 124 64.

Mesers Little and Borthwick resort Fat Caule Fair varieties and Borthwick resort Fat Caule Fair varieties and Borthwick resort Fat Caule Fair varieties and Maffra and Sale, demand first for good until, cattle, and neerly all forward changed hands, prime cows soling from L6 to L7, good heiters from L6 to L7, by Soling from L6 to L7, sood heiters from L6 to L7, by Solid Mr. L. Atkinson's good bufforks to L7 Hs, his prime cows to L6 hs, Mr. Colsain's cows to L5. Store Cattle : Maracts only lightly supplied. Fresh years cows and steers and heafers selling at fully late rates. There is no inquiry for bufforks and there coming forward Mesers Cobain Bross pen of young steers at L2 28 Ed, and their before at L3 L8, cows at L4 hs, and Mrs.—Ref. of pend calves at L4 hs, and Mrs.—Ref. of pend calves at L4 hs, and Mrs.—Ref. of pend calves at L4 hs, of Mr. L. Atkinson's forward cows at L4 hs, and pense of holitage at L3 feed. Sheep. Not many penned, young sleep of all descriptions in good dramand and several buyers still his good branch at L8 sd. Mr. H. Schroeder's 16 short lendes at 28 td. Sc Lincoln leaves 700 ms. Second Mr. P. Hebering in a 18 d. Sc Lincoln leaves 18 ms. 19 td., and a couple of small lots of off ewes from that to the 3 d. Mr. 11. Schroeder's 28 crosstreet was 8-160th at 118 2d. 42 lambs in 19 td., and a southe of small lots of off ewes from that to the 3 d. Mr. 11. Schroeder's 28 crosstreet was 8-160th at 118 2d. 42 lambs in 19 td., and a southe of small lots of off ewes from 5 dt to 18 3 d. Account Mr. P. Marker's 29 crosstreet was 8-160th at 118 2d. 42 lambs in 19 the house of account Mr. H. R. Jusher, 14 fat heiters; account Mr. R. Liule, Denison, 25 fat heiters account Mr. H. R. Jusher, 14 fat heiters account Mr. L. R. Jusher, 14 fat heiters account Mr. L. R. Jusher, 14 fat heiters account Mr.

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firm at 25c to 40s for best quality new hay, and 50s to 35s for old; manger sheaves, L2 20 growthest and comelaces swess with per cent. I ambs. 506 crossberd and comelaces swess with per cent. I ambs. 506 crossberd and comelaces swess with per cent. I ambs. 506 crossberd and comelaces. See cookback lambs all at full market prices.

MAFFRA STOCK REPORT.

Mesers A. M'Lean and Co. report:—A small yarding of cattle on Friday, and all sold, both fats and stores ruling equal to closing sales of the year, the attendance being fair. We sold as follows:—Fat cows (mostly inferior and medium quality)—Mr Rooney's L5. L6 6s, L5 7s and L6 17s: Mr C. Amey's at L5 6s; Mr Weir's L4 4s and L4 16s; Mewburn Park heifers L4 17s and L4 18s; and a pen of bullocks at L6 19s. Store Cattle—We sold lines of heiters L2 11s, L3 L3 12s and L4 11s (latter in cail); old cows and calves, L2 11s; low-conditioned heifers and calves, L3 18s and L3 18s; and several lines of calves and poddies at L1, L1 1s to L1 18s. Privately, we sold 15 cows in call at L6 6s; also, in conjunction with A. Macarthur and Co. 200 good quality atore bullocks for various owners in the Omeo district at full (cash) rates. MAFFRA STOCK REPORT.

ECHUCA STOCK MARKETS.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

Shackell, White, and Co. report:—Cattle—A fair yarding of stock forward for to-day's sale, consisting principally of fat cattle and young stores. We sold:—Fat cows, prince, L7 9s to L17 lbs. fat cows, fair, to L5 lbs; fat bullocks, good. to L6 ls; fat bullocks, fair, L5 to L5 lbs: fat helfers, prime light, to L6 l2s 6d; yearlings, to 4ts; calves, well grown, to 34s; calves, well grown, to 34s; calves, well grown, with ealt at foot, L5 lbs 3d; young cows, with ealt at foot, L5 lbs 3d; young cows, with ealt at foot, L5 lbs 3d; young cows, with ealt at foot, L5 lbs 3d; young cows, with ealt at foot, L5 lbs 3d; young cows, with ealt at foot, L5 lbs 3d; young cows, with ealt at foot, L5 lbs 3d; beep.—A good yarding fat she end, L5 lbs 3d; calves with ealt at foot, L5 lbs 3d; calves with ealt at foot, L5 lbs 3d; call of which sold ready at an advance on late rates. We sold: Merino wethers, good, 18 ld to 18s 3d; crossbred Shropshire lambs, tair, to 11s. Pigs.—A small number forward for sale, for which campetition was uneven at prices about equal to late rates. We succeeded in selling all lots forward at the following prices:—Becones, light, prime, to 28s; porkers, prime, ils to 3ds 3d. Poultry —A small number cooped and sold at the following rates.—Gobblers, good, to 11s per pair; ducks, y.ung, to 2s 9d; thickers, small to 3d.

BALLANAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET. BALLANAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Pat Cattle Thesday, 16th January,—Quotationer Crime pons bullocks, Li0 low to Li1 lost, evera Li to Li3, good, LS 16s to L9 10s, useful. Li to L8, prime pens cows, Li to L8, fise, good, L6 to L6 los. Calvos.—18 penned, which not a fair demand, at late rates; best, to L5.

Sheep-Quotations: Prime crossbred week by Bd; extra heavy, to 25s, good, 17s to 15s; useful, L6s to 16s, prime crossbred ewes, L6s 16s (good, 13s to 14s; prime meriting wethers, L6s 6d to 16s id.; good, 14s to 16s; useful, 12s to 13s. Lambs.—Quetations:—Prime, L5s to 16s; extra, 17s to 18 6d; good, 13s 6d to 18s useful, 9s nd to 19s 6d; otders, from 5s 6d.

Missing Friends.

WILLIAM MULVENNEY, late of Stawell, left Color in July last for Echuca, to

awaiting hims, please communicate WETTEN-

Tenders.

T O LET BY TENDER, situated about 5 miles from Rushworth, well improved, and greater part can be irrigated. Comfortable dwelling and all necessary outhouses. Tenders to be in by lith February, 1965.

Produce, Etc.

H. FRY, CASH GRAIN AND PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Write for Price List Betere Ordering. 15, 17, 19, 21 Victoria Market MELBOURNE.

Houses and Land Wanted, For Sale and to Let.

A GENERAL PARM, 186 Acres, nearly all varieties, timber rung, securely fenced, watered by creek and U.G. tanks, compact brick house, 6 rooms, stable and aheds, perfect views; L1250, terms, bargain, BIRTCHNELL BROS, & PORTER, \$2 Swanston street.

A -WE HAVE JUST INSPECTED THIS DERY and CULTIVATION FARM.-200 Acres, driving distance Melbourne, 60 acres been ploughed, only shelter timber, no scrub, 4 paddocks, creek, house, stable, cow shed; Lil per acre.

Lil per acre.
BIRTCHNELL BROS. & PORTER,
82 Swanston street.

A—HOME and POULTRY FARM, 13 miles
Melbourne, 9 acres, all cleared, well
watered, fenced 2 paddocks, new house 5
rooms, pantry, wash house, verandah two
sides, s'able, cow shed, incubator room, 6 poultry runs, and houses, etc.; L650.

HIRTCHNELL BROS. & PORTER,
\$2 Swanston street.

A-THE HEAT WAVE IS NOT FELT AT
ASPENDALE-ON-THE-SEA.-Complete
Brick House, newly decorated, planted with
pines and fruit trees, garden, &c., bathing
house, and numerous outbuildings, for absolute sale: L1430, terms if required.
BIRTCHNELL BROS. & PORTER,
83 Swanston street.

AT CRAIGIEBURN, 16 miles city, by a splendid metal road, 1½ miles station.—200 Acres, rich volcanic soil, all cleared, and in good grasses, fenced post and 6 wires, watered by dams and tanks new, W.B. homestead of four rooms, 14 bail cowshed, man's room and chaffhouse; Lil 10s per acre; terms, LSN9 cash, balance over 9 years. M'BWAN, and Co., 317 Collins street.

A -Lilydale District, 39 miles, bandy, Seville Station. - 20 Acre Bicks, richest chocolate soil, surrounded by orchards and farms: price, Lioo. Lio deposit, nothing to pay for 12 months, and balance (L89) payable yearly, over 10 years, equal to 5s weekly; 2 trains daily, ereck frontages. Plans, etc., MEWAN and Co., 317 Collins street.

Low CATALOGUE of FARMS is perfect, eupplied gratis. Please call for one, or fend. I have ase a spirated list of Hotels and Businesses issued free, MONEY to LEND on LOWEST RATES. Note the Address 317 Coligins. Street. Modern. Chambers, above Wieden Auction Rooms, Sirst floor. W. BRISBANE.

A—COCKATOO CREEK.—Levely Farm, 131
acres, 4-roomed house, fencing new, 3
cresks, most valuable timber, 1½ miles from
station; L6 per acre, one-third cash; 30
acres ready to plough, rich chocolate soil,
Also, 110 acres, fenced, creek, close to Gembrook station and park; L4 10s per acre, Lio
deposit. Catalogues ready, gratis. WM.
BRISBANE, 317 Collins st.

CAMPERDOWN—508 Acres, black volcanic
soil, dairying, cultivation, homestead, outbuildings, L9 10s acre. MEWAN, 317 Collins
street.

CIPPSLAND Farms, all sizes and prices.

Or Property Lists and Reliable Information regarding this evergreen district supplied free by the eld pioneer, John Picken, agent, Warragul.

GOULDURN VALLEY LAND. — MARTIN CUSSEN and Co. Shepps ton and Tatura (Est. 1876), Leading Land Agents, have for sale: Farms, 10 to 1000 acres; Irrigation, Lucerne, Fruit, Dairying; close railways, markets, butter factories, canneries. Easy terms; write for particulars.

A-RICHEST FARM in the STATE. Can all be irrigated, perfectly cleared, river flats, Yarra frontages, no floods; home, 7 rooms, cow sheds, stables; in fact, a perfect homestead, grand watering place for cattle, stock stand d'inking in a constant running creek. All crops given in. Lisoo; balf cash. W. BRISBANE, 317 Collins st.

A—ONLY Lizzo for 490 ACRES; Lzoo cash, balance in 3 years at 4½ per cont; 15s per acre extra to pay the Crown in 20 years, without interest, 300 acres of rich fats, fenced, drained, ready for stock, near railway station; great feed and an abundance of spring water. Send for catalogue. W. BRISBANE, above Wise's Auction Rooms, 317 Collins 8t.

EUROA.—450 Acres Splendid Grazing Land, all cleared and in grass: sneep-proof fearing, watered, houses; L3 10s, terms. M.EWAN, 517 Collins street.

GIPPSLAND FARMS.— HAMILTON, GROOM and Co. LA C. Green, late of Wm. Hamilton and Co., manager). LAND and ESTATE AGENTS, have FOR SALE FARMS and PROPERTIES in all parts of Gippuland. In Victoria, Tammaia, and New Bouth Wales. Buyers given a correct report of properties we have for sale. Property lists on application to the above. Mr A C. Green established the first agency in the rich timbers of districts of Gippuland St years ago, and has since been the sealor partner in the late firm of Wm. Hamilton and Co., which did business throughout Gippuland.

Head Office: 116 QUEEN STREET, MEL-

RYOGLE ESTATE.

RICHMOND RIVER, NEW SOUTH WALES. The FINEST DAIRYING LAND is

AUSTRALIA.

RAINFALL AVERAGES 50 INCHES.

MAGNIFICENT RIVER FLATS and CHOCOLATE RIDGES, WATERED BY NEVER
FAILING CREEKS and SPRINGS.
SPLENDID TERMS OF PAYMENT—
Ton Per Cent Cash Deposit, Balance Over 20
Years; or Furchaser Can Pay Cash at Any
Time.
The BALANCE of this MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY, Comprising Some of the PICK
of the Setate Now for PRIVATE SAILS.
IN BLOCKS FROM 100 to 500 ACRES.
For Plans, Descriptive Booklet, and How to
Get there, apply

AMILTON, GROOM and Co., 116 Queen
street, Melbourne.

WHEAT LAND FOR SALE.—
8000 acres of Bull Plain Estate in blocks of 800 acres and upwards, equal to price of Goulburn Valley land, at half the price, and on easy terms, 10/ per acre deposit. Part under crop, part fallow and part virgin soil. Inspection invited. W.W. Killes, Bull Plain, Corowa, N.S.W.

Stock and Stations.

MOSSBURN DAIRY FARM.

ESTATE OF THE LATE WM. GRAHAM. SIX MILES FROM WAGGA WAGGA.

ADJACENT TO LAKE ALBERT.

MEURANT and BLAKE have been instructed by the Administratrix in the
Eatate of the late Wm. Granam, to SELL by
PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Pastoral Hotel,
Wagga Wagga, on SATURDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1906, at 3.39 p.m., 1
That Magnificent Dairy Farm at Lake Albert,
MOSSBURN,
Containing an Area of
680 ACRES FREEHOLD.

680 ACRES FREEHOLD.

IMPROVEMENTS consist of 6-roomed Weatherboard House (splendid order), Flower Garden, few Fruit and Ornamental Trees, eight stall Dairy Shed (ecment floor), large Grain Shed, Stable, and Loose Boxes.

Up-to-date Dairy, 14 x 20, and Honey House same dimensions.

150 acres under crop, and about 200 more could be cleared at a nominal cost.

Fenced with two-rail and seven-wire fencing, and subdivided into eight sheep-proof paddocks; very large Tank and Dam; also never failing Springs; also the benefit of a Double Frontage to Creoked Creek.

MOSSBURN is one of the most complete and well-situated dairy farms in Riverina.

The property is situated in the valley of Lake Albert, and is fit for intense culture and capable of results equal to the very best of river frontage.

Being one of the pioneer estates of the district when nearly all portions were available, is sufficient indication of the excellence.

We can with every confidence recommend MOSSBURN, and as the beneficiares are now all eligible to receive their shares, the proporty is for absolute sale to permit of a distribution.

Also, at same time and place, and on account

Also, at same time and place, and on account same Estate,
FARM AT LAKE ALBERT.
Of 114% ACRES PERMINGER, well improved, and all necessary appurtenances for small farm, practically equal to Mossburn.
Inspection invited, and every information and facility afforded.
MEURANT and BLAKE,
Auctioneers.

Auctions.

THURSDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1906.

SUBDIVISIONAL SALE
Of the
CLEVELAND ESTATE,
LANCEFIELD.
Of 1000 ACRES,
Within a Quarter of a Mile of the Thriving
Town of Lancefield, and only half a mile
from the Railway Station.

Town of Lancefield, and only half a mile from the Railway Station.

J. M. PECK and SONS have received instructions from the trustee in estate of the late Mrs A. Matthews to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on above date, at the CLEVE-LAND HOMESTEAD, at 12 noon, The whole of the well-known CLEVELAND ESTATE, subdivided into 9 farms, ranging from 90 to 200 acres, and one township silotment of 4 acres.

The bulk of this property consists of good agricultural lands laid down in English grasses, and practically virgin soil, and the balance sweet grazing country, admirably adapted for lamb-fattening or dairying, and enjoys an abundant rainfail, and is splendfully watered by the Deep Creek intersecting the centre of the estate.

The agricultural land of Lancefield is celebrated as being equal to anything in the Commonwealth for its heavy crops of potatoes and cereals.

The homestead, which will be sold with the largest block, is a beautiful modern villa of some 12 rooms, most substantially built in brick, gable roofs of slate, with verandah all round, and especially well decorated and finished, with water laid on throughout, and as Lancefield enjoys a glorious mountain climate, 1569 feet above sea level, the homestead block, with its frontage to the Deep Creek (a good trout stream), should be an ideal home for anyone requiring a country nouse south of the Dividing Range surrounded by good land.

The PROPERTY IS FOR ABSOLUTE SALE IN ORDER TO WIND UP THE ESTATE, AND WILL BE SOLU ON Liberral TERMS. CLEARING SALE.

A clearing sale ef the WHOLES OF THE STOCK,

A clearing sale of the
WHOLE OF THE STOCK,
WODERN FURNITURE
(All new).
IMPLEMENTS AND SUNDRIMS,
WILL BE HELD SAME DATE.
Further particulars of the Clearing Sale in future advertisements.
Further particulars and plans on application to the Agents.
J. M. PRCK and SONS, 119 William street,
Melbourne; or to the
Solicitors of the estate, Messrs Blake and
Riggall, William street, Melbourne.

EXECUTORS TO ALE.

In the ESTATE of Compraints 14

LARGE GENT

Establis

Establis

AND SHACKELL

M. KENEIE and Co. (autioneers in conjunction) are favored with instructions from the executors of the late R. F. Scott to SELL, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Scott's Grain Store, Annealey street. Echuca, commencing at two p.m. sharp, on Thursday, February 5th,
The WHOLE of the PREEHOLD PROPERTIES in the ESTATE.

TIES in the ESTATE.
TOWN PADDOCKS.

Lot 1.—Allotment 20, parish of Echuca North, about 62 acres.
Lot 2.—Allotment 21, about 64 acres.
Lot 1 and 2 known as the town paddock.
Lot 4.—Part of allotment 6 and 19, about 77 acres.
Lot 5.—Allotment 30, about 67 acres.
Lot 6.—Part of allotments 10 and 11, about 21 acres.

Lot 4.—Parts of allotments 6 and 19, about 77 acres.
Lot 5.—Allotment 30, about 67 acres.
Lot 6.—Part of allotments 10 and 11, about 21 acres.
Lot 7.—Allotment 45, about 16 acres.
Lot 7.—Allotment 45, about 16 acres.
Lot 8.—Suburban allotments 23, 24, 25, 25, 27, 28, about 30 acres.
In the PARSH of KANYAPELLA.
Lot 9.—Allotment 19, of section B, containing 160 acres; 140 acres have been cleared for cultivation, on which are erected a four-roomed W.B. house and kitchen, and slab stable and shed. Subdivided into four paddocks, situate about eight miles from Echuca, now in the occupation of Mr Huriston.
Lot 10.—Allotment 8B, of section B, about 141 acres, adjoining the property of Mr Nichol Mercer.
Lot 11.—Allotments 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46, section B, containing 410 acres, or thereabouts, subdivided into 5 paddocks, 80 acres cleared for cultivation, watered by Trust channels, on which are erected 3 W.B. dwellings, a large stable of 8 stalls, buggy shed, barn, stockyard, and outbouses. Known as "Pine Tree Farm," situate 7 miles from Echuca, on main Shepparton road.
Lot 12.—Allotments 20A, 21 and 22E, of section B, containing about 329 acres, 210 acres cleared for cultivation, watered by Trust channel, only separated from Lot 11, by one-chain road. Opposite Kilen's Hotel, known as Barney's paddock.
Lot 13.—Allotments 36A and 37, of section H, containing about 176 acres; all cleared for cultivation, and watered by Trust channel. Situate opposite Lot 12, known as Lavich's.
Lot 15.—Allotments 75A, 76A, 77A, 75A, 82, 83, 84, 85, of section B, containing about 776 acres.
Lot 15.—Allotments 75A, 76A, 77A, 75A, 82, 83, 84, 85, of section B, containing about 176 acres.
Trust channel runs through this block.
Adjoining Lot 13. Known as Mahahon's Lot 15.—Allotments 38, 28A, 61, 83, 89A, 89B, 99C, of section B, containing about 776 acres. Flucks and Oliver, situate about 5 miles from Echuca, adjoining the land of Mesars Summie and Hicks. Kown as Flood's paddock.
Lot 16.—Allotments 28, 28A, 61, 83, 89A, 98B, 99C, of s

watered by Trust channel. Known as "Woodlands."

Woodlands."

Lot 19.—Allotments 25, 29, 29.A, 30, 30A, 264, 31A, 58A, 58A, 58B, and 60, of section it containing 361 acres, or thereabouts, adjoining the properties of Messrs Whiteley and Irwin, opposite Lot 18.

Lot 29.—Allotment 11, of section A, parish of M. rra, containing 103 acres 1 rood perches. Situate on the main Shepparton road, adjoining the properties of Messrs Hanko and Ferars.

Lot 21.—Allotments 50B1, 55B2, 83A1, parish of Echuca North, containing 242 acres 1 rood 12 perches, or thereabouts, subdivided into 4 paddocks; 90 acres cleared for cultivation. Watered from Trust channel, on which are erected, a 4-roomed W.B. cottage, kitchen, barn, shed, and stables. Situate 3½ miles from Echuca, on the main Shepparton road. Known as Taylor's.

Lot 22.—Brick store and residence, produce store, and stabling, in Annealey street, in which the business of general storekeeper has been carried on during the last 40 years, together with the goodwill of the business and grocer's license.

Lot 24.—Brick grain store, with two large sheds at back, adjoining jot 23, capable of storing over 19,000 bags of grain.

Also,

Several TOWNSHIP ALLOTMENTS,
On which cottages are erected.

The auctioneers would specially call the attention of persons wishing to secure either agricultural or dairy farms to these properties. With one exception they are all situated from one to eight miles from Echuca, and the homestead is within two miles of the Koyuga railway station. All the properties are in first-class order, and require no outlay before an immediate return is obtainable.

The business in Echuca, which includes a wine and spirit license, was established 40 years ago, and has been carried en by the executors since the late Mr Scott's death. The executors are realising in order to comply with the conditions of the will, therefore every lot will be for bona-fide sale.

Town Properties—One-fourth cash, balance at 1, 2, and 3 years, at 5 per cent. per

annum.

Country Properties—One-fifth cash, balance at 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Particulars of title from F. N. Atkyns, Esq., solicitor, Echuca.

Remember the Date—

THURSDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1905.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MAGIC LANTERNS-No. 1, 2/; 2, 3/; 3, 4/3: MAGIC LANTERNS—No. 1, 2/; 2, 3/; 3, 4/92.
4, 4/9.
5TEAM LOCOMOTIVES, 5/, 7/, 9/, 13/, 15/,
17/6, 30/, to 1.5
STEAM BOATS, 10/ up to 1.3.
CLOCKWORK BOATS, 3/, 3/6, 5/, 6/3, 2/3.
TORPEDO BOATS, Steam or Clockwork,
10/9, 18/9, 21/,
10/9, 18/9, 21/,
11/3, 14/9,
STORE Clockwork LOCOMOTIVES, 8/9,
11/3, 14/9,
11/3, 14/9, 3/6, 1/, 4/6, 5/, 5/6,
4/ to 1.5.

All the above are post free in Victoria Eend Stamp for Hustrated Catalogue.

J. & A. BOYES. 241-3 ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE.

Lost and Found.

Lost Shittend Pony, dark bay, brander Lost PD shoulder. Finder rewarded. Mrs Circo Dunach, was Falbot.

WE MAKE WEAK MEN STRONG AND DISEASED MEN HEALTHY



PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF.

Nowhere has mankind made more useful strides of progress than in the field of medicine d surgery, which has been completely revolutionised during recent years.

Australia does not contain a more scientific practitioner than the well-known, reliable, pert authority on Male Pelvic Diseases, Dr. RICHARD WALLACE, Physician-in-Chief of

The Freeman & Wallace Institute,

on has long been recognised The result is that the various forms of treatment originated, developed, and put into successful practice by them have so completely revolutionized the methods of treating Male Pelvic Diseases, that their cure, with proper prudence on the part of the patient, is now an unqualified and absolute certainty.

One of the infirmaties that the Medical Staff of the Institute has long studied and theroughly mastered is SCROTAL VARICOCELE.

Variesocie impairs vitality and destroys the elements of manhood. Surgery seldom cures it, but always weakens the parts. Dr. WALLACE and his conferees daily demonstrate that Variescele can be positively cured without cutting, burning, tying, er any other form of

Instead of the organs being maked and mutilated, they are preserved and strengthened, pain ceases entirely and almost instantly, swelling soon subsides, healthy circulation is rapidly re-established, and every part of the organism affected by the disease is thoroughly restared.

Medical Advice Free.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

Br. Wallace, our Physician-in-Chief, is Registered by Australian, English, and American Medical Boards. PREE CONSULTATION. We specially invite all DISCOURAGED and DISSAVISFIED Sufferers who have been treated without receiving a cure to call on us. It will cost you nothing to consult us and have an examination of your case made, and we shall be glad to tell you frankly what is your condition. To the sick and affected we hold out no false promises. If your case is cutable, we will refuge so; if net, we will not accept the case, as we do not accept incurable cases for treatment.

If you cannot call on us in person, write us a full history of your case, and we will, by return mail, give you our opinion, mailed to you, securely sealed in plain envelope. Our 579 Page Modeleal Work, "CLINICAL EXPERIENCES," FREE OF CHARGE, FF APPLIED FOR WITHIN TEST DATE, and this paper mentioned. This book contains 150 Efficient Dates and the paper mentioned. This book contains 150 Efficient Districtions, il chapters on General Diseases, and is a whole Library in itself, it should be an every man's brougheif in Australia, Read II, then lead it to your triands.

FREEMAN The department for the treatment of Women and Children as under the care of Dr. Elizabeth White, M.D., an expert diagnostician, registered, by Medical Boards of New South Waies, Victoria, New Zentand, and America. Dr. Whitew valuable experience has been gained at the most famous American and Indian colleges. Any suffering woman can consult her, personally, or by letter. ELECTRO-MEDICAL and SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

Cer. Bourke & Elizabeth Sts., Melbaurne. Howard Freeman, Director.
Richard Wallace, M.D., Physician-in-Chief.
Elizabeth White, M.D., Women's Diseases.

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LADIES,

cur Celebrated Teas (in Registered and Boxes) are now obtainable from al Trader. We strongly advise you to hem. You will find them ALL we say, XQUISITE! ENJOYABLE!! DELIGHT-

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EXQUISITELY CHOICE! 1/6 la.

16 lb., in 5 lb. BOXES, 7/6. 16 lb., in 10 lb. BOXES, 15/. 15 lb., in 20 lb. BOXES, £1/8/4.

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YOU. PS. Every Package Bears our Registered Trade Mark and Name.

TO OUR READERS.

ADVERTISERS and in "THE WEEKLY TIMES" an admirable which it is a summarise and an armore re-posted, when communicating with hainess firms, to mention the name if this journal in connection with the advertisement to which they

business communications and emittances for subscriptions or dvertisements, to be addressed The Manager." "The Weekly fimes" Office, Melbourne.

SCARLET FEVER AND SCARLATINA.

These are really one and the same thing, the latter being merely the original complaint in a mild form. It usually commences with sick-ness and fever, and more or less soreness of throat. The rash generally appears on the second day, at first as small red spots, and these quickly spread till the whole skin looks bright red, with the original spots showing

A chill taken while the rash is out may lead serious complications, so the patient kent in bed. A doctor will prescribe

must be kept in bed. A doctor will prescribe any necessary medicine. The food given should be light and very nourishing.

Infection lasts as long as the skin continues to peel off. The shortest period for isolation is six weeks, and this must sometimes be extended to three months. tended to three months.

WHEN BABY IS SICK

PALMER'S PINK POWDERS. There's nothing so good or so effective, In 1/ packets. All chemists.

UNSPOKEN WORDS.

The kindly words that rise within the heart, And thrill it with their sympathetic tone, But die ere spoken, fail to piay their part, And chim a merit that is not their own.

The kindly word unspoken is a sin— A sin that wraps itself in purest guise, And tells the beart that, doubting looks within. That not in speech, but thought, the virtue

It is not so another heart may thirst For that kind word, as Hager in the wild-Poor banished Hager! — prayed a well might burst
From out the sand to save her parching child.

And loving eyes that cannot see the mind Will watch the unexpected movement of the lip: Ah! can ye let its cutting ellence wind Around the heart, and seathe it like a whip?

Then hide it not, the music of the soul, Dear sympathy expressed with kindly voice; But let it, like a shining river, roll To deserts dry—to hearts that would rejoice.

Oh let the sympathy of kindly words Sound for the poor, the friendless and th And He will bless you-He who struck these Will strike another when in turn you seek.

SOCIETY AND FASHION.

By "Rita."

DRESSING AT THEATRES.

HOUSEHOLD BILL FOR 1904. THE WEEKLY AVERAGE SYSTEM HABILIMENTS OF THE MAN.

"THE WOMAN IN CHARGE,"

THE NATIONAL CLUB.

The gallery from which the classic quotation, "Apples, oranges, and lemonade," most frequently floated down to the dress circle was removed from the Theatre Royal during the recent pre-Christmas transformation scene enacted at the behest of the Board of Health-and not before it was wanted. One notices and appreciates the many changes all for the better. The pan-tomime which ran on till mid-night on the first night is now brought within last train bounds, but in order to do this an early start is made, the curtain rising at half-past seven.
One wonders why, because the "book" does not strike one as being voluminous No doubt the modest person who is re-sponsible for this version of "Sinbad" has kept ever before him the fact that brevity is the soul of wit. It must be the ballets and other things that take the time, for they are doing something right through the evening. Of course, the ballets do not go into the book. No one expects natural history to be closely adhered to in a pantomime: in fact, the quaint travesties are half the amusement. So when one person said "A duck ballet," and another rejoined "They aren't ducks, they are penguins," it seemed quite in the pantomime order of things. Let me say that each bird wore a blue necktie-

suits as a boy. One suit is carried out in brown, another in royal blue, another in white and scarlet satin, whilst the final white suit glistens brightly with crystals. A large white hat, set with white feathers, is very striking. Miss May Pollard, the principal girl, also wears a white dress glistening with crystal trimming, in the last scene. The sea nymph ballet is an effective bit in white

and green, and there is another ballet tain arithmetical inaccuracies, for obvi-in which all the dresses are of various onely an expenditure of 1.159 13s 24 in shades of red.

As Lady Holyrood, in Florodora, Miss Clara Clifton comes on in a gown of bright pink taffetas, with a flounce of cream lace at the foot of the front panel; the bodice is finished with cream at the neck and sleeves, and she wears a pink hat with a long pink feather. The other gown is of tangerine taffetas, carried out with guipure and touches of mandarin velvet. The skirt is full, and the bodice in the new draped style, with vest of cream and basques of the same. A straw hat lined with tangerine velvet, and trimmed with black velvet paradise plumes and velvet strings, is worn. Phose mentioned are the only new gowns Those meaning in the revival.

The revelations which appear in another portion of "The Weekly Times," regarding "sweating" women in the Railway Department are not made before they are wanted. For some time past women in charge have been companied by the control of the control mented on by travellers, and always adversely. The facts presented do not reversely. The facts presented do not re-quire to be enlarged upon. It is positive cruelty to put women in such positions as those cited in "The Herald." The underpayment is another cruel injustice. often hear-perhaps more often hear than see in actual practice—that women should be paid the same as men for the same work. Even if this idea be too near jus-tice for present day social conditions, the discrepancy between the two salarlesthat paid to a man and that paid to two women—should not be so disgraceful. The simple fact is, that by any device, just or unjust, there is a desire to bring out as great an increase in the railway bal-ance as possible. If the railways will not pay, and pay well, without this and other things that could be named, there is something radically wrong.

A correspondent writes:-"Early last year (1904) my wife and I wrote you concerning the cost of housekeeping, and you were good enough to give a few of eight. I think it will interest you to know that my wife has kept the zetual cost, and for the whole year it works out as follows:-

Average Average E s. d. per weel Fish and Butcher 15 19 9 .. 6/2
Baker. 10 18 8 .. 4/3
Boots and Shoes. 7 8 6 8 .2/11
Draper ... 20 17 9 8.Fuel and Gas 5 5 9 2 .2/.
Greengrocer 6 5 5 ... 2/4
Milk 7 6 7 2/10
Rent ... 44 4 0 ... 17/Sundries 8 2 2 ... 3/f 159 13 2 . . 2 19 10

You will, doubtless, note that this does not include husband's clothing, etc., neither education, doctor, chemist, dona-tions, pleasure, etc., nor servant's wage, although living is included. We shall be pleased, if the above is of any service to you, and shall await any comments you may make through your column, which is read always with deep interest."

It gives me great pleasure to submit the foregoing list to my readers. Of course, they will at once observe cer-

WHY DON'T YOUR CHILDREN THRIVE ?

ously an expenditure of L159 13s 2d in a year works out rather more than L2
19s 10d a week, My correspondent has
discarded fractions, I observe, and
that accounts for the seeming discrepancies. For instance, the baker's L10
18s 8d works out 4s 2½d per week, but
the weekly bread average is given at 4s
3d. And so in other lines. The record is
the first giving the "average weekly" cost that I have received. I have sought to impress on those who must be endeavoring to improve their system of housekeeping, that it is the "average," above everything, that should be looked to. Spasmodic economy does not accom-plish much; it must be marked by regularity and continuity, and that, I hope,

done right through the year will be guide to many others. For a household of eight people an "average" of 6s 2d is paid for fish and but her —on the basis of the total for the year the figures should be 5s 9d—and fuel and gas average 2s. Now, those two items alone demonstrate method and management; in other words, brains and activity. The housekeeper can be complimented, not only on having managed well, but on giving many women a lesson. The "averages" of 2s 4d for greengrocer and 2s 10d for milk are items that should be noted. The sums presuppose attention to wholesome diet, and in the lists in which these items figure in fair proportion one always finds the meat fair proportion one always finds the meat bill lower, and that there is better gene-ral management. Many, of course, will say that had they the same weekly sum to disburse it would be easy to mynage. Not so, necessarily. Women with the ability manage whatever they have and well, in the circumstances. This list may induce others to look to their "averages" for the coming year. Since I presented for the coming year. Since I presented the last list we have the Australian In-stitute of Domestic Economy in our midst, and I know that amongst the members and I know that amongst the members there are hundreds of women trying to improve themselves, and catch any idea that will aid them in domestic life, so that this list is prepented with the certain knowledge that it will be canned by a large and particularly interested audience.

My correspondent says that he figures do not include the cost of her "husband's clothing." Am I right in assuming that the L20 17s 9d set down against the draper is the whole outlay for the cloth-ing of the wife and children? If so, the management has indeed been good; and I suppose I dare not ask what the item, 'husband's clothing," really amounted to. Apropos, in the weekly edition of the "Westminster Gazette," dated the 3rd ult, and received only this week, "A Man" writes in both amusing and instructive fashion on the cost of male habilments. "Being extremely poor," he satirically remarks, "I find it incumbent on me to practice certain extravagances. One of these is to dress on credit." Never surely was so much solid truth crowded into a few words. He names the prices of those who give credit, and they are al-most as impressive as the details, say, of a war loan, Then, after casually men-tioning the sums left by deceased tailors and hatters to their happy heirs, he re-

THRIVE?

Because they are troubled with worms.
Children infested with worms are stunted in growth, dark under the eyes, have uncertain appetites, oftensive breath, often internal pains, itching of the nose, thirst, grinding of the teeth in sleep, are easily tired, often thin, and liable to convulsiona Lose no time. Give a course of

Mead's Allepathic Worm Pewders.
A certain cure for both long and thread worms. By post, 1s 2d.
BRINSMEAD, Chemist, Traralgon, Victoria.

does not imply meanness. What one housekeeper has actually

wash tub fumes from COMMOD ... soap: healthy odour from SUNLIGHT

Disease in

cestume of blue paint. If only the police and the climate would be more sympathetic I might try it.

By the way, was not "The Herald," if its leading notes the other day, suggesting something of the sort?

SOAR

By invitation of Mrs S. T. Staughton, a number of ladies assembled in the Shire Hall, Mansfield, at afternoon ted 29th Decer the objects of the Australian Women's the objects of the Australian womens was National League. A local branch was formed, with the following officers:

President, Mrs Johnstone Thwaites wice-president, Miss Reynolds; treasures. Mrs Dickens: hon, secretary, Mrs Bron Mrs Dickens; non. secretary, Mrs Brom-ley; committee, Mesdames Finlayson, K. Chenery, Prime, Mallet, Billings, For-syth, and Miss Munro. It is hoped that Mrs Barrington, lecturess of the league, will pay the branch a visit in February

The National Club has removed as more central premises in the Equitable Building, Collins street, having lease

\mathbf{NUNN} & ANNUAL SALE. SUMMER

 $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{O} \mathbf{W}$ ON.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST FREE BY POST.

BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE.

By "Housewife."

*2111 SPITT OF HOME."

What is the "spirit of Home" is a question well worthy of our consideration, for if the true reply be found and acted upon by each member of a house circle, the latter will become truly "Home, Sweet Home," not merely a spot where these connected by near ties, scattle down to live as best they cab. Such a dwelling is simply a home in name, and the "Spirit of Home" will not b found abiding there. A recent article on this subject gives a heautiful description of what a true home should be Ponder the words, dear girl-readers, and see if you be, each one of you, helping to make yours such a haven of peace. "Where the true Spirit of Rome has come to abide, there a home in the real sense of the word has been founded. It is the atmosphere which is the result of mutual forbearance and affection, of little acts of self-sacrifice and courtesy, which makes home: not the spacious rooms, nor the fine furniture, nor the imposing way in which the household be ordered. Surely we can all cultivate the 'graces of life,' "But such cultivathe graces of file. But such currya-tion means also the willing surrender or "our own way." We must be content, yes, glad to follow another and wiser will than our own, before we shall find It either easy or pleasant work to master the "graces of life." But having once learnt that wonderful lesson, we shall find that the atmosphere in which the Spirit of Home loves to move, is the only one which we ourselves breathe or to see enfolding those who are near and dear to u-

Correspondence.

COUNTRY WEDDINGS.

CHRISTIE-FRASER. — A pretty wedding was celebrated at the residence of the bride's pother, "Airde," Byaduk, on the 29th uit., when mother, "Airde," Byaduk, on the 29th ult., when Mr J. Christie, third son of Mr John Christie, J.P., of "Garvald Vale," was married to Miss J. Fraser, youngest daughter of the late Mr J. Fraser. The Rev. W. C. Wallace officiated, and the bride was given away by her brother. She wore white silk, with a transparent yoke and chiffon frills, and a wreath and veil, and carried a bouquet of illies. The bridesmalds were Miss Maggie Fraser, gowned in cream silk spot voile, and two little nieces of the bride, dressed in white silk, each wore a brooch the gitt of the bridegroom. Breakfast was afterwards served to 100 guests in the dining-room.

GROSE-ATKINSON. On the 28th ult., at the

Notice Howest, Violet and Marjorie Moran, al he sed in cream, and carrying prayer books the gift of the bridegroom).

LADIES' OPEN COLUMN.

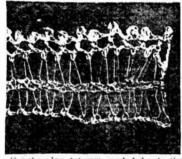
Ey "A Mother."

(This celeint is intended for the interchange of ideas by ladies upon dress, fashion, needle-work, anything interesting for children, and maculi or decorative in home life; the cluidation of patterns of faces, etc., and the explanation of any fancy work. All correspondence to be addressed "A Mother," "Weekly Times," biffee, helicutes, and to be accompanied by sender's name and address—not necessarily for publication).

THE WORK-BASKET.

HAIRPIN LACE.

"Lizzie" has asked for a simple pattern of crocaer lace with hairpin braid. I presume that "Lizzie" means hairpin work as made on a coarse hairpin with a crochet hook. This edgeing is worked as follows-Make a sufficient length of hairpin work for the heading. Make 2 chain, 1 double crochet in the first loop of hairpin work, 2 ch. 1 d.c. into next loop, and repeat to the end ; break off the cotton.



r the edge, 1st row, work 1 d.c. in the peat to the end; break off cotton. 2nd Row: Begin again on the right-hand side, Correspondence.

"A.C.R." - Your profix card and letter received with many thanks.
"Glemana."—The flowers arrived in good order, and their hearty was thoroughly appreciated. Many thanks.
"Marvade. —When writing again would man mention how the color of the flowers was so well preserved.

Row: Begin again on the right-hand side, I d.c. in the centre stitch of three chain of former row, X, 6 ch. I d.c. in the fifth former row, X, 6 ch. I d.c. in the fifth former row and the fifth of previous 3 ch; repeat from X. This completes the pattern, which is a unseful one for children's clothes and underwoar.

THE NEWEST WALK.

In keeping with the fichus and frills, of soft materials which adorh dresses, and recall the days of our docile grandmothers, a new walk is being introduced. It has been described by an Eng-lish writer as "Mincing." "The athletic stride is gone, and we glide along as if there were little wheels beneath our feet, with here and there a limp, suggestive, perhaps, of feeble knees, but only feeble enough to serve as a demonstration in total opposition to the strenuous move-ments that were deemed motion."

Probably, the advent of the dainty girl will mean the return of the more careful; a befrilled, fichued woman must move with less energy, or rather less engerti-cally that a tailor-built one, dainty clothes to remain dainty, must be cared for, and mothers should rather welcome a fashion which will not permit young girls to dash by door handles or jump through windows with impunity. For some seasons now "the best dress" of a school-girl has been a coat and skirt of serge or linen. It has never caused her to think of it as needing care, a brush or wash, according to the season, remedying any ill usage, hence the schoolgirl, in growing up, has ceased to be careful, and lacks the daintiness of her ancestresses. Daintiness, in this sense, is meant to re-



by no means synonymous with want of brains. Men may be careless, even rough, but the careless woman always seems to lack delicacy. The home of the careless woman is often more uncomfortable for others than the home of the selfish

The dainty girl will probably take less interest in complexion formulas and skin foods than the athletic girl did, because the former will not have a contempt for precautions; she will not cycle in the blazing sun, nor play golf in bitter weather, and so she will not have a face and hands like a hay-maker's, but she will love fresh air and reasonable exercises, because she cannot keep dainty

Perhaps the influence of a bygone Queen, the return of the Marie Antoinette fichu, may settle the marriage ques The new walk will give a certain air of timidity, young men will think the

dainty girl needs escort; the, ill feel such fine fellows by her side. A little cape of flowered muslin may cause the extinction of "the bachelor girl." take in iluus

A PRETTY BLOUSE

A blouse with a fichu effect and charm-ing trimming is here shown. It is of white silk muslin, the shoulder collar narrows to the waist, and has a scalloped edge bound with turquoise blue velvet The roses are of chiffon, which forms an applique with leaves worked in silk. For a fair girl the roses could be pink, which combines beautifully with turquoise blue; the belt is pointed, and the bows of the muslin get smaller at the waist The vest is of tucked muslin.

BONUS BABIES.

The latest scheme for the preservation of child life is that projected by Mr Benjamin Broadbent, the new Mayor of liuddersfield, England. With the object of lessening the fearful mortality among babies during the first year of their life, six months previous to the birth of a child Mr Broadbent will hand to the mother a legal document agreeing to pay the sum of Li on thee hild attaining the age of twelve months, thus a premium is offered on the life of a child, not on its death, as is in the case of insurance. Mr Broadbent intends to limit his movements to Longwood, his own ward in Hudders-

for During the ten years that the idea as been in force not one child has died.

Fresumably the town of Villiers le Due is a healthy place. A bonus of Li could hardly secure immunity from death for ten years otherwise. It is hardly probable that there is a very large percentage of mothers in Melbourne who require a bonus to induce them to preserve a child's life. The class anxious to sacrifice it would require more than L1 as an inducement not to.

This season of all others is the time of greatest menace to a child under 12 months old. The smallest deviation to the wrong side of hearth, and the heat does the rest. Inexperienced mothers of ten make the mistake of thinking that because they cannot nurse a baby tirely it is best to wean it. Such is a grave error. If a child gets only one meal a day from its mother, she should take proper nourishment and keep that meal for it to have at night, or rather in the small hours of the morning. Few children are reared on food which does paratic milk from that there is a SCOTE child take it. Even scalded will not keep all right in weather like the pres

A baby's bottles require very great attention. It should never have less than two; for, apart from the risk of being without any if one broken late at night there is the certainty of one always be-ing clean. The bottles should be washed in warm water and soda with a brush in warm water and soda with a brush rinsed in clean water and left in a basin of clean water in which a spoonful of boracic has been dissolved. The basin should never be used ifor anything else,

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Under this heading "Rita" will be gisd to hear from ladies wishing to know how so utilise to the best advantage any materials that they have for dresses, household decorations, etc. Correspondents are requested to state clearly and concisely what materials they have, and what suggestions they wish. Ladies are also requested to roply to the various queries published, and the most suitable suggestions will be inserted and acknowledged).

Answers to Correspondents.

P.S.W. (Buln Buln).-Unless a very good straw it is not worth the trouble. You can get any of the hat dyes adver-tised in this paper, and use as directed. field, for the present. Hudden self has an annual birthrate of two thousand, rather two large a district to cope with single handled.

The promisory notes will be distributed by hembers of a ladies' committee. The slayor conferred with the medical filter of health for the town when bringing forward his scheme, and it brought ing forward his scheme, and it brought the forward his scheme his schem Then mix altogether. Put the vinegar in a porcelain-lined kettle. Mix the mustard and tumeric together, and moisten them with a little cold vinegar, then stir them into the hot vinegar and stir continuously until it begins to thicken; then add the sugar, mustard seed and oil; stir again and pour this while hot over the vegetables. Put away in glass or stone jars. Cauliflower may be pickled in precisely the same manner.

Alice.—1. Pickled Beans : String a quarter of a peck of tender green beans, throw them into a kettle of boiling

OBESITY.

SIMPLE CURE FAT PEOPLE.

RAYOLA,

NO INJURY HEALTH. RAPID EFFECT.
Gibson and Moloney, Chemista,
193°LYGON STREET, CARLTON.
No agenus. Course, Lt. 5/2 per single packet (posted). Send id stamp for booklet; posted under cover. (Lady Chemists attend to Ladies)

STOCK-TAKING FURNITURE SALE.

OUR STOCK-TAKING SALE NOW IN FULL SWING.

Those who took advantage of Sale last year will not be slow to take advantage of the low prices now offering. LAST
The orders which flowed nto us were so great that extra hands had to be taken on, and vans engaged. This year we are anticipating greater business than ever, and to get it we have

CUT THE PRICES.

Freights Paid on all Orders L2 and over.

The QUALITY of All These Lines are HIGH. PRICES LOW.

255-259 Clarendon Street. South Melbourne.

MORAN & CATO'S SPECIAL WEEKLY OUOTATIONS.

GOOD AT ANY OF OUR MELBOURNE ESTABLISHMENTS.

GOOD AT ANY OF OUR MELBOURNE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Yarraville 18 Sagar, 15 th for 70h bar,
Best Roller Flour bie 6d per 20c do to dejug branda.

White Rose November 20 dd tim, 6 10d
care.

Morton's Fresh Ultrings 4 d tim.
Do. Repered Herbings 4 d tim.
These fish are the low out hand just landed.

DETABLED CATALOGUES AND PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CHUNTUS GENERS SHOULD BE SENT TO OUR HEAD WAREHOUSE.

BRUNSWICK STREET, FITZROY.

HOSPHOL Emulsion

(Finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.) A Very Valuable Remedy for

DISEASES OF THE CHEST, MINERS' COMPLAINT & CENERAL WEAKNESS

OBTAINABLE PRICE, 2/ALL CHEMISTS. BOTTLE.
Free Sample Bettle on receipt id. postage ROCKE, TOMPSITT & CO.,

ROBERTSON

Ready-to-wear SUITS.

SAILOR WASHING BLOUSES. Stripe Drill, 2/11, 8/6, 3/11. White Drill, 4/6.

BOSTON BLOUSES. White Drill, 5/6.



SAILOR SUITS.

> In Striped Galatea, 2/9.

Self Color Crash, 4/3. White Drill, with Blue Collars,

5/3. st Striped Drill, ia Navy or Royal Blue,

5/11

DUKE OF YORK SUIT.

DUKE OF YORK SUITS.

Stripe Drill, with White Vests, 6/11.

een, Grey and belf Color Line Crash, 7/9.

White Drill, with Blue Facings, 7/9.

> Navy Serge 12/6. Grey Serge,

> > 12/6.

BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE.



NORFOLK SUITS.

Strong Tweeds,

8/3. Navy Serge,

10/6.

In Tweed, with arter and Buckle at Knee. 12/6.

1 Upto sprinkle mustare tablespoonful of horse-radish, and cover the with good vinegar. 2. Tutti Frutti Jelly: Take equal quantities of ripe morello cherries, red raspberries, cur-rents and strawberries. Stone the saving all the juice that es-Mix all the fruit together, put into a jelly bag and squeeze thoroughly. Empty the pulp from the bag, wash the through several waters, then 'turn the juice into it and drip slowly without When all has dripped, meapressure. When an has dripped, mea-sure the juice, and to every pint allow one pound of granulated sugar. Turn the juice into a porcelain-lined kettle, and bring quickly to a boil, and then boil rapidly for ten minutes. While this is boiling, stand the sugar in earthen pans in the oven to heat, turn it while hot into the boiling juice, stir until the sugar is dissolved, then boil rapidly again until it jellies, about ten minutes longer. Try by dipping a little in a saucer and standing it in a cool place. If the surface congeals quickly it is done. Turn while hot into jelly tumblers, and stand aside to cool. Tie up.

Gippslander.-1. Tamato Butter : Scald twenty pounds of ripe tomatoes and re-move the skins, put them in a porcelainlined kettle with four pounds of apples pared, cored, and quartered; stand over moderate fire to cook slowly for one hour, stirring occasionally to prevent the juice of four lemons, and one table-spoonful of powdered ginger. Cook and spoonful of powdered ginger. Cook and stir continually until reduced to the consistency of marmalade. Put in tumblers or jars. When cold, tie up as directed. 2. Quickly Made Ginger Beer : One large lemon rind and juice, three-quarters of a pound of lump sugar, one and a half ounces of ginger; pour on this one gallon of boiling water, and then cover up closely; when cold add one tablespoonful of balm, stirred well into it; then allow it to stand for twelve hours; bottle in stone bottles and lay it down; in twentyfour hours it will be quite ready drinking; steep one ounce and a half of isinglass and one ounce and a half of tartaric in two points and a half of cold hours add it; this will clear it, and will

Neave's

Food

Physicians are notoriously

chary of recommending pro-

prietary articles. This fact

gives extra significance to

the testimony of Sir Chas.

A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.,

who says that Neave's is

"AN EXCELLENT FOOD.

admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."

GOLD MEDAL, Woman's Exhibition,

London (Eng.), 1900.

Neave's Food is regularly

used in the

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL NURSERY.

Infants, Invalids and the Aged

THREE-OUARTERS OF A

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE and CO., Fordingbridge, England.

very securely on, and put in a cool place. 3. Chill : Boil eighteen chillies in three on, and put see. 3. Chill quarts of water for forty minutes; place in a basin three teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, and three teaspoonfuls of essence of lemon; mix this well together, and then strain over the boiling liquor; then add five quarts of cold water, and two tablespoonfuls of good, fresh yeast; bottle and cork at once; do not fill the bottles full; before bottling heat all well for half an hour. Housewife. — Lemon Cheese Cakes :

ly to bottle next day. It ells of two or three egg instead of isingless.

Tie the

Four eggs, quarter of a pound of castor sugar, two ounces of sweet almonds blanched and pounded in a mortar; mix with them the grated peel of one lemon quarter of a pound of butter melted; pound the almonds and lemon peel with little rose water; add the sugar and meited butter when nearly cold, beat up the yolks and whites of eggs separately; hix well in four yolks and whites of two; stir all well together; bake in patty pans lined with paste.

Country Woman. — For your purpose

I think you had better buy the sherbet powder or use carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, and sugar. This is straw-berry sherbet : One quart of strawberries, three pints of water, one lemon (juice only), one tablespoonful of orangeflower water, three quarters pound white sugar; the strawberries should be very fresh and also ripe; crush to a smooth paste; add the ingredients, except the sugar; let it stand three or four hours, then strain over the sugar, squeezing the cloth well. Stir until the sugar is dissolved; strain again, and set it in ice some hours before using. On this model you can make sherbet with any fruit available. Wholesome summer beverages for children.

HIGH-CLASS COOKERY.

HOW DISHES SHOULD LOOK.



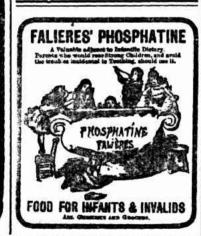
Line the sides of a plain charlotte ould or souffle tin with finger or savoy discults, slightly trimmed to fit close to each others. The ends of one side must cut off to make the biscuits stand nicely in the mould.

Run a thin layer of half-set sweet jelly into the bottom of the mould, and place glace cherry in the centre, with a few fancifully cut slices of angelica, if liked. Soak half an ounce of gelatine in a lit-tle cold milk (about three-quarters of a gill), warm this up whilst stirring over the fire, and add half an ounce of castor sugar and a few drops of vanilla essence Whip up half a pint of good cream.

Strain the milk, etc., into a basin. When nearly cold add the whipped cream and stir on the ice or in a cool place till it begins to set, then pour it into the prepared mould. This must be done care-

fully so as not to disturb the biscuits.

Keep the mould in a cold place for about an hour, then turn out on a cold dish, garnish it with chopped sweet jelly,



of lindies, having original recipes, or recipes of simple ingredients that they have tested, will forward them, with their names or nomdesplume, addressed to "Lita," this office, they will be inserted and acknowledged. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Only recipes that correspondents can vouch for are inserted, but "Rita" wishes it understood that she does not always approve of her correspondents' methods, nor hold herself responsible for their recipes).

USEFUL HINTS.

To Prevent Smoke.—Before you throw on coals, pull all the fire to the front of the grate towards the bars, fill up the eavity at the back with the cinders or ashes which will be found under the grate, then throw on the coals. The gas evolved in the process. evolved in the process of roasting the coals will be absorbed by the cinderswill render them in an increased degree combustible. The smoke will thus be burnt, and a fine, glowing, smokeless fire will be the result.

To Keep Fish Fresh.—If fish is found

to be slightly touched or tainted, the best thing is to steep it for a short time in di-lute Condy's Fluid, which destroys the tainted particles, and leaves the fish per-fectly sweet and wholesome, and with its natural flavor unimpaired. stored to freshness, cook it at once. Condy's fluid leaves neither taste nor smell of its own, so that its use cannot be detected, whilst its action is easily verified.

Scrubbing Brushes. - Some servants have a habit of letting the scrubbing brush remain in the water when carrying the pail from one place to another when scrubbing floors. This spoils the brush before it is half worn out, causing it to become soft, instead of firm, as it is If the brush is just dipped in the water when scrubbing, which is quite sufficient, and, when done with hung up to dry, it will wear very much

To Remove Stains.-Tar may be removed from linen by rubbing the stain with butter, and then washing it out with warm water and turpentine. Paint and varnish come out with turpentine. may be removed by a weak exalic acid and lemon juice solution Dissolve a tablespoonful of oxalic acid and one of lemon fuice in a pint of rain water, and keep it on hand in a bottle. As soon as the spots are removed, wash out the stain of the mixture in clear, cold water. To Clean Brass Benares Trays.—Wash

the tray with hot soap and water, and if very dirty put a little soda or ammonia into the water. Take the tray out of the soapy water, pour boiling water ove it, and let it soak for half an hour. Dr. carefully with a soft cloth. Take a fresh lemon, cut it in half, and rub the tray vigorously with it This will make the tray beautifully bright after the washing. Should any stains remain, rub them with lemon dipped into fine salt. Polish with a leather.

HOMELY FARE.

Housewife sends this : - Lemon mar malade : Six lemons, cut into thin slices cover with 12 cups of water, and let stand 36 hours; then boil two hours without sugar and one hour with five pounds of sugar. This recipe has been tried, and

is also very good.

Housewife sends the following: —
Cream Puffs: One cup water, half teaspoonful salt, quarter butter, one cup flour, three eggs. Put water in a saucewith butter and salt; when boiling add flour and then put into a basin and add the eggs not beaten; mix well, and bake in pieces size of a walnut, about 20 minutes. This recipe is very good. I have used it many times.

NICE SAVOURIES. Sir Henry Thompson says: "The pal-ate . . . must be rendered 'clean,' prepared to rest, or, perchance, to relish the last glass of wine, by the delicate savory morsel which terminates the menu." Without doubt this tasty but often simple plat plays a very important part in the modern dinner, usu-

ECZEMA—"OLEAC" Jars, 6-5; posted Foy and Othern, All Co Colonial Reseman

ally being the substitute for the che in fact, many never touch the sweets, and await the arrival of the savory.

Savory Olives (cold).-Required: Two or three olives for each guest; anchovy paste, fresh butter, slices of brown bread, hard-boiled eggs. Take two tea-spoonfuls of butter and the same of the anchovy paste, more or less according to ancrovy paste, more or less according to the number of olives. Mix these well. Turn the olives—that is, peel them round and round, so that, after the stone is out, it can be colled round again in its original shape. Roll up a morse of the anchovy butter to resemble stone, and put it in its place. St out some small, thin threads of breadout some smal, thin threads of bread-and-butter about the size of a two-shil-ling piece. Shell the egg, separate the white and the yolk. Chop the white finery, and powder the yolk through a finstrainer. Spread some of the yolk on the rounds of bread and butter. Press strainer. an olive on to each in an upright post Put a ring round of che Serve on lace papers. N Any fish paste can be used, or fole gras. white bread in place of brown. Chelsea Rolls (hot.)-Required : Half

a pound of cold potatoes, streaky bacon, one or two oysters for each guest, parsley, pepper and salt, one raw egg, but ter. Mash the potatoes with a little warmed butter, about three tablespoonfuls to half a pound of potato. Season weil. Add just enough flour to make it into a paste which can be lightly rolled. Roll it out, or flatten it out on a floured board till about half an inch thick. Cut it into squares of about two nches. Have a very thin rusher of bacon for each oyster. Beard the latter. Dip them in a little chopped parsley. Roll them up in the bacon. Place these rolls on a square of potato. Roll lightly up in the potato. Smooth out any cracks caused by the rolling. Leave the ends open. Brush all over with beaten egg. Place on a greased in, and bake about en or fifteen minutes or till browned. ten or fifteen minutes or till browned, Serve at once on a pretty lace paper. College Creams (Cold).-Required: For

the cheese pastry—Two ounces of flour, one yolk of egg, two ounces of butter, two ounces of cheese, sait, cayenge, cold water. For the cream—One gill of cream, two tablesponfuls of grated Parmesan cheese, salt, cayenne.

Make the pastry before you require it.

say three or four hours before.

To mix it: Mix the cheese and flour

Lightly rub in the butter. Season well Add enough beaten yolk of egg and water to make a stiff paste. Roll out quarter of an inch thick. Stamp out the paste rounds the size of a sherry glass.

Bake carefully about eight to ten minutes, or till a delicate biscuit color, in a moderate oven. Let them cool. For the cream-Whip the cream till it

just hangs on your whisk. Add the cheese. Season carefully. Heap up high on the cold cheese-biscuits. Serve cold

on the cold cheese-biscuits. Serve cold on a lace paper.
Note.—Other cheese will do, but Parmeten has a better flavor.
Croutons of Coles Roe (Hot)—Required:
Four Hountes of dried cod's roe, two ounces of butter salt and pepper, half a lemon, one hand boiled egg, nutmeg, hot buttered tongs.

he roe for two or three hours in cold water. Chop it in small pieces.

Pound it with one ounce of butter s e ounce of butter and the yolk of the egg. Rub through a wire

Season with lemon-juice, salt, and pepper. Put into a slightly buttereed pan.

Make very hot. Serve heaped up on rounds of very hot, buttered toast. Put a prettily-cut shape of the white f egg on the top of each.

"HIGH TEAS."

This is a nondescript meal of some an-iquity, much patronised in many households where from divers reasons the more elaborate late dinner is inconvenient.

It is voted pernicious by some on account of the indigestible beverage imbibed with it, viz., tea. Often, however, something else is provided to choose from, so this objection is removed, and there is something very homely and soothing in the freedom gained, etc. It is very usual to find some dishes of a more substantial nature provided for

the elder members of the family, lighter varieties being intended for the juniors. In summer the early hour generally fixed leaves a pleasantly long evening for walks, riding, etc.

WHAT TO PROVIDE.

Cakes, meat preparations, hot or cold, or both; sandwiches; fish preparations, hot or cold, or both; salais, savoury or sweet; cold sweets and pastry; fruit; scones; hot tea-cakes; cut bread and butter and a nice crusty loaf.

RECIPES SUITABLE FOR THIS MEAL

Fish with Wine Sauce. - Required : Three fish, three tablespoonfuls of crumbs, three tablespoonfuls of suet, three tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, three tablespoonfuls of chopped mixed herbs, one egg, sait, pepper, milk if necessary, one and a half ounces of but-ter, one small onion or shallot, sherry, or any white wine just to cover. Wash, dry, remove heads and tails, and split. fish open. Mix crumbs with the chopped suct, parsley, herbs, and bind stiffly with the egg, beaten, using a little milk if the egg does not moisten it enough. Season well, and divide this stuffing into three, placing a portion in each fish. Press the fish together and roll them in a little flour. Chop the onion very finely, Grease a fireproof dish with some of the butter. Shake over it the onton. Lay in the fish. Put the rest of the butter on the top of them. Pour over the wine. Bake in a quick oven for about twenty minutes. Baste them frequently with the liquid during the cooking. Serve at once in the brown bread and butter.

Curry Sandwiches. - Required: Four ounces of chopped chicken, veal, or rabbit (cooked); two ounces of chopped ham or tongue (cooked); half an ounce of butter, half an ounce of flour, half a pint of stock, one teaspoonful of curry paste or powder, twelve shredded almonds, two teaspoonfuls of chutney, stale bread, twe ounces of dripping, parsley. Melt the butter in a saucepan. Add and stir in the curry paste and the flour. Pour in the stock (if hot, by degrees). Stir till it boils. Add the chicken, ham, chutney and almonds. Mix and season carefully. Simmer gently about five minutes for the meat to become flavored with the sauce. Cut the bread into this rounds about the size of the top of a claret-glass. Fry these in the dripping,, made so hot that a faint smoke rises from it. Drain them on paper. Put a good layer of the meat mixture between two of the rounds, pressing them lightly together. Make very hot in a quick oven. Garnish with fried parsley, after arranging them

trable

in a hot dish on a lace paper.

Eggs a la Setton. — Required : Six hard-boiled eggs, one and a helf ounces of butter, two ounces of flour, one and



BAC SUITS, 2/6 WEEKLY. BAC SUITS, 2/6 WEEKLY. Beaufort SUITS, 2/6 Weekly. Beaufort SUITS, 2/6 Weekly. OVERCOATS, 2/6 WEEKLY.

READY-TO-WEAR CLOTH-ING. An immense Stock of ING. An immense Stock of MEN'S SUITS, YOUTHS' SUITS, and BOYS' CLOTHING. MEN'S SUITS, 2/ WEEKLY. MEN'S SUITS, 2/ WEEKLY. BOYS' SUITS, 1/ WEEKLY. BOYS' SUITS, 1/ WEEKLY.

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Announcement

Extraordinary.

We have just opened our New Season's Shipments of SPRING and SUMMER SUITINGS for GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, and shall esteem it a favor if you will call and inspect our stock before placing your order for a Christmas Suit. We extend our Time-Payment System to this Department, and the gratifying Increase of Business during the past half-year is proof conclusive that our efforts to please our customers, by Supplying a Stylish and Well-Fitting Suit at a MOST MODERATE PRICE, is fully appreciated by the Victorian public, who find our system a most convenient one, as it enables them to Dress Well without the inconvenience of paying cash down. A visit of inspection will convince you. CLY. A spection

PROP, LTD

irst en-the was old,

COUNTRY BUYERS, NOTE.—We send all over the State of Victoria on our Time-payment system, and shall be pleased to forward patterns and self-measurement form on receipt of letter. Our new Spring Catalogue is now ready, and will be posted to any address on application.

MAPLES, Clarendon St., South Melbourne.

MAMMOTH CLEARING SALE AT CRAIG,

NOW BEING HELD.__ IS

A CLEARING SALE—THE MAGNITUDE OF WHICH IS ASTOUNDING, NOT ONLY IN THE SWEEPING PRICE REDUCTIONS, BUT IN THE ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF NEW SEASON'S GOODS OFFERED.

IT IS A SALE WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

THE PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED DOWN, NOT ONLY FAR BELOW THEIR RECOGNISED VALUE, BUT BROUGHT TO A POINT, IN SOME INSTANCES MUCH LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF PRODUCTION. THE PRICES MAY SEEM LOW, BUT THE QUALITY AND STYLE ARE RIGHT.

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR SAVING MONEY IS HERE.

ACCEPT THIS INVITATION AND PAY US A VISIT. THERE IS MUCH FOR YOU TO SEE. THERE IS MORE TO INTEREST YOU IF YOU ARE READY TO BUL.

WHETHER YOU COME TO LOOK OR BUY,

ILLIAMSON PROP. LTD., 8 to 22 ELIZABETH STREET MELBOURNE; and at Ballarat, Bendigo, and London,

CRAIG,

two ounces of cooked ham, four ounce

of cooked chicken or year one teaspool

ful each of chopped parsley and shallot;

of the raw ergs. Silv into this mixture the chopped ham, whick a parsley and shall at. Season well, and turn on to a plate to cool, shell the hard-boiled ergs. Cut them in haves bearthways. Take

out the york. Itah them through a wire six or strater. Mix the yorks thus pow bershirts the hicken mixture. Next fill on he of made by the whites of the hard-hoded eggs with this mix-

Put the butter in a farme basin.

dually, knearing it well. Shape into

Almord Tarthes - Required : Four ounces of ground almords four ounces of castor-sugar, one white of ogg. almord essence and home but a to taste, taste.

berry jam. For the pasity: Half a pound of flow, six ounces of butter, two

ounces of custor-sugar, one yelk of egg, water, an ounce of preserved cherries, Make the pastry first. Mix the flour and

sugar. Lightly rub in the butter. Beat up the yelk of egg with two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Mix the flour, etc., lightly to a paste with these two. Do not

make the paste too moist, but more water

try on a floured board rather thinly. Cut it into rounds, and place these in greased patty-line. To make the mixture: Mix the ground almonds and succe. While the may be used if needed. Roll out the pas-

patty-liner. To make the mixture: Mix the ground almonds and sugar. Whip the white of egg very stiffly. Stir it linto the almonds. Flavour with the almond es-sence and I mon-jules. Put a little jam into tach pastry-mass. Cover over jam with the almond mixture, slightly heap-

ing it up. Smooth the tops over with a knife dipped in water. Put half a pre-

served cherry in the centre of each. Bake in not too quick an oven. Use hot or

THE KITCHEN IN SUMMER

TIME.

HOW TO KEEP IT COOL

Under conditions most favorable it is

often a work of great difficulty to ar-

except in large houses, where there is a servants' hall, or where the arrange-

Bittle used, can be given up to them dur

To be perfect the kitchen should con-

rangement, never mind how home-ade or primitive, whereby the glare

and heat can be shut off from both doors

It is a popular notion that cooks adore

If you have not a gas-stove, and are hving in a district with gas laid on, you can hire one from the gas company for very little a quarter. A fair-sized one

posts two and sixpence to hire for that

out immediately it is not needed.

2. Asking your gasfitter to supply bur-

limit the supply.

3. Using a steamer with different compartments, so that several items of the menu may be cooked over one

ners of a pattern which afford a good light, but which by their construction

below but above stairs by-

and can stand an unlimited amount of it. Personally I doubt that theory.

Of course, you have to pay for

ing the heat.

the fixing.

Li

Work

Trim the wicks evenly.

salt, pepper, breadcrambs, frying fat Melt the butter in a sourceptin. Add the 4. Have every part of the stove free from oil or grease of any kind. flour and mix smoothly. Pour in the milk. Stir ever the fire this it boils, and cook slowly till it will leave the sites of 5. Turn the wicks rather low for the first five minutes, then as full as you can without smoking. The oven will take the pan without sticking. Let cool for a few minutes, then beat in briskly two about fifteen minutes to heat.

If these hints are followed, these little toves are a real boon in a home, and when looked after properly should neither blacken the pans nor give out the

The preservation of food is a matter of great anxiety just now to those living in flats and houses where the architect happened to forget that people must eat to live, and usually desire to keep a few

articles of diet from day to day. prepared with raw, braining, then roll acts as your larder. See it is at least that egg twee, from pointy of hot, deep fat that prodesserves. Drain on paper. Serve very non-paper, but on the paper of the prodesserves of the paper.

2. Put all scraps on clean dishes, and remove at once anything that is in the smallest degree tainted or sour.

paper. Surveyory not carrieded with fried pareter and buses if thed, Stirling Southeast-licquired: One pound of four for a round of butter, four our and a resign, one erg. 3. Keep meat, game, poultry, or fish, whether raw or cooked, covered with wire gauze covers or muslin, to keep off with a worder of or or the hand till rather soft. Add the sugar and erg. Mix together highly, Add the flour grathe flies. Dust pepper or ground ginger freely on the covers.

4. It is better to partly bake or boil meat or fish, if it must be kept, than to risk it becoming tainted.

size required. De orate edges. Prick the cakes well with a fork. Bake very slowly till a very pule brown. Dust with sieved castor-near, but do no move till 5.Pat all stock or soups into clean basins, straining out the vegetables, otherwise they will often be sour in the morn-

> 6. It is wisest to said milk over-night; it rarely keeps. Jugs and pans require therough cleansing and sweetening each

7. Burn at once all scraps and refuse

A CHAT ON FRUIT SALADS.

I'ruit salads should be in great favor a: this season of the year. They are refreshing, and wholesome, and need not be very expensive.

he very expensive.

I believe the last year or no they have come into more "everydat" use, but not as much as I should like to see.

They are delicious conceptions and are suitable for serving at dinners, lunches,

or garden parties.

I trust the following suggestions will be

seful to my readers:-Fig and Raspberry Salad.-Ripe, fresh figs, quartered, and laid for three hours to soak in three-quarters of a pint of raspberry and red current juice, and then piled up in a glass bowl and covered with cream which has been whipped and

flavored.

Pear Salad. — Pears peeled and quartered, and stewed in equal quantities of white wine and water and a little sugar till tender, and then mixed with freshlystaiked raspberries, strawberries, and a few blanched almonds or pistachia nuts, and a little white wine poured over. And on the top of all grate a little lemon-rind

Rose Petal Salad.-Take a breakfastsupful of the freshest rose petals you can range this important department so that it shall be bearable during the hot months. Unfortunately, it has generally to act as the servants' living-room. gather, look them over earefully, then put them in half a pint of cream and work them about with a wooden spoon to bruise them. When the cream is well scented, strain out the leaves, heap some fresh strawberries on a dish, sprinkle them ments are such that a room, perhaps but with easter sugar. Strain over the juice of a small lemon, and pour over two glasses of sherry or any white wine, Over all put the rose-petal cream, and place on ice : Il required. tain a gas-stove, or where that is im-possible a good-sized oil-stove will do conders. If the room is sunny have some

Banana and Salid.-Peel six bananas ut them in two lengthways, then divide each piece again. Peel two oranges and carefully remove all pith Put the banahas and oranges in a glass bowl or dish. add a squeeze of lemon juice, a good table-spoonful of curocoa, the juice which has come from the oranges, a good dust of caster sugar, and, if liked, a tablespoonful of brandy. Let this stand for an hour turning the fruit now and then. leave them nicely arranged in the dish.

OIL FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.

Cod-liver oil as invaluable for children who are inclined to develop rickets. It is a food as well ever the periodical gas account; but an beer the periodical gas account but an enormous amount may be saved not only below but above stairs by—

1. Regulating the supply of gas lower—

1. In the lower in the child will probably be unable to digest it, and it will do more harm out immediately it is not needed. may be given once or twice a day after food.

If there is difficulty in getting them to take
toe oil, try one of the good prepared brands
of emulsion or extract of mait with codiver-oil.

These are not unpleasant to take, and are easily
directed.

MARGARET A. BIGNELL, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116 Lygon st., Carlton, Nel-bourne, Country orders sent by return of post.

Bad Burns.—For the burn itacif, spread both continect on lint, and lay this over until the doctor arrives. Bothe comment and lint should find a place in yeary nursery, Get the little one into bed as soon as possible. Cover warmly, and apply hot-water buttles to the feet and abdomen, if connectous, it is a good plan to give a little hot milk.

To Take Bull.—Doctor has the still little for

To Take a Pill.—Don't place the pill itself too far back in the mouth; put it on the front of the tongue, raise the head, drink a little water, and it is gone.

the tongue, raise the head, drink a little want, and it is gone.

To Make Lime-water—Put two ounces of freshly prepared slaked lime into a stoppered jar. Add one gallon of cold water, shake thoroughly, leave for several hours, then swain off carefully to keep free from sediment. Bottle, and use as required.

Bottle, and use as required.

For Hand-fed Babies.—To prepare cow's mifk so that it as nearly as possible resembles human milk, sightly warm half a pint of milk and add it to a tea-spoonful of essence of regate. This will make it curdle. Then the curd is thoroughly broken by stirring with a spoon, boiled and strained through a piece of mustite that has been wrung out of boiling witer. Add the strained whey to half a pint of milk. Stir in half a teaspoonful of sugar, and it is ready for use.

Night Feeding.—For the first month baby will need two meals during the night. After that, feed at ten or eleven o'clock, and then allow him to sleep for six hours without being dis-turbed.

The Age for Vaccination .- Three months is the best age to have children vaccinated. By this time they are generally much stronger than at birth, but have not yet begun cutting their

To Sterilise Milk .- Heat to about 170 degree Pahrenheit. Keep at this temperature for half

way the digestive organs are being taxed too severely. Sometimes it is caused by the giving of too much food; or it may be because, for

of too much food; or it may be because, for some reason or other, the little one is not discerting his food. The diet shoud be carefully regulated, and a few drops of peppermint given in a little hot water several times a day. Sickness, as a rule, is due to indigestion, and the cure lies in the amendment of the diet. For treatment of the attack, give small pieces of lee to such. A pinch of bicarbonate of soda in a little peppermint water several times a day will alleviate the vomiting. After mumps children generally need a tonker Meit extract and Parish's food are both good. In the convalescent stage great care should be taken to keep out of draughts. The bowles much keep topen. Half a seldlitz powler, given in a

be kept open. Half a seidlitz powler, given in a little water half an hour before breakfast is a

Suitable foods for children recovering from a syvery fillness, when they have got beyond the dangerbus stage are milk, heef-tea, mutton, veal, or chicken broth, e.g. and nilk, milk pudding, white fish, chicken, and boiled or

Toast mutton. *
Invalid Mutton Broth.—Cut had a pound of lean uncooked mutton into small pieces. Put into a saucepan with one pint of water, and sait to taste. Bring slowly to boiling point, and simmer slowly for at least two hours.

COMPORTERS.

Don't let baby suck one of those indiarubber comforters if you want him to be healthy. Constant sucking causes an increased flow of saliva, and this, if wasted in this way, is not stant suching rather such this way, is not forthcoming in sufficient quantities for digestive purposes. Another objection is that the "contrort" becomes in time a kind of gorm hotbed, and may be a great source of dauger.

THE BABY'S EARS.

Many children have ears that stand out; this is always more or less an eyesore to the mother, and disfiguring to the child when older. With a little trouble this may be overcome.

First, never allow the child to lie on his side

First, never allow the child to lie on his side with ear doubled over; be careful when his cap is put on when he goes out that the ears are carefully laid back against the head.

If the case is a stubbern one, and the ears persist in standing out, take about a yard of gauze-bandage, one and a half inches wide, place the centre of this strip on the fore-head, and bring the ends down on either side of the head, covering the upper part of the cars; carry it down, crossing the ends at the back of of the head, covering the upper part of the cars; carry it down, crossing the ends at the back of the neck, and bring up over the cars a trifle lower than before, and fasten with a safety-pin just over where you started. This should be done every night when the child goes to bed. The bandage may also be worn during the day if necessary. Before putting it on, dust a little powder behind the ears to prevent chafing. It should be put on farily tightly, or it will not keep in place.

HEALTH HINTS.

Cure for Obesity.—"Drink all the water you want between meals, but none with your food," is the latest cure for obesity.

Oranges for Bad Throats.—An orange put in the oven and baked will be found an excel-lent cure for bad throats, if eaten just before retiring for the night

Breathe Properly.—Nervousness and a sallow skin come frequently from the lack of deep breathing. Deep breathing simulates the cir-culation and helps the body to throw off its im-

purities.

For a Fainting Fit.—In case of fainting lay the person flat on the back, keep the people at a distance so the sufferer will have plenty of fresh sir. Sprinkle the face with water and

fresh sir. Sprinkle the face with water and apply spirits of hartshorn to the nose. How to Prevent Colds.—Put a few drops of eucalyptus oil on a handkerchief and smell occasionally. This is excellent for both preventing and curing colds. When applied externally the oil is good for neuralgia, tic, or toothache. Cure for Steeplessness.—Sleeplessness on a cold night is often caused by the head, which is exposed, being cold whitst the rest of the body is warm. In nine cases out of ten if a silk handkerchief is put over the head it will induce the much-desired sleep.

Coffee Purifies the Air.—Coffee is a fairly good air purifier, A little burnt on hot coals will purify a sick room, and abolish bad smells.

will purify a sick room, and abolish bad smells. Many physicians think highly of the bracing ef-

WEDDINGS.

THE INVITATIONS.

Says an English paper:—
The invitation forms vary somewhat from time to time, and one's best plan is to strike out somewhat quite simple and original design, or to, go to a good firm of stationers and ask to see cards in the latest fashion.
But though the shape and get-up may vary, the wording seldom does, and is usually as

MR and MRS SMITH request the pleasure of Mr and MRS SALTER'S Company at the Marriage of ughter, ELEANOR, and MR HORACE GREEN,

At

St. Jude's, Kensington,
On Saturday, April 21st, at 2 p.m.,
and afterwards at
3 Leicester Square.
THE REPLY
The answer to this should be written thus:
"Mr and Mrs Salter have much pleasure in accepting Mr and Mrs Smith's kind invitation to the marriage of their daughter on Saturday, 21st April, and afterwards at 3 Leicester Square."

If it is impossible for them to be present at the reception, an answer to that effect should be given, thus: "But regret very much that an engagement" (state what the engagement is) "will prevent their attending the reception."

WEDDING RECEPTION.

A Wedding Reception, or Wedding Tea, is much the same as a large "At Home," with, or course, the addition of the bridal group as the centre of interest.

Refreshments should be laid on long tables in a marquee or the dining-roochi. All refreshments but the tea and coffee should be celd, except at a winter wedding, when hot soup is often handed round.

"Cups" of various kinds are usually provided in addition to the tea and coffee. Eatables take the form of al sorts of sandwiches, cakes, biscuits, ives, fruits. In hot weather iced coffee, and tea, and lemonade, lemon squashes, are often added.

often added. For a wedding breakfast the fare should be of For a wedding breakfast the fare should be of a more substantial order. Fish, fiesh, and fowl, prepared in various appetising and elaborate ways; meringues, creams, tarts, jellies of all kinds, and dessert should make a goodly show on the table.

At this meal tea and coffee should not form a part. Wines, "cups"—champagne and claret—and other cool beverages must be provided.

A motion of hid courses may be served instead

A series of hot courses may be served instead of the cold, if liked, but the additional trouble of the cold, if liked, but the additional trouble the hot breakfast gives is almost too much to be faced by ordinary mortals. Nor can guests, as a rule, face with equanimity a meal or four or more hot courses at noon. For the bride's sake the fashion of having hot breakfasts should not

he encouraged
AFTER THE TOASTS.

AFTER THE TOASTS.

When the bride leaves the room to change her gown for her travelling costume her mother usually accompanies her; so does the chief bridesmaid, if she be a sister or a very gear friend or relation.

Soon after the departure of the bride, guests take their leave, after saying good-bye to the hostess, and offering their congratulations on the way in which the wedding has gone off.

the way in which the wedding has gone off.

DRESS OF THE GUESTS.

On these occasions ladies may allow themselves a good deal of clabrateness in their gowns and hats. Both should be pretty, dainty, and dressy. Delicately tinted or white gloves should be worn, and in summer a fan and a pretty sunshade may be carried. Guests should not carry bouquets; but wedding favors, in the shape of buttonholes of real flowers, are often distributed.

Gentlemen wear freek coats.

top hats, and gioves, and buttonholes if they like so to do; the bridegroom, best man, and the ushers should wear buttonholes. The old stom of wearing wedding favors has fallen

into disuse.

THE MARRIAGE OF A WIDOW.

If you are a widow and marrying again, no matter how young you may be, you must not wear white. The white wedding gown, the bridal veil and orange blossoms, are worn but

bridal vell and orange blossoms, are worn but once by any woman. But you need not necessarily confine yourself to grey, or some delicate half-mourning tint for your wedding gown, though you should avoid anything very loud or striking in color, such as scarlet or brilliant yellow; but there is no reason why you should not wear, if you choose, pale pinks or blues, greens or violets. Of course it is always in better taste for a widow to make her wedding a quiet one, and to avoid any great show or ostentation. A widow never has bridesmaids nor wears a bridal veil. In place of the bridesmaids you should have one of your greatest friends as lady-in-waiting, or attendant, to be near you to take your bouquet and gloves. This lady should arrive at the church first, and take a seat near the top, until you have taken your position by

the top, until you have taken your position by the bridegroom at the chancel, when she should

the bridegroom at the chances, when she should step quieltly up to be near you.

It is the bridegroom's duty to give this lady a present, and her bouquet, if it is decided she shall carry one. He also should give you your bouquet, which should be of colored flowers, not

your first wedding ring. Very few widows care to retain them and wear them both. It is done,

to retain them and wear them both. It is done, but not often.

A widow's wedding is quieter altogether than a girl bride's. You have the wedding cake, and friends send wedding presents, of course; but there should be no elaborate floral decorations in the church and the home, no favors and no strewing of the path with flowers.

CARDS.

These are seldom sent now; but if you desire to send them it is best to find out from a good up-to-date stationer the latest fashion. The date of your return home should not be mentioned on the cards, nor in the announcement in the

When you have returned from the honeymoon

And Tired, Fretted Mothers

Find Comfort in Cuticura Soan and Ointment

When All Other Remedies and Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired, worried mothers in warm baths with Cuticurs Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticurs Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and eco-nomical treatment for torturing, dis-figuring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and the heat physicians fail

and the best physicians fail.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in acue and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cutionra fully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world. stands proven beyond all doubt. No civilized world.

Civilized World, Catterns Resolvent, Hould and in the form of Chocolais Costed Fills, Cutteurs Dintment and Covicurs Soap are sold throughout the world. Depotes London, If Charter-house Fg.; Paris, 5 Rose de la Prix: Australia, B. Towns & Co. Sprinery Hoston, 137 Columbus Aw. Fotter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors. Agr Sand for 'How to Cure Skin Tortures," etc.

and have appeared at church, your friends, or those who, if you be settled in a strange place, are wishful of calling on you, should pay their calls within a few days. You should endeavor for a while to be at home in the afternoon that you may be ready to receive any callers who

ou may be ready to receive any callers who come.

It is a very general custom now for a bride to have, soon after the return, two or three "At Home" days in quick succession, to which are invited all those who gave her presents, or were at the wedding. For this "At Home" cards are sent out, and all who receive them make a point of attending.

You must return all the calls made on you, and leave your card with your "At Home" day printed in small type in the right-hand corner.

Of course you must not accept invitations from persons who have not called on you, nor must you call first on anyone, nor give invitations to those who have not called on you.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

PROMPTLY CURED BY DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT

"Some time ago I suffered from Head-ache and Biliousness," says Mrs E. Chapman, 24 Princess street, Sydney, "which finally ended in Liver Complaint, so the doctors told me. I under-went treatment from various ones, but no relief could I find. My back got very bad, and finally I had to give up work At the same time I was very badly affected with the various ailments that women are subject to. really began to give up all hope, and felt that life was not worth living; but relief came when I was persuaded to take a course of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. From that hour I have never been without them. I can say without fear that they completely cured me, for I am now able to work without trouble, regular in habits, and I can confidently recommend them to all women similarly troubled, and I know there are hundreds. I am only too glad to be able to give this tes-timony. I may also state that my hustimony. I may also state that my hus-band has derived great benefit from taking the Pills."—(Advt.)

boiling - the

NO MONEY WANTED GIVEN AWAY atch and Chain

HOME SPECIALTY CO., Dept. H 352 George St., Sydney, N.S.W.

is your Name and Address on a post card, and we will ages of our Nectar Cordail to sell for us, if you can, at When sold, return our money, 10s., and we will address or Gent,'s Watch and Chain. Any of the handsomest Free Prizes ever offered by any re others get in the field ahead of you. Remember, if Gent, and sold of you, Remember, and sell affects of the sell ahead of you. Remember,

Many physicians think highly of the bracing effects of coffee, taken before they visit cases of infectious disease.

Danger of Veils.—A German physician has discovered tha the wearing of tight lace veils may easily produce skin troubles. The nets catch and hold dust, and entrap all general impurities of the air, and endanger not only the complexion but the lungs.

Cure for Corns.—Boll a potato in its skin, and after it is bolled take the skin and put the inside of it to the corn, and leave it on for twelve hours. At the end of that period the corn will be much better. The above useful and simple recipe has been tried, and found to be a perfect remedy.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH. SCRUBB'S OLOUDY AMMO MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Seftens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND. Sole Wholesale Agents for Victoria FELTON, GRIMWADE, & CO., MELBOURNE.

THE BIG CASH DRAPERS. BOURKE STREET.

1000 REMNANTS TO PICK AND CHOOSE FROM.

GREAT CLEARANCE of ODDMENTS, ODD LINES and REMNANTS, at HALF COST PRICE.
TABLES of RARE BARGAINS in DRESS GOODS, COSTUMES, BLOUSES, and HOUSEHOLD LINES
GENERALLY.
The Rush of Christmas trade has left an enormous quantity of ODD LINES and REMNANTS of all
descriptions. These have been placed on Tables, and will be SOLD at about HALF what they cost, as
they must be cleared at any sacrifice. This is a rare opportunity for thrifty Buyers to secure SPLENDID BARGAINS in SEASONABLE GOODS.

We have the Most Flourishing COUNTRY ORDER DEPARTMENT in the State.
Goods Forwarded to Any Town in Australia by Return Mail.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

GREAT SALE of REMNANTS and ODD-MENTS in THIS DEPARTMENT.

LARGE TABLES CROWDED with USEFUL LENGTHS of ALL KINDS of MANCHESTER GOODS, including Sheetings, Calicoes, Dam-arks, Flannels, Flannelettes, Sheetings, Gaz-tees, etc., every length; marked in plain figures, at HALF USUAL PRICES. Special Values in Pure White Calicoes, heavy make, satin finish, 4s 64 doz.; Crewdson's Calicoes, full yard wide, reduced to 5s 6d

Calloces, full yard wide, reduced to 5s 6d dos.
Oddments in White or Unbleached Table Damsask, splendid quality, good patterns, useful length, 2½ yds. each, for 2s 9d. Odd Lengths Strong Cotton Shirtings, 3½ yds. in each, for 1s 9d.
Marvellous Value in Pillowslips, full frills, large sizes, 5½d each, Odd lines in Honeycomb Tollet Covers, fringed, 6½d, 7½d each, Special Clearance in Check Glass Towelling, price for the sale, 3s 6d doz. Crash Roller Towelling, strong make, splendid value, 3s 6d doz.
Remnants in Grey and White Flannel, handy length, 2½ yds. for 2s 9d. Oddments in White Calleo, slightly soiled, 6 yds. for 1s 8d.

Special bargain in Heavy Brown Striped Moleskin, extra strong make, well worth Is 11d yd.; all to go at is yd. Lace Curtains.—Special opportunity offered to secure a pair of Splendid Lace Curtains, slightly solied sample curtains, at half prices; Lace Curtains, from Is 6d pair. Colored Damask Table Covers, pretty shades and patterns—54 x 54, 2s 6d each; 56 x 66, 2s 11d each.

SALVAGE from R.M.S. "AUSTRALIA."

AUSTRALIA.

A Large Quantity of GENERAL DRAPERY has been Recovered and is expected to arrive next week, when it will be immediately marked and OFFERED for SALE at our Bourke street warehouse. It is expected that this will be the last sale of drapery recovered from the "Australia." as the rest of the cargo consists of iron work, galvaning iron, hardware, etc.

DRESS BARGAINS.

DRESS BARGAINS.

50 Dress Lengths of Beautiful Black Taffeta
Voile, extra fine quality and wide with,
special line to-day, 8s 11d dress.

50 Dress Lengths of Extra Fine Quality British
Cashmeres, navy, brown, moss, myrtle, cardigan, black, full double width, 5s 11d
dress.

50 proces Double Width All Wool Nun's Veil-

dress.

Double Width All Wool Nun's Veiling, cream, pink, sky, helio, cardinal, tuscan, black, good quality, extra cheap, 9½d d.

REMNANTS and ODDMENTS.

ALL ON TABLES TO-DAY MARKED AT
HALF COST PRICE.

Diments of All Wool Spot Delaines, pink,
sky, helio, reseda, turquoise, spot, with
neat scroll effects, is lid quality; priced for
to-day's bargains, 1½d yd.
clear at 10½d yd.
A HUGE TABLE FULL OF DRESS
REMNANTS.

Tousands of Remnants of various Materials,
all good useful lengths, suitable for children's wear, ladies' blouses or skirts, all
placed on tables to-day and marked at
prices that's sure to clear them in a day
or two.

or two.

ddments of Extra Pure Quality, in All Wool

Nun's Veilings, full width, grey bello.,
navy, cream, black, peacock and tuscan,
is vd.

navy, cream, black, peacock and tuscan, 1s yd. pleces 21-inch Fine Quality Japanese Silk in white or cream, guaranteed pure qual-ity, 1s 3d quality; on sale to-day at 5½d

yd.

DRESS REMNANT PARCELS, all carefully selected pleces, made up in parcels for country clients, guaranteed good values and useful lengths, for Blouses or Children's wear, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 20s parcel.

MUSLINS and PRINTS.

A big lot of Remnants and Oddments in Muslins, Prints, Satins, etc., have been marked down to particularly low prices, and will be thrown out on the tables To-morrow. Plenty of good Blouse Lengths and Children's Dress Lengths amongst these lots; also the following Special Lines:—

A Magnificent Line White Fancy Muslin, nice assertment, in designs to choose from; this line was selling at 7½d; to clear, at 4s 6d dox.

dos.

Fioral Blousing Muslin, in blue, reseda, pink
flowers with light grounds, end of season
price, 3a 11d dos.

Flaked Cotton Volles, in all the leading
shades and washing. This line is exceptional value, and worth 7½d yd. The
price now to sell is 3½d yd.

5i in. Floral Art Muslin, bordered neat floral
designs, in blue, pink, helico, suitable for
window curtains, etc., marked low, 2s 11d
dos.

dos.

in Natural Crash, thoroughly shrunk, suitable for boys' suits and children's tunics, also costumes, heavy quality, 50 pieces to

HOSIERY and GLOVE VALUES. REMARKABLE VALUE in LADIES' FABRIC

75 dos. Ladies' Finest Milanese Lisle Thread Gloves, also Silk Taffeta, in greys, beavers, tawns, black and white, 4-button or Jersey silk cord points, all placed on a table to-day at 6d pate.

P'Powne's' Celebrated Kid Gloves, in fawns, tans and Swows, sijk braided backs, perfect fitting, 3-dome clasps, is 11d pair.

200 dos. Ladies' Finest Combed Maco Thread Hose, plain and ribbed, free from seams, all full tashoned, and finished throughout, high spliced heels, double soles, regular \$46d value all placed on a table today at \$46d pair.

Ladies' Pinest Plain and Ribbed Pure Wood Black' Cashmer Hose, high spliced heels, double soles, summer weight, value unsurpassed, is pair.

The "V.R."—Our Noted French Kid Gloves, in grays, beavers, tans, white, black and browns, plue sown, Vanped thumb, quirk fingers, all chosen alms, perfect fitting, every pair guaranteed. In 11d pair.

RIBBONS, LACES, COLLARETTES, SUNSHADES. The Remainder of Our Season's Stock of Ladies' Sunshades, to clear, at less than cost prices.

Ladies' Sunshades, to clear, at less than cost price.

Stylish Colored Silk Striped Sunshades, with pretty fancy handles, needle frame, very smart, suit any costume, usual, 10s 6d; now all one price, 5s 1id each.

Special Odd Lot of Laces, including Edelweiss net laces, insertions, appliques and guipure insertions, beautiful quality laces, exceptionally cheap lot, all at 6½d yd.

liundreds of Yards of Lovely Plain Silk and Fancy Colored Ribbons, for millinery, trimming, &c., table all one price, 4½d yd.

yd.

160 doz. Ladies' Edelweiss Lace Collarettes,
9 and 10 in, deep, pretty floral patterns,
ridiculous price, only is 11d each.
250 pieces of Navy, Cream and White Chiffon
Veiting, beautiful fine quality, 6½d yd.
Special Line of Children's Frilled Colonial
Sunshades, in pink, sky, white and bright
blue, crook handles, usual price, 2s 6d;
line to clear, 1s 3d each.
Exceptionally Cheap Line of Ladies' White
Hemstitched Handkerchiefa, beautiful
quality and finish, 11½d half doz.; better
quality, innen finish, is 3d, is 6d half doz.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Burnt Straw, mushroom droop, is.

Nice Line of Girls Fancy Straw Flops, in creme and color, 6d.

Henley Hats, with large tam crowns and colored straw on edge and smart bow across front, is 1id.

Children's Fanamas, mushroom droops, is. The Balance of our Black Lace Hats, wide brim and high crown, well down on hair at back, we will clear at 6d cach.

Children's White Mushrooms, in Jumbo straw, 6igd each.

Black Fancy Straws, assorted shapes, is. Boys Speckled Galatea Hats, is, is 6d, 2s 1id.

A splendid line of Jack Tars, blue bind and band, is 6d.

A large variety of Muslin Henley Hats, on wire shapes, with soft pleated frills and Tam crowns, also shaped frills, finished with smart bow, in white, and black and white, 4s 1id, 5s 1id, 5s 1id.

Long Trails of Pink Banksia Roscs, with foliage, 1s, is 6d.

UNDERCLOTHING.

INDERCLOTHING.

Ladies' Wrappers, in print, assorted dark patterns, fashionably made; special ilnes, at 3s 11d and 4s 11d.

Ladies' Nights, in good calico, tucked and trimmed, muslin frilis, at 2s 6d, 2s 11d; and nicely trimmed cambric embroidery tucks, &c., at 3s 11d and 4s 6d.

Ladies' Chemises, in calico, trimmed frilling and tucks, at 1s 6d; also trimmed foot for fills, &c., at 1s 9d, 1s 11d, and 2s 6d.

Ladies' Knickers, in calico, well made and

lace or frills, &c., at is 9d, is 11d, and 28 6d.

Ladies' Knickers, in calico, well made and trimmed fine muslin frills, shaped waist band, special value at is 3d; and trimmed embroidery, at is 6d and is 11d.

Ladies' Calico Combinations, trimmed fine nainsock frills and braid, a good shape, at 28 6d; and tucked and trimmed linertion, at 28 11d.

The New Ribbon Corset, in gky, pink, or white; also in striped blue, 19 in, to 25 in., 28 6d.

The Celebrated C.B. Corset, in grey, longwaisted, 19 to 30 in., special value, at 33 11d, 48 6d; and guaranteed whalebone, at 5s 11d.

P.D. Corset, in fawn, with extended hip, straight front, 5s 11d; and in grey, at 6s 11d.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Another line of Crash Costumes, in natural color, Russian coat, piped with white, bell sleeve, akirt with three deep folds, piped with white at foot, 88 11d.

For the present wear, there is nothing to equal our White Lawn Costume, at 12s 6d. Hiouse trimmed with wide tucks and embroidery insertion, pouch front, fastened down back, full sleeve and band of insertion at wrist, three deep folds at foot of skire; also in white linen, at 10s 6d; pretty and smart.

A Nice Cambric Blouse, shirt style, fasten front, biahop sleeve, with band, collar and cuffs, spotted and floral patterns, splendid value, 1s 3d.

Blouses in Nun's Veiling and Delaine, all shades, godfered fronts, trimmed with twine lace, transparent yoke, square neck, deep cuff of insertion, a very pretty blouse, at 6s 11d.

A Splendid Blouse in Cream Nun's Veiling trimmed with wide tucks, full pouch front, buttoned down back, pointed cuffs, for 3s 11d.

Crash Skirt, in natural color, inverted pleats at foot, 2s 11d and 4s 11d; also in white

ash Skirt, in natural color, inverted pleats at foot, 3s 11d and 4s 11d; also in white pique lengtin, 32 to 39 in., 2s 11d. Black Skirts in Cashmere, Volles and Can-vas Volle, all styles, smartly trimmed with ribbon and gathered at waist, with frill at foot, a dressy skirt at 17s 6d.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
me Odd Lots of Men's Clothing Left after
Christmas trade, will be cleared this week
Tremendous Sacrifice. Read about them,

at a Tremendous Sacrifice. Read about them, and rost order at once.

50 Mea's Suits, of dark serviceable tweed, clearing out at 16s 11d; this suit we sold at 21s.

Another Bargain Suit is 30 Fawn Sergerettes, in sizes 3, 4, and 5, offering at 14s 11d the

suit.
Blue Ballarat Serge Sac Suits, pure Indigo
dye, something exceptional in value, at
25s, sizes 3 to 7.
Boys' Strong Holiday Knockabout Knickers,
is 6d pair. Boys' Velvet Cord Knickers,
all sizes this week, 2s 11d pair.
Men's Tweed Trousers, a very strong pair,
offering at 4s 6d.

MERCERY DEPARTMENT

worth 2s 6d.

Brown Cotton Underpants, heavy ribbed, 1s, is 6d and is 11d pair.

do dos. Men's Wool Flannel Underskirts, slightly solled; will be cleared this week at is 11d; they were 2s 6d and 2s 11d each.

The Shirt Bargain of the Season is our SoftPront Shirt with stiff cuffs, pretty stripe patterns, comfortable shirt for hot weather; usual price, 4s 6d; send early, we are offering sizes 14 to 17 at 2s 11d each.

each.

Boys' Straw Speck or White Boaters, fine value, only is each.

We have the Cheapest Soft Feit Hat ever seen in Melbourne, in the newest shade of brown, very stylish shape, all sizes to 7%, only 3s 11d. This is a chance you may never get again.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Special Value in 42s, to order, from a New Shipment of Stylish Tweeds, cut and fitted by the most expert artists; the biggest bargain in suits to order ever advertised.

69s Suits, to order, off New Striped Tweeds; the nobbiest suit in the State, made of Al quality tweed, and cut and fitted to perfection.

Worsted Pants, to order, from 12s 6d, 500 patterns to choose from, in all the newest styles. We build a pair of the most stylish pants in the State for 12s 6d, 15s, or 18s 6d.

BOOT DEPARTMENT.

Bargains in Ladies' Tan Shoee, odd sizes, marked off at half price to clear.

Reduced prices in Children's Sandals (in tan or red), 3's to 6's, 3s 11d, '7's to 5's, 4s 11d, 10's to 13's, 5s 6d; 1's and 2's, 5s 6d.

Our Famous Cipsy Shoes, for children in tan or black, 7's to 5's, 3s 3d; 10's to 13's, 3s 11d; 1's and 2's, 4s 6d.

Ladies' Tan Lace Shoes, 2's 6d, 4s 11d, 6's 11d, worth double.

Special Value in 1-Bar Nurse's Shoes, leather lined, full round toes, with half heels, rubbered, a real good line, in sizes 2's to 7's, all at 4s 11d.

Tan 1-Bar or Glace Kid, with patent vamps, semi-Wurt, heels, very neat, marked on at 6's 11d.

IN GENT'S BOOTS.

We offer the Best Value to be had anywhere. Calf Gol. Bals., 5's 11d, 7's 11d, 8s 5d, in American box calf, or crupp tour stock line), in three shapes, at 16's 6d, in welted or sewn soics, tan or black, croue glace, a knock out line at 12s 6d.

Stout Kip Makes, for barvest wear, whole fronted bluechers, nailed or sprigged, 5s 11d, toe and heel plates, 6s 8d. Thomson's Famous Rough Sprigged Watertight Lace Boots, for bush wear, in any size, at 11s 3d pair.

RICHARDS AND CO'S BARGAIN PARCEL LIST

THE PARKER BARGAIN PARCEL
Contains 1 pair of imported large White Single
Bed Blankets, 1 pair White Twilled Sheets,
all ready hemmed; 1 White Honeycomb
Quilt, heavily fringed; 2 White Pillow Slips,
frilled; large Tick Pillow; 2 Turkish Bedroom Toweis; 1 Tollet Set. Worth double
the price; 20s, carriage paid.

THE JESSICA BARGAIN PARCEL Contains 1 Ladies' extra good quality Long-cloth Nightdress, trimmed well with lace; 1 Ladies' White Longoloth Chemise, trimmed with good work; 1 pair extra quality Long-cloth Knickers, shaped bands and trimmed lace or embroidery; 1 Ladies' White Long-cloth Underskirt, deep Saunce, trimmed nicely with lace and Insertion; 2 pairs Ladies' Summer Weight Casamers, Hose; 2 Ladies' Summer Weight Casamers, Hose; 2 Ladies' Summer Weight Cotton Singlets; Only 20s, carriage paid

carriage paid

THE ASTLEY BARGAIN RAISCEL.

Contains 8 yds of Fancy Floral on Spotted
Cotton Delaine with black, red, reeded or
navy spot, also heat designs in doral sacets, i
dress length fine English Twill Gerge, 5
yards of White Twill Sheeting: 6 yards white
Calico: 1 dozen Floral Cretonne: 6 yards white
Con Editing: 1 Floral Sateen Cushion, frilled.
20s; carriage paid.

THE HUDSON BARGAIN PARCEL.
Contains 1 Dress Length of Doubie-width
Panama Cloth, in pretty shades of fawn,
blue, etc.; 1 Dress Length of 44-in. Plain
Black Sicilian Lustre \$1 Dress Length of
Bradford Serge, in brown, navy, vieux rose,
card., fawn, etc.; 1 Dress Length Grey Taffeta Voile. 20s; carriage paid.

THE "STELLA" BARGAIN PARCEL
Contains 1 Ladies' Serviceable Black Alpaca
Skirt, well made and lined, fasten at side,
plain or pleated back; 1 Henly Hat, with
straw bow in front; 1 pretty White Muslin
or Cambrie Blouse, fasten back, full sleeve,
and pouch front; 1 Handsome Emb. Net Collarette; 1 pair Ladies' Kid Gloves in all
shades of tan, brown, etc. ½ dozen Ladies'
Hemstitched Cambrie Handkerchiefs; 1
strong frame Levantine Umbrella, crook or
fancy handles. 26s; carriage paid.

THE PERCIVAL
Contains 1 Gent.'s Summer Weight Tweed Sac
Suit, well cut and finished; 2 pair Gent.'s
Cotton Half-Hose; 1 Galatsa or Cotton Working Shirt; 1 pair of extra springly Blastic
Braces. 20s; carriage paid.

Any goods not approved of cheerfully exor Money Orders must accom pany each order. RICHARDS and COY., 238-244 BOURKE ST.

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Family Events.

BIRTHS.

BARNARD.—On the 16th December, at Rock-hampton, the wife of Charles A. Barnard, Comeoboolaroe, Duaringa, Central Queensland—a COOK .- On the 15th December, 1904, at "Eume

OOK.—On the 18th December, 1904, at "Eumeralla," Motherwell street, Hawksburn, the wife of Percy P. Cook—a daughter.

OVE.—On the 4th January, at William street, North Brighton, the wife of Thomas Dove (of Victorian Railways)—a daughter. Both doing

well.

HOWARD.—On the 1st January, at 22 Queen's Parade, North Fitaroy, the wife of J. Howard, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia—a daughter.

HOWSE.—On the 4th January, at "Kylah," Plenty read, South Preston, the wife of John Howse, jun.—a son.

KERR.—On the 14th December, the wife of Thomas Stark Kerr, 88 Burwood road, Hawthorn—a daughter.

MGHLA—On the 6th January, at Rouse street, Port Melbourne, the wife of A. M'Gill — a daughter.

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OPENS SATURDAY NEXT

On Such a Scale and in Such A Way as it never did before.

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Brunswick Street, Fitzroy,

AND WILL GO MERRILY ON FOR 30 DAYS. THE PLAIN FACTS ARE THESE ANTICIPATING THE ENORMOUS RISE IN COTTON GOODS, WE HOUGHT TOO HEAVILY IN EVERYTHING COTTON, NOW. WE WANT THE CASH, NOT THE GOODS. THE WHOLE OF OUR ENORMOUS AND KEENLY BOUGHT STOCKS ARE OFFERED. HERE ARE A FEW PLUMS HANGING ON THE BARGAIN THEE:

OFFERED. HERE ARE A FEW PLUMS HANGING ON THE BARGAIN TREE:

Plum No. 1.—Cool Mapsin Blousding, 25d yd,
for goods that were 4½d, 5½d, 6½d, and
7d yd.

Plum No. 2.—Lavely Delaincttes, 3s 11d doz.,
that were 6½d yd.

Plum No. 3.—Chalys, for 5s 11d doz., that were
1s to 1s 3d per yard.

Plum No. 4.—Jap. Silks, all colors, to
Plum No. 4.—Jap. Silks, all colors, to
Plum No. 5.—Splendid Pure Wool Black Cash
mere, 2s 6d per yard.

Plum No. 6.—Venetian Serges, all colors, to
go at 4½d per yard.

Plum No. 7.—Ladies' Best Lisle Lace Hose,
Black and Tan, 1s 3d goods at 1s pair.

Plum No. 8.—Children's 7½d Hose for 3½d

Plum No. 8.—Children's 7½d Hose for 3½d

Plum No. 25.—Gent,'s Tweed Business Suits.

Pium No. 1.—Cool Muslin Blousing. Pled yd for goods that were 4½d, 5½d, 6½d, and 7d yd.

Pium No. 2.—Lovely Delainettes, 3s 11d doz., that were 6½d yd.

Pium No. 3.—Chalys, for 5s 11d doz., that were 1s to 1s 3d per yard.

Pium No. 4.—Jap. Silks, all colors, 1s per yard. now 9½d per yard.

Pium No. 5.—Splendid Pure Wool Black Cashmere, 2s 6d per yard, worth 3s 6d.

Pium No. 6.—Venetian Serges, all colors, to go at 4½d per yard.

Pium No. 6.—Venetian Serges, all colors, to go at 4½d per yard.

Pium No. 7.—Ladles' Best Lisle Lace Hose, Black and Tan, 1s 3d goods at 1s pair.

Pium No. 8.—Children's 7½d Hose for 3½d pair, or 4 pairs for 1s. Young sizes.

Pium No. 9.—Muslin Blouses, French floral patterns, 1s each.

Pium No. 10.—Splendid Crash Coats, 3s 6d; Skirts, 2s 11d; holiday wear.

Pium No. 12.—Strong Coutille Corsets, good mould, 1s 9d per pair, Cheap at 2s 11d.

Pium No. 13.—Table of Sample Corsets, P.D. S., C.B.'s, and other makes. See these.

Pium No. 14.—A Lady's Trimmed Hat for 1s.

How is it done?

Pium No. 15.—Wonderful Line Jack Tar Hats, for boys, at 1s 6d.

Pium No. 15.—Linen Serviettes, manufacturer's samples, from 1½d to 9d each.

THESE ARE BRIEF.

broidered Edelweiss, at is 11d, cheap at 2s 11d.

Plum No. 25.—Gent.'s Tweed Business Suits, coat with two sleeves, pants with 2 legs, vest given in, is 11d.

Plum No. 26.—Wonderful Bargains in Boys' and Youths' Tennis Coats, an irresistible plum for mothers of boys, is.

Plum No. 27.—Boys' Straw Hats, 6d. Thrown out, no matter the coat.

Plum No. 32.—Sailor Blouses, is 64d, is 94d; Tweed Pants, is 3d per pair, lined throughout.

Plum No. 29.—Undressed Shirts. None case beat B, and S, for these. Grand line for is 94d.

Plum No. 30.—Boys' and Men's Felt Hats, turned out to clear at is each.

Plum No. 31.—Boys' Embroidered Collars, thrown out, 44d. We hold a lovely assortment of high-grade goods.

Plum No. 32.—Boys' Finantellette and Harvard Shirts, for is each.

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MARRIAGES.

BRIDGFORD—HAIG.—On the 8th December, 1904, at the West Hawthorn Presbyterian Church, by the bride's cousin (the Rev. W. H. Cooper), Edgar Charles Jescombe, fifth son of Charles Bridgford, Esseudon, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late John Haig, Kensington.

BROCK—On the 4th January at "Ended the State of Thomas Armstrong, of Noor of Woodlea," Kyneton.

LARK-BURTON .- On the 5th December, by LARK-BURTON.—On the 5th December, by special license, at the West street Methodist Church, Natal, South Africa, by the Rev. John J. Davies, Thomas J. Clark, only son of the late John Clark, of Frankston, and Mrs J. D. Box, of Hawthorn, to Mable Annie (Annie), third daughter of Edward Burton, of

Malvern road, South Yarra.

HOUNSLOW—HINES.—On the 13th December, 1904, at Christ Church, Beechworth, by the Rev. R. H. Potter, Arthur Thomas, youngest son of Joseph Hounslow, Preston, to Rebecca Emma, eldest daughter of John Hines, Beechworth.

PAUL-LOW .- On the 13th December, 1904, at the Baptist Tabernacle, Auckland, New Zea-land, by the Rev. Joseph Clark, Adolph, youngest son of the late George and Louisa Paul, of Scarsdale, Victoria, to Isabella Moir, youngest daughter of William and Elizabeth Low, of South Melbourne. STEELE-STEVENS.—On the 3rd December, at

TERRIES—STEVENS.—On the 3rd December, at Scots' Church, Collins street, by the Rev. Alexander Marshall, D.D., William Frederick George, only son of William Steele, The Avenue, Royal Park, to Emelie Frances, only daughter of Horace Stevens, M'Cully street,

VOODWARD-CRELLIN,-On the 3rd December, 1996, at St. Peter's Church, Dunedin, New Zealand, Arthur, youngest son of the late John Woodward, Woodend, Victoria, to Ins. Mona, youngest daughter of William Crellin, surveyor, corner of Johnston and Hoddle streets, Abbotsford, Victoria.

DEATHS.

third son of late Thomas Armstrong, of Noo rong Station, Moulamein, and Mrs Armstrong, of "Woodlea," Kyneton. BROCK.—On the 4th January, at her residence Templeton street, Castlemaine, Alice Maud, dearly beloved wife of Robert Brock, aged 28

years. CAMPBELL .- On the 30th December, at Willenabrina, Catherine Campbell, relict of the

lenabrina, Catnerine Campbell, relict of the late John Campbell, of Banyena, formerly of Skye, Scotland, a colonist of 50 years, aged 70 years.

DYE.—On the 5th January, at "Chewton," Wellington street, St. Kilda, Emille, believed wife of Frederic Dye, aged 56 years.

HALLENSTEIN.—On the 6th January, at his residence, Dunedin, New Zealand, Bendin,

HALLENSTEIN.—On the 6th January, at his residence, Dunedin, New Zealand, Bendis Hallenstein, in his 71st year, JOHNSTON.—On the 7th January, 1865, suddenly, at Sydney, of heart failure, Thomas Kidd Johnston.

PAVEY.—On the 2sth December, 1904, at his residence, Merrigum, Sydney Pavey, aged 35 per page 1865.

residence, Merrigum, Sydney Pavey, aged \$2. PYM.—On the 8th January, Montagu C. L. Pym,

PYM.—On the stn sandary, at "Dorfstedt," aged 54 years.

STABEN.—On the 4th January, at "Dorfstedt," Poowong, Gipsland, Dorfs, reliet of the late Henning Staben, aged 63 years.

SMITH.—On the 6th January, 1965, at "Liewelten." Henna street, Warrnambool, Thomas, aged 75 aged 75

lyn," Henna street, Warrnambool, Thomas, the beloved husband of Betsy Smith, aged 75

years.

TODD.—On the 7th January, at his late restdence, "Allimatta," Greensborough, William Todd, aged 72 years.

TURNHAM.—On the 6th January, at his restdence, 128 De Carle street, Brunswick, William Henry, dearly beloved husband of Lydia Mary Turnham, in his 64 year.

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Benedict

So My Grandfatter Said

Theo, Bonbeur

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Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer W. V. Wallace

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I've Got My Eyes on You. Let Me Die
on the Deep, Ring Down the Curtain,
I Can't Sing To-night: Don't Make
Dem Seandalous Eyes at Me.

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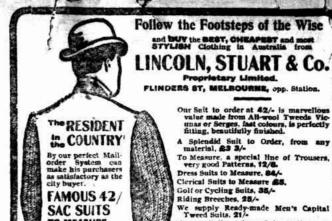
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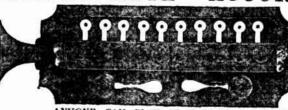
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Executed Prompti Post Free on Al

in a strong

mother's words came to his How would you like to be served as you serve the poor creatures?" gave himself up as lost, and wished he were dead. But his troubles were just commencing.

By "AUNT CONNIE.

AN OLD-TIME DOLLIE.

Carolyn S. Bailey.

She was fast asleep in the cedar chest When I found her there to-day, Where my gradmother's mother,

Her kerchief was yellow with all the years, Her hunds were folded, so. She never once smiled when I took her up, This dollie of long ago.

Oh, quaint little girl of the olden time, Come down through the years to me, I am holding your dollie fast in my arms— I love her as you did, see!

GIANT BLUEBOTTLE

"For shame, Dick, for shame What a

cruel boy you are You make fuss enough

about a little pain yourself, but you

don't care how you hurt anything els.

Suppose you were in that poor creature's

place, how would you like to be treated

It was Dick's mother who said this.

Dick had caught a bluebottle; he had

cruelly torn off one of its wings, and now

he was amusing himself as it tumbled

and buzzed about the table in its efforts

Dick did not pay much attention to

what his mother said. She often spoke

to him like that, but it took very little effect, for Dick was such a cruel boy.

He would tear the wings off a bluebottle

or stick a pin through a beetle, or put a

fly into a splder's web, or pelt a poor cat with stones, or rob a bird of its nest,

without the slightest thought about the

pain he was giving. Oh, Dick was a

But he knew his mother would not let

him go on with his cruel tricks in her nce, so he took up the bluebottle to

go into the yard with it. Now, instead of looking where he was going, Dick was looking at the bluebottle, and the

neequence was that, in passing through the door, he stumbled over the step, and

He looked about for it for some time.

but could not find it, so he came indoors

again; and not very long afterwards

went to bed. Sometimes in the middle of

night he awake from his sie p, and

It was the poor maimed blue

From the chair where

It had not fallen to the ground

ard a buzzing sound on the bed, close

en it dropped from Dick's finger, but

and clung to his clothes; and so without

knowning it, he had carried it to the bed-

hung his clothes it had crawled to the

i, and was tumbling and buzzing about, just as it had done on the table

Dick soon guessed what it was; and as thought of his cruelty a strange feel-

g of fear came over him. His mother's

ke to be treated as you treat that poor

reature? and he covered his head with his bed-clothes, as though he thought

he bluebottle had come to torment him

Puzz-buzz, buzz-a-buzz-buzz! How it worried him! How he wished it wull eave off, but it would not, Buzz-a-buzz;

there if was again buzzing and crawling over him, until he got so frightened

"What a simpleton I am, he thought, to be frightened by a bue-bottle!" but he

could not shake off his fear in this way.

As long as the buzzing went on he

crouched beneath the bedclothes and dared not even move. However, it left

Busa-a-husa! Busa-ahusa-ahusa-husa

There it was again, louder than ever

Now, this monster was like a bluebottle in shape, and had one of its wings torn

off; yet such a giant was it that it seemed to have thrust a part of its body through the roof, and to be looking down upon

Dick from somewhere among the chimney pots. Dick made a dive beneath the bed-

clothes again: but the giant pounced upon

him with a hideous laugh, which so terri-

fied him that he fainted right off at once. When he came to again it was broad

daylight, and he found himself in the

open air with three of these monsters looking down upon him. No sooner did

e move than the one with the broken

wing seized upon him and began pulling

about so roughly that he cried aloud with

"Oh! there's a funny noise he makes."

cried one of the others. "Did you hear him, Buzzy? Pull his leg again; here,

And with that they all set upon him

and began to pinch him and poke him and pull him about in such amanner that

he expected nothing less than to be crushed to death like a such or torn limb from limb. He strated and he screened; but the many less than the screened; but the screened in the scre

Dick's heart beat as though he had a pair were snatched from his head; and lo! a great ugly monster rose before him.

off at last, and he gradually fell asleep.

that he could not go to sleep at all.

hen he was so much amused by it.

in that manner?

to fly away.

cruel, cruel boy!

m with him.

for his cruelty.

Had laid her dollie away.

Suddenly that one-winged monster cried, "Look here, let's stick a pin through him and see how he'll kick!" "Ha! that'll be the sort of fun!" cried

the others, and away went the monster was more terrified than ever, for the "pin" was a great brass spike three or four times the size of his body and about

the thickness of his arm.
"Now, then," said the giant, 'let's pin
him to this rail," and Dick was snatched up screaming and kicking and was laid along it. The monster lifted the "pin" him; Dick shut his eyes and shud-They had made her of wood, too hard to hug, And she had no hair at all, And she wore a queer little calico gown And her eyes were black and small. dered, but the giant, instead of sticking him, said, "Wait a minute! Don't let's pin him at all; let's put him in the tiger's

hole and see if he'll fight."
"Oh! capital! capital!" shouted the others. And Dick was caught up again and carried off with such a buzzing as almost deadened him; and with such a shaking and tumbling, and by the time they reached the tiger's den he was gasping for breath.

But there was the tiger, flerce and hungry; and when Dick caught sight of him he began to kick and scream worse than ever. But he had often amused himself by putting a fly into a spider's web; why should not these giant bluebottles amuse themselves by putting a boy into a tiger's den? It was of no use to kick, it was of no use to scream, the monsters were enger for fun.

In another minute it would have been all over with poor Dick, but just in the nick of time another of these monsters bigger than all the rest, came up and said: "What are you doing here, child-ren? What have you got?"

"Oh, mother," they cried, "we've got such a funny little thing! Buzzy found it in its little nest."

"Let me see it," said the mother "Why, what have you been doing to the thing? It's almost dead." "We haven't been burting it, mother."

they said: "we are going to see if it'll fight the tiger,"

"Indeed, you are not," replied the mother; "how can you be so cruel?" And with that she took him gently in the long

"There," she said, "let it crawl away where it likes. Suppose you were in where it likes. Suppose you were in that poor thing's place, how would you like to be tormented in that way?"

And with these words singing in his ears Dick was left alone. Oh, what a relief it was to be hidden away there in the long grass-so long that he was only like some little grasshopper in it! Poor fellow! was thoroughly exhausted and was just sinking off into a kind of swoon when something tickled his ear. He started, opened his eyes, and lo! everything was changed. He was in his own bedroom again, and there was the poor maimed bluebottle buzzing about on his

He shrank from it in terror. Although he saw now that he had only been dreaming, he was so unnerved that he hardly dared look around. But the darkness was gone, and he soon got the better of his

"It was all through this poor blue-bottle," he thought. "I wish I hadn't hurt it! It's right what mother said, that I should not have treated the poor creature so cruelly.' I'll take it out in the garden and let it crawl away where it likes. wish I hadn't hurt it. I don't think it's fun now.

After taking the blue-bottle out into the garden he crawled into bed again said: "As long as I live I shall never hurt anything again," and Dick kept his word. -Lillie Miller, in an American paper.

UNCLE PHIL'S STORY.

"Tell us a story, Uncle Phil," said Rob and Archie, running to him.
"What about?" said Uncle Fhil, as Rob climbed on his right knee and Archie on his left.

"Oh, about something that hap-Something when you were a little

"Something when you allow boy," said Archie.
"Once when I was a little boy," said Uncle Phil, "I asked my mother to let Roy and myself go out and

play by the river."
"Was Roy your brother?" asked Rob.

"No; but he was very fond of playing with me. My mother said 'Yes'; so we went and had a great deal of sport. After a while I took a shingle for a boat and sailed it along the bank. At last it began to get into deep water, where I couldn't reach it with a stick. Then I told Roy to go and bring it to me. He almost always did what I told him, but this time he did not. I began scolding him, and he ran toward

home. "Then I was very angry. I picked up a stone and threw it at him as hard as I could."

"Oh, Uncle Phil!" cried Archie.
"Just then Roy turned his head,
and it struck him right over his

"Oh, Uncle Phil!" cried Rob. "Yes, it made him stagger. He gave a little cry, and lay down on the ground. But I was still angry with him. I did not go to him, but more he But it was deeper than I thought.

Before I knew it I we in a strong current. I screamed as it carried me down the stream; but near to help me. no men were

"But, as I went down under deep waters, something took hold of me and dragged me towards shore. And when I was safe on the bank I saw it was Roy. He had saved my

"Good fellow! Was he your cousin? n?" asked Rob.
"No," replied Uncle Phil.

"What did you say to him?" asked Archie.

"I put my arms around the dear fellow's neck and cried, and asked him to forgive me."
"What did he say?" asked Rob.

"He said, Bow, bow, bow!"
"Why, who was Roy?"
Archie, in great astonishment. asked

"He was my dog," said Unche Phil—"the best dog I ever saw. have never been unkind to a dog to any other animal since, and hope you will never be.

OUR MONTHLY PRIZE COMPETI-

Four prizes of 2s 6d each are offered for the best letters published during the month of January.

Class 1 .- For children over twelve and not over eighteen—two prizes for the most interesting letters of the month. Class 2.-For children under twelve two prizes for the best letters of the

Competitors must state their age, to gether with name and address, and must write on one side of the paper only. In judging-handwriting composition and neath as will be taken into account. No manuscript will be returned. prize-winner to compete again for three months after being awarded a prize.

nie, "Weekly Times" Office." Melbourne.

A CHILD'S COMPLIMENT.

BY EMILY LITTS RUSSEL A young artist had tried her skill in painting a watermelon, Which was placed in the dining-room Mongst the guests was little Helen.

And when the dessert was finished, Asked the hostess, near whom she sat 'Will you have something else, my dear She said, "Please give me some of the

Pointing in her innocent way
To the easel near the table,
A better compliment to pay,
None of the big folks was able.
Michigan.



CHRISTMAS ENJOYMENTS.

CHRISTMAS ENJOYMENTS.

"Summerton," Ardne, 2nd January, 1905.—
Dear Aunt Connie,—It seems a long time ago
since I wrote to you, but I was waiting for
the Christmas enjoyments to come off, so that
I could write and tell you about them.
Christmas is over once again, and we are
starting a new year now. Christmas passed
off very quietly about bere. We all went to
church on Christmas day, but there were not
many there, as a number of people have gone
away for their holidays. Will and Walter
went into the mount to-day to see the Caledonian sports. I intended going, too, but
the day was not very promising. We had
plenty of enjoyment at the beginning of the
month. First of all we had the State school
plenie, which proved a great success. There
were a number of people there, and the day
was everything that could be desired. We all
went but father. There were all kinds of
races for the children, and plenty of games
for the young people, including tennis. I
played several games of tennis, and I think
it is a very enjoyable game. We returned
home at seven o'clock, quite satisfied with
our day's enjoyment. Then came our teameeting and concert. The church was prettily decorated with bamboo, oak, and lvy.
There was a skillion put up outside the
church for the food, and as it was a hot day
it was very useful. In the evening the
gramophone selections were very amusing,
and caused much laughter. We have been
without rain for a long time in this part,
and a good fall would be very welcome.
This will be a bad year for bush-fires, as
the grass is so long and dry. We will
have a lot of fruit this year, but the parrots
are very destructive on the appies. I am
going to tell you about a swarm of bees
we captured. One day as a friend of ours
was coming out of town he noticed a swarm
of bees settled on the road, opposite our place.
They had settled on the ground, so it was
not very hard to put a box over them. We
lifted them carefully on to the sheet, and brought
them home, and put them on a stand. Wishing one and all a happy New

A KIND GIFT.

Dergholm, Jan. 4th.1906.—Dear Aunt Connie,
—It is a long time since I wrote to you.
The weather has been very hot lately. My
father is busy carting in hay. The sports
were postponed till New Year's Day. My
eldest brother came second is one race, and
my youngest brother came second in one,
too. I have two sisters and three brothers.
We have a foel called Beauty. We have
four cows and four calves. We have no mulberry tree, and it is well loaded. All
our cherries are finished now. We have no much fruit this year. We have no wholidays now. I am in the third class, and
my brother is in the sixth. I am sending
you five shittings for the children in the
Oot. My brother and another man are
stripping bark out at the farm. I was glad
to see another letter frem John Beoker.
Hide and Louis Ressell write good letters.
I like reading the "Young Polks" column.
I was class. A KIND GIFT. Dergholm, Jan. 4th,1906.—De

New Year, I am, your affectionate niece,— Ethel Howlett. P.S.—Please may I write again, Aunt Connie? (Yes, Ethel: I shall be glad to have another letter from you.— Aunt 'Connie).

is becoming REVIVAL OF VLU.

Aunt 'Connie).

LIKES THE CHILDREN'S PAGE.
Timboon, December Zist, 1903.—Dear Uncle
Ben.—We live about half a mile from Curdies' River. There are not many fish in the
river. We have two milking cows, and
is abeep. It is very hot down here. I think
if there is no rain soon the grass and plants
will wither up. I am eleven years old. My
birthday is on the light of May. My father
gets the "Weekly Times," and I like very
much reading the Children's page. My
father is contracting. He bought a new
horse, and he had one before, and they are
both good horses. My uncle is quarrying,
and my father and brother are carting. They
are working about five miles from Terang.
We are baving a concert here to-night, and
two of my sisters are singing. I remain,
your would-be nephew.—PRED PETRUSCH.

FOND OF SCHOOL.

Mirboo North, 29th December, 1994.—Dear Aunt Connie.—It has been very hot about here lately, and the grass is beginning to dry up. We are milking thirty-eight cows, and they give a lot of milk. Our school teacher, Mr Wilson, has left, and we were all very sorry to lose him. He has been here five years, I like goling to school year, which is to the last we have all our hay in now, it looked very pretty before we cut it down. With love to Unde Ben, Cousins Connie and Florrie, not forgetting yourself. I remain, your affectionate niece,—JANE SMITH, Mirboo North, age if years. KIND HOSPITAL TREATMENT. KIND HOSPITAL TREATMENT.
Lyonville, Dec. 28th, '94.—Dear Aunt Connie.
—I am in the thrief class at school. We are to have a new schoolmaster in the new year. Our mother has been for eight weeks under treatment in the Daylesford Hospital, and is still as out-patient. She would have been quite happy there, only for the worry of having to leave us children. My second eldest eister, who is twelve years old, acted as mother and housekeeper while mother was away, as my eldest sister is living in Chesbunt. The weather here is keeping very dry. All the farmers are crying out for rain. On the twenty-sevenith mother took us all to the Daylesford Gardens, and we enjoyed ourselves very much. I am seeding a few cards for the sick children in the hospital. Wishing all my country, Aunt Connie, and Uncte Ben a very happy New Year, I remain, your toving new niece, VALERIE ULVERSTON WOODHOUSE, age 10 years and 4 mouths.

If years.

Murgh-boluo, Jan. 5th, 195.—Dear Aunt Connie.—This is the first time I have written to you. I go to school, and I pussed the examination in the fourth class, and was put into the fith. I have three miles to walk to school. There are about thirty children attending the school to which I go. I like reading the "Young Felia" page very much. I have five brathers and one sister. We have two pet lambs, and two dogs. We had rain on Monday and Tuesday. We are milking thirten ows now. Our water-holes are getting dry. I was cleven years in November. With love to consist Connie and Florrie, not forsetting yourself, I remain, your would-be nices.—ADA LILLIAN HART. P.S.—Please may I write again?—(Yes. Ada—Aunt Condie). North Notified Se, age 10 years and a mouths.

A NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL.

South Heathcote, 2nd January, 1905.—
Dear Annt Connie.— Since I last wrate to you we have a Sunday school opened in Tocharae, it is two miles from granding's house. We have had terribly hot weather lately, but it is much osoler to-day, and I think it will rain soon. I hope it does, as there have been anne terrible bush fires about here last week. My mother and my sixter Ruby, and my brother Fred, have come up from Melbourne to stay at my grandina's for a fortnight. I was very pleased to see them. My brother Fred went with some friends fishing and shouting for five days; they did not bring home many fish as it was to hot. I am in the fifth class at school. Rabbits are very numerous about here now, and it will soon be time to lay poisan. Grandina went into the ben house about a week ago, and there was a large snake in the nest eating the eggs. In September Mr Summons examined the children of the State school No. 522. The Troburne North and Warrowitue Schools combined had a piene on the 23rd November, 1904. It was held up it Wason'a Reserve. We all enjoyed ourselves very much. We had three swings. We had ten about six o'cheek. Then we had some games, and reached home at a quarter to nine. With love to Constan Connie and Florrie, and Uncle Ben, not torgetting yourself. I remain, your loving niece, KATIE L WEST.

niece, KATIE L. WEST.

RAIN BADLY WANTED.

Hodgeville Farm, Officer, Jan. 2, 1905—Dear Aunt Connie.—I was very pleased to see my letter in print in "The Weekly Times." We have finished cutting our crop, and the haystrcks are built too. Officer is a very small district. We live close to the railway station, and it is very nice to see the trains passing by. We have got a lot of fowls, and we get a good few eggs from them, and send them to Melbourne. We are having hot weather up this way at present. Rain is badly wanted, as the place is very dry, and water is getting scarce. There was a picuic held here on Boxing Day. There were a number of people here, but some went to the bench, and some to the aports. Wishing you, Uncle Ben, and all my cousins, a Happy New Year, I remain, your affectionate niece, VIOLET RIX.

Newport, 25/12/04 PABLE TIME. Newport, 25/12/04. Dear Aunt Connie,—This at the first time I have written to you, and hope you will accept me as one of your little orrespondents. I am glad the holidays are ere, as it has been very hot in school lately, by father took my brother and me to the fireworks hast night, and we enjoyed the sight ery much. They should the supplementary to the state of the My father took my brother and me to the fire-works last night, and we enjoyed the sight very much. They showed the transaction of the the Russo-Japanese war and many other wan-derful things. My torter and mether are go-ing to the dippeland Lakes, and we are going ing to the dippeland Lakes, and we are going to stay at home with our grandmother. I am in the fifth class at his North Williamstown State school. We have a Christmas' tree, which had balls, flags, candles, etc., on it, it remain, your affectionage hises, YERA ARM-STRONG, age 10 years 3 months.

PICNIC AND CIRCUS.

Rosalie, Langdon's Hill, Dec. 29th, 1904.—
Dear Aunt Connie.—This is the second time
I have written to you. We have four weeks'
holidays. On Friday evening, 23rd December, when we broke up, he head teacher,
Mr Phillips, gave every child in the school
a card, and some lollies. Most of the harvesting is finished about here. There was a
a lot of hay cut this year. I went to the
Rocky Lead pichic on Boxing Day, and I
enjoyed myself very much. There was a
circus the same night, and I went to
also. It was given by the West Brothers,
and it was well attended. The stories in the
"Young Polks" page in the Christman number of "The Times" were very suiteresting.
We have been having very suitry and unsettled weather lately, one day hot, and the
next day cold. The grass is getting all
parched up. There is a big creek about a
mile and a haif from our place, and there
ser all kinds of ferns growing on its banks.
With kind regards, I remain, your affectionate
nices.—Lizzie Bettinelli. PICNIC AND CIRCUS.

Baddaginnie, Jan. ist, 1905.—Dear Aunt Connie.—I now take the pleasure of writing you these few lines to wish you a very happy New Year. I stayed at my grandma's for a few days. The weather is very hot now, and the hot wind and fires are terrible, hope you, Uncle Ben, also Connie and Florrie, spent a very merry Christmas, and I also hope all your nieres and nephews spent a merry Christmas, too. Since I last wrote to you, I have a little baby brother, whose name is Leslie Ross. He is such a dear, fat little fellow. He was 17 weeks old last Wednesday. We are getting a new teacher after the holidays. The people of Violet Town got up a very nice tree for the children on New Year's Eve. I got some of the toys off it. I hope to go up to Broken River this year. I always read the "Young Folks" page. I was glad when I saw that HOT WINDS AND BUSH-FIRES.

The apples were ripe and beginning to fall. Down! down! they came, one and all. The children danced and capred with gies And cried abad, "This one's for me."

WATER VERY SCARCE.

Meredith, Jan. 2, '66.—Dear Aust Connie.—We are having some very hot days now, and the things are very dry. Nearly all the crops are cut down, and some are carted in. We have not many flowers now, or vegetables. The water is getting very scarce, and I am atraid we will be short of water if it does not rain. The water-hole is getting dry. We pumped the well out, so that it will have clean water is when it rains. My brother is working up the country, but I think he will soon be home. I had a number of nice thing- for Christmas and New Year. With love to Cousins Commis and Piorrie, and Uncle Ren, not forgetting yourself, i remain, your Fring niece. VERA E. SELLORS.

WATER VERY SCARCE.

These apples, so rawy and round and rine, Were just the kind for children's delight; And as they scampered across the lea They laugued and talked of their wonderful

The apples were not only for the little chums, But also for the pider ones. Who gathered them up and put them in cass and sent them away to be far-off lands.

—H.T. tage 13 years).

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

The following amount has been received for the Cot in the Children's Hospital:-Ethel

THE VICTORIAN INFANT

Winnie Smith, Lyndon, Moama : Pinaford

THE LITTLE LOAF.

In a time of famine a rich man permitted-the poorest children of the city to come to his house, and said to them. "There stands a crata-ful of breat. Each of you take a loaf from it, and you may come and you take a loaf from it, and you may come every day until God sen

The children at once surrounded the basket

The children at once herrounded the because striving and quarrelling over the bread, because each desired to obtain the finest, and they far ally went off without a word of thanks. Only Franziska, a clean, but poorly-clad little girl, remained standing at a distance, then took the smallest of the loaves left in the backs, whiseed her bank are gratefully to the man and

kissed her hand gratefully to the man, and went quictly and becomingly home.

On the next day the children were equally ill-mannered, and Franziska this time had a

for it certainly got into the bread b, ascident Franciska did as she was bid, but the bene-volent man said to her, "No, no; it was not as accident. I had the silver baked in the small-est loaf in order to reward thee, thou good child. Ever remain as peace-loving and satis-fied."

He who would rather have a smaller loaf than quarrel about a greater, will always bring a blessing to the home, even though no silver & baked in the bread.

RING EDWARD'S LATEST POR-TRAITS.

The arrival in Covent Gardon of French apples bearing the potrait of King Edward, has caused a good deal of interest. The method has caused a good deal of interest. The method adopted by the grower of the apples was, says the "Newcasale Chroniele," as follows: Large, yellow-skinned apples of the Peasgood Nonsuch variety were selected, the photographic film was fixed on the fruits when they were fully grown, but had not begun to change their color. All the foliage about them was carefully fastened back to seemesample sunshine. The likeness was photographed on the apples as on prepared paper. It is considered certain that in future seasons many similar efforts will be made by fruit-growers, especially in France. One large firm of fruit shippers has already forwarded firm of fruit shippers has already forward to France instructions for supplies for next

PIANOS PIANOS **PIANOS PIANOS PIANOS PIANOS**

BRASCH

108 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE WORLD-FAMED PIANOS

AUGUST FÖRSTER.

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NEXT, JANUARY MONDAY

130 to 152 SMITH STREET, COLLINGWOOD.

Mining.

on the good leading state for will all easy feet.

All that Great Extended Hustier's thendigot report is not the helphays in Peet from
130 tons.

The Trans-Pachic Drudge (Brazzh), a Ballarrat venture, reports a yield of the uz from hilhours' work.

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Creswick yieldes—Perry Extended, 146 oz
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stone warrant it are stuff well by partic at

(Rendigo) at 25% feet it is the greatest depth at which any exploratory work has been undertaken in the Harlien Gully it.— north wards.

More of their neighbors report in semanter carried to a the result of the holidays are 25% of 32% tones. South New Moon's figures with a castle result of the holidays are 25% of 32% tones. South New Moon's figures with a castle maine and Makion yield: — fast maine Junction Bridge observations 12% of castlemaine and Makion yield: — fast maine Junction Bridge observations 12% of control Cookman's amilicant, by or chi down frames Grunond, 47% of the tense fielder point Bredge consentrates 10% of Collede Point, 12% of the tense fielder Point Bredge consentrates 10% of the tense fielder asked is wideness. In his underlying to the about it what to down to what was valve wast, and carrying, little gold. At most remained depth is to be sunk, it having from depth may be at adred in another we k.

At the Long Trunol (Walhalia 28%) of level the formation is seven feet, with well defined walks 10 this 12 feet are his sometime in the footwall carrying fair gold. The remained in the footwall carrying fair gold. The resulting bringingly of mine alised state in a hitle gold.

Ballarat yields Band and Loch, we consist the principally of mine alised state in a hitle gold.

Ballarat yields Band and Loch, we consist the principally of mine alised state in a hitle gold.

Ballarat yields Band and Loch, we can be consil. Last Chance United 26 of New Imperial, 140 of, mituative of plates to days; New Nermanby, So of 15 % tones. Normanby North, 65 of 10 forms. However, yandes, 48 of 130 tones. Great Houlder Preseverance, 280 of 116 of 160; 10 of

the star of the East Company. In his own words in the parameter of the Minister and on the Grandenst to see that a ratiously obligation to rative out. The agreement was epiced into atthour any reservation, and there is no reason way it should not be carried out. In a transfer of the cast of pumping to the control Plateau Company varies from Large-midinenes to three-point per share on the affect that the company. It is treated to the minister to the minister of the matter to the mining here for for information as It the actual rest of carrying out the public of operations.

And the state of the first scholars and the property of the compact. It is not the compact of the first scholars and the compact of the

INTER-STATE.

The broken Hill Water Supply consumption for brounder was tike Jee gallons.

Various tables and various tables are being at 14 at the Mr. Ly II Blecks (That)

Haying a very did to tone of tailings for a yield of 228% of the 14 westerday have treated the rina of ore and the tone of tailings for a yield of 228% of pervalls that with their large available surplus, broken Hill Souths inguit with propriety recesse the rate of divideod.

Broken Hill Black Tens plant worked \$2 borne during the hotelay week producing at tools of concentrates treat 150 tones of cruces.

The areal of some of the magnetic separator at the broken Hill Hills. Tens plant worked \$2 borne during the hotelay week producing at the for the Lyell (Tas.) shart sinking at the fort has been resumed to determine whether the one lives down or not.

An early start is likely to be made with the broken Hill Jonation Northbeen Hill Jonation Hills new plant. This rate is influenced up the service the hills. Adelaide bequire Margarets (Westerday tensel to or have bounded in 1870 or of bullion, exclusive or one serviced in the forth works, and from the South Gippsia d Lanc Sell et all making in all 13 or of the moint is days.

Golden Poles (Westerday to James Sone resulted in 1870 or of bullion, exclusive of compensation of ready for the Things and ships and work at Loot.

Notin frank in Hills we also mains are now exception and of ready for the Things are now excepted at the mill create Hotel Act has been excepted to the mill create Hotel Hills and the Town of the main of medical things.

Polyman the forther hills are also mains are now excepted to the mill create Hotel Hills.

PIMPLES AND ROUGH SKIN.

AN ACTOR PRAISES ZAM-BUK.

**Control of the control of a limit of the control of the control of the control of a limit of the control of the limit of the control of a limit of the control of the limit of the control of a limit of the control of the limit up" if an actor invariably have a detri-mental and irritating effect on the skin. In su h cases Zam-Buk has been found awahrab - as a soother and healer. Mr A. News tt. Opera House, Brisbane, Q., erived so much benefit from the use of Zam-Buk that it is with pleasure I acquaint you with the facts. I am an Ly profession, and as you may sur-make-ups" do not improve the -kin or complexion, so I was agreeably arprised to find that a light application Zam-Buk altays the irritation and burning, which are the after-effects of that the use of Zam Buk makes and keeps the face smooth and supple, and it das also been the means of removing pimples and blackheads, and has also ded some los. Altogether, I consider Zam-Bok to be a splendid all-round heal-bur Bath and Embrocation." Zam-Buk, the great healer, is a speedy cure for Piles, Eczema, Boils, Running Sores, Sore Legs, Ringworm, Barcoo, Etc. As an Embrocation for Strained Muscles and Tendons, Zam-Buk, rubbed well into the parts affected, is unequalled. As a Household Balm for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Pimples, Blackheals, Prickly Heat, Freckles, Sunburn, Rash, and Bites of Insects, Zam-Buk is invaluable. From all medicine vendors, 1/6, or 3/6 family size (containing nearly four times the quantity), or from Zam-Buk Co., Pitt street, Sydney. Send a penny stamp for FREE SAMPLE POT

EVERY HOME NEEDS ZAM-BUK.

South Broken Hill's week resulted in 6th tens of concentrales, assaying 16th her each lend. 17th oz silver, and 7.1 per each lend. 17th oz silver, and 7.1 per each lend. The reades treated for this output were 42th ton-assaying 16th per cent lend, 1 th area, and like 1 there are per ton of oze 1 the Charters Towers (Queensland mount for the year is a good one, a quarter of a unition tons of stone having been in aird for nearly a quarter of a million ouncer of gold. It is a little more than a quarter of a million for or yandings have returned a lattle more than halt that number of ouncers. In porosit, shiftlings and pence, the output is werin a million and an eighth sterling.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MELLI, The day

The market has opened after the vacacon with inter-State stocks in frontier demand than Victorian.

This was simost to be expected from the outrae of the mend market break the holicars, lead and the being particularly buoyant. The counterpart in the share market is the holicars, lead and the being particularly buoyant. The counterpart in the share market is the partier silver and the Derby to stocks. In opper, so far as there has been any improvement, it is retrograde, and correspondingly lycis are in lined to droop, sole being effected down to is 2d in a mark t which effects as widely as its 6d buyer and the od seller. Unfortuately the market, which opened well, has not held so well. All the solver and tin stocks, except Brisses, Gladstone, Broken Hill, Junction, Broken Hill Junction, North, Sulphidee, and prenaps North Broken Hills, are easing considerably. The redson is not to be found in the mines but in the market, Prices before and affer the holidays showed a considerable margin of profit, which the dealer was naturally analous to take if the taken it, and in the process lowered by a state of the taken it, and in the process lowered by a state of the finances of Hills Junction North is due to the satisfactory irraded the new number, separately, and the new number of solution is largely arctificate in a pure quality satisfactory. Broken Hill in the number of the proposite ends of the field, more selected in the additional once price in the first in the number of the proposite ends of the field, more selected in the additional once price in the first in the proposite ends of the field, more selected in the additional once price in the proposite ends of the field, more selected proposite ends of the field, more selected proposite ends of the field, more selected price in the first proposite ends of the field in the field in the number of the ordinary shareholders participating rather remove which a proposite with the selected proposite with the field proposite with the proposite of the ordinary shareholders

Majorca, Maryborough and District,—Duke and Main Leads Consols, 4s 9d., Ruthergien, Becehworth and District.—Great Southern No. 1, 3s. Prentice and Southern, 6s. Mathema, 3s.

Bindigo.—Sca Co. (ex div., 6d), Suffold Tribute United, 3os., Gipysland District.—All Nations, Is, 11d, King Cassilis, 3s 10d, 3s 9d, 3s 6d, 3s 6d, 3s 6d. Long Tunnel, 1s, 16d. 1s. Long Tunnel, Extended, Lis, Lit 10s. South Dempsey, 5d. White Star, 1s 10d, 2s, 2s 1d.

Miscellaneous.—O'Connor's United (paid 10s), 1s 3d.

Silver.—Block 10, 42s 6d, 45s 8d. Broken Hill Junction, 10s 3d, 3s 8d, 10s 1½d. Broken Hill Junction North, 12s 6d, 12s 9d, 12s 10½d, 12s 7½d, 12s 6d, 12s 4½d, 12s, 1s 10½d, 12s 7½d, 12s 6d, 12s 6d, 4s 8d. 4s, Do. (paid Li), 5is. 48s 1d. Broken Hill South (cont. 9s 6d), 42s 6d, 42s, Do. (paid Li), 5is. 48s 1d. Broken Hill South (cont. 9s 6d), 4s 6d, 4s, Do. (paid Li), 5is. 48s 1d. Broken Hill South (cont. 9s 6d), 4s 6d, 1s 6d. Mount Lyell Blocks, 2s 4d, 2s 4d, 2s 6d, 2s 6d.

Tin Companies.—Brisels, 11s 6d, 11s 9d, 11s 7½d, 11s 6d, 11s 11s, Life 12s, Life 13s, Life 11s, Life 11s,

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

CLASS LISTS AND AWARD OF EXHIBITIONS.

The following are the class lists and announcements of the award of the several exhibits in connection with this examination. The last place at which each of the successful candidates received in-Cartion is given:-

EXPLANATIONS.

The following abbreviations are used in the subjoined lists:-Melbourne Canandates, -C.B.C.E.M., Christian Brothers' College, East Melbourne; C.C.C., Central College, East Melbourne; C.C.C., Central College, Carlton; C.E.G.S., Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne; C.E.G.G.S., Church of England Girls' Grammar School, Melbourne; C.G.S., Caulfield Grammar; H.C., Hawthorn College; H.G.S., Hawthorn Grammar School; M.L.C., Methodist Ladles' College; P.L.C., Presbyterian Ladles' College; P

Manderson, Grenville College, Ballarat; Donald William M'Kellar, W.C.; Michael Patrick Mornane, St. Patrick's College, E.M.; Montiflore Philip Woolf, W.C. The exhibition is awarded to Mary Glowrey, S.M.C.

French and German.—First Class (in Order of Merit).—Esther Crawcour, P.L.C., and Eveline Winifred Syme, C.E.G.S.; Herbert Joseph Werthelm, C.E.G.S.; John Thomas M'Cormick, U.H.S. Second Class (in Order of Merit).—Eleanor Hartley Clezy, Straterne Ladies College; Mary Glowrey, S.M.C.; Arthur Lormer, Box Hill Grammar School; Olivet Elma Meritage, S.M.C.; Ernest Sterne Usher, C.C.C.; Hermicher Friederica Ulrich, P.L.C.; Margaret Kate Brown, C.E.G.G.S.; Catherine Elsie Moss, U.H.S. Third Class (in Alphabetical Order).—Ethel Lizzie Slade, S.M.C.; Bessle Wilson, S.M.C. The exhibition is awarded to Esther Crawcour, P.L.C., and Eveline Winifred Syme, C.E.G.S.; Catherine Elsie Moss, U.H.S. Third Class (in Alphabetical Order).—Ethel Lizzie Slade, S.M.C.; Heasie Wilson, S.M.C. The exhibition is awarded to Esther Crawcour, P.L.C., and Eveline Winifred Syme, C.E.G.S.; Alan Love Galbraith, S.M.C. and William George Dismore Upjohn, W.C., equal. Edward Frederick Robert Bage, C.E.G.S.; Throdore Carlton Sutton, C.E.G.S., Geelong; Joseph Horace Downing, W.C., and John Thomson Tait, G.C., equal. Second Class (in Order of Merit).—Francis John Short, W.C.; Richard Samuel Morris, B.M.C.; Alexander Ormond Rentoul, S.C.; Thomas Stuart Clype, W.C.; Walter Freeman Brownell, W.C., James Arthur Edgerton, W.C.; James Robert Found, H.C., and Glenny Smeal, C.E.G.S., equal. Third Class (in Alphabetical Order).—John Charles Campbell, C.E.G.S., Geelong; Norman Campbell, C.E.G.S., Geelong; Norman George Croker, C.G.S.; James Gerald Roy Felstead, W.C.; Arthur Theodore Laugley, C.E.G.S., Geelong; Alan Bothwell McUutheon, W.C.; Arthur Wilhelm Hartkopf, S.C.; Percy Robert Hodgson, W.C.; Thomas Ernest Victor Hurley, W.C.; Arthur Theodore Laugley, C.E.G.S., Geelong; Robert Allan Gordon Malcolm, S.M.C.; Arthur Theodore Laugley, C.E.G.S., Gelong; Alan B

AD OFFICE in AUSTRALIA: 114 and 116 WILLIAM ST., MELB.

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Agricultural.

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All business communications and remittances for subscriptions or advertisements, to be addressed "The Manager," "The Weekly Times" Office, Melbourne.

FORTHCOMING SHOWS.

FEBRUARY.	202
LEONGATHA	10
KORUMBURGA	9.3
ROMSEY L. 4	
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uld MARCH-	
101 UL	1
PATTA	44
INFORD	1.
lon	200
OCTOPER.	
	26
RING OF REASONS.	

JANUARY.

Geo. Thos. Chirnside, Pirron Vm. Timothy Bagnall, Klora 23

AACHING LAND SALES. ns—Tuesday, 17th January 158
—Tuesday, 17th January, 158
ta—Friday, 10th January, 154
bool—Tuesday, 24th January

COCURING OF CHEESE.

RED AN IMPROVEMENT.

It the and Cold Storage" of December, 1904 following paragraph relating to Several 3 of Canadian cheese from the Go-creatly igned to merchanta in Great Piritain, we view of getting a report on the quality the cool-cured cheese as combared with there of the same batch cured to receive the cheese had them examined the trade in their various long with the trade in their various long with the trade in their various long with the collection of the summer months and collecting during the summer months and collecting during the summer months, seed the stands and some cases is an one with the collection of batter that is steadily going on its stands and some cases is an order of the stands of the stan

ie Director of Agriculture states that the is Director of Agriculture states that the corian Department of Agriculture contorian Department of Agriculture conted experiments is 1902 at the Government is Stores with satisfactory results, and last son stored quantities during summer on left of a number of manufacturers. Simifactifities are offered this year; the charges nount to 3d per 1901b, for the first week and diper week or portion thereof following deese for storage should be consigned in ses—which will be returned when empty—d addressed, freight pre-paid, to the manar, Government Cool Stores, Flinders street,

ANOTHER SUCCESS

St. Louis Exhibition.

HE SPLIT-WING IMPROVED ALFA-LAVAL" SECURED THE establishing such a sebool in Victoria, NLY AWARD (THE GRAND that plea can no longer be justified. At RIZE) OFFERED FOR CREAM Leongatha there are about 400 acres of EPARATORS, DEFEATING ALL

Why invest your money in an inferior achine, when you can buy the "Alfa," dged at every exhibition and trial held, to

Agents:-

J. BARTRAM & 23 KING ST., M URNE

A DAIRY SCHOOL IS NEEDED.

A dairy school is much needed in Victoria. The Agricultural College at Doothe serves a useful jurpose in educating students in the general principles of agriculture and the growing of farm crops. As dailying has become the second most important industry in the State, it is time that something should be done towards better technically edurating those emraged in the industry. Generally speaking. Various dairymen possess a good practical anordedge of their work. Or have year, however, science has been branger into requisition both on the many form and in the butter factory Ward, the aid of science we bring about a samper system of production. With some everything is done with a second purpose in view, and those who amply science in any branch of farming a unity succeed in gaining their purpose is hence prevents wastes and leakages a discost of farm management. There is a let of money to be saved by sequence a correct know. ledge of the laws of the diag cattle for a special purpose and it is equally important that cow- and particularly dairy cows, should be not for a special purpose, i.e., with. By applying the correct principles of beeding and feeding to the management of the dairy, the cost of milk production is correspond-

every instance the sites selected were freehold Land, and what were considered exorbitant priors being asked, the purchase never was proceeded with. The Department of Agriculture appears to forget that on the property known as the Labor Colony at Leongatha there is an admirable site for a dairy school which is owned by the Crown. Situ ated in the very centre of the largest butter-producing territory in Victoria, it is an ideal spet for a dairy school, With very little outlay, comparatively speaking, a valuable institution could quickly be established. As the cost has hitherto always proved the sole obstacle towards establishing such a school in Victoria. land, so well improved that only a small outlay would be required to equip it for the purpose indicated. Centrally-situated, and within easy reach by rail, Leongatha possesses all the advantages needed for a dairy school. This proposal is one that ought to receive the serious consideration of the Minister for Agriculture, Mr Swinburne

YOUNGHUSBAND, ROW & CO., PROPY. LTD.,

GRAIN,

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, AND ALL STATION PRODUCE. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES: THREE MONTHS' FREE STORAGE FOR GRAIN, IF RECEIVED BEFORE 31st MARCH, ONE MO NTH AFTER THAT DATE. MAGNIFICENT STORAGE AC COMMODATION, FREE FROM VERMIN. DIRECT RAILWAY SIDING

EXPERT VALUATIONS. PROMPT RETURNS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Rabbits have made their appearance n the Stratford district.

It is estimated that the Commonwealth will this year export 20,000,000 bushels of

Large quantities of wheat are now be ing carted daily to the Elmore railway

At Gordons the rainfall during Decemer was the lowest ever recorded in that district.

The wheat harvest at Hopetoun about over, and the carting of the grain s now general.

The council of the Shire of Borung has decided to discontinue paying bonuses for sparrows heads and eggs.

Wheat harvesting in the Cobram district will be about finished this week. The district will average 10 bushels per

Owing to the continued dry weather the grass in the Mornington district this year.

More rain is needed in the Mornington district to develop the pea and potato crops to maturity.

A fat steer, weighing 3060lb., said to be neavier than any fat animal sold in the Chicago saleyards, was exhibited at the World's Fair, Illinois.

Artesian water has been tapped in the

basin of the Adelaide plains S.A., within three miles of Adelaide. The supply is at the rate of over 15,000 gallons per The compulsory destruction of all thistles, except variegated and Scotch,

has been recommended to the Municipal Association by the Wyndham Shire Council. The high temperature of last week caused great damage in the vineyards in the Barnawartha district, It is feared that full one-half of the grape crop has been

The continued absence of rain is causing alarm in the Gordons district, Water has to be carted for domestic purposes. The total rainfall for 1904 was 5% inches less than during 1903.

The councils of the Shires of Wyndnam, Bairnedale, Cranbourne, and South Barwon decline to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in offering a bonus for the destruction of starlings,

Th loading of the barque Formosa, the first vessel to arrive at Geelong for the new season's wheat, commenced last week. Electric carriers are used for loading the grain, and are working satisfac-

Swine fever appears to have firmly es tablished itself in the Colac district. The inspectors report that there is no sign of abatement. Pig sales at Colac are seriously affected, buyers declining to pur-

Rabbits are numerous in the Echuca district, and a special temporary in-spector has been appointed by the Pastures Protection Board. Deniliquin, to a report on the holdings between Mathoura and Moama.

The New Zealand Department of Agri culture has offered a bonus of L500 for an efficient method of exterminating noxious weeds. Twelve competitors are now treating patches of (and on the Tolars Estate, near Omaru.

Mr John Richardson, of Docker's Plains, near Wangaratta, has thrashed 95 bags of wheat that he grew from a 10acre paddock. The bags will average average of 42% bushels per acre.

Hay-growing has always been regarded as the chief occupation of the farmers i. the Werribee district. Splendid samples of wheat, oats and barley have been grown this season. In future, grain-growing will receive greater attention than in the past.

A statistical summary of the amount of prize money given for horses, cattle, sheep, and swine at the recent St. Louis exhibition, U.S.A., gives the following allotment:—Horses, L.26,466; cattle, L.29,903 sheep, L11.454; swine, L10.812. Including poultry, pigeons, and pet animals, the to tal prize money amounted to L87,740 2s.

By advertisement on the cover of "Th Weekly Times," Mr Hugh V. M'Kay, the maker of "Sunshine" harvesters, announces that his Melbourne office is at 668 Bourke street. The factories, it is well known, are at Braybrook and Ballarat. Mr M'Kay is sole agent for the Farmers Favorite disc and hoe drills.

While out mustering in the Snowflake Lynton Downs country, Kaikoura dis-trict, a party of four were caught in the snowstorm of Tuesday, December 13th. Two of the number managed to make the camp, very much exhausted, but the camp, very much exhausted, Rainey and John Stack-perished in the cold and snow. Their bodies were not found until a week afterwards.

Mr Killen, of Bull Plain, in Southern Riverina, is experimential with a frac-tion engine for hauling produce to the rallway. Two waggons, holding 10 tons each, were drawn to Corowa. The only each, were drawn to Corowa. The only difficulty experienced was that a supply of water was not available on the road t replenish the boilers. Keen interest has een taken in the experiments. Anything in the way of cheapening cartage will be an advantage to farmers.

In the open competition for practical farm examinations, recently held at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, New South Wales, in which 71 of the most competent second year's students in the diploma class competed, Norman Elliott, a son of Mr William Elliott, proprietor of the "Riverina Herald," Jerilderic, a first year's student at the college, came out top, securing 92 marks out of a possible 100., the next to him obtaining 84 marks. There were eight subjects in the exam-

The crops in the province of Canterbury, New Zealand, are making fair growth, but in some cases they are look ing rather too brown in the blade to be thoroughly healthy. On the whole, how-ever, there is promise of an average vield. A start has been made with the haymaking, but the broken weather has frequent retarded operations. The showers are delaying the shearing, and the machine-shorn sheep have suffered severely from the cold weather, the losse by death being very considerable.

When the circular from the Depart ment of Agriculture re the destruction of starlings came before the South Barwon Shire Council last week, Cr Andressen stated that one of his crops was re cently infested with caterpillars, and there did not appear to be any prospect of an ear being left until the starlings arrived and cleared every grub off the land in four days. Cr White, a pastoralist, also spoke in favor of the starling as an insect destroyer, and pointed out that the good it did in that direction more than counterbalanced the damage lone by the birds in orchards. No action was taken.

Denmark is now a strong competitor in the English bacon markets. Some few

years ago the Danish bacon did not suit the Engish taste. After many experi-ments however, it was found that by crossing the native breels of pigs with middle and large white Yorks, a quicklygrowing and early maturing animal was produced, and this cross has been generally adopted. There are now extensive bacon factories in Denmark, managel on the co-operative principle, and pig-rear-ing is carried on by all farmers and cottagers. As a general rule all slaughtering places have connected with them an egg-experting society, or co-operation, where all eggs collected are sorted, graded, and despatched to England.

The "Weekly Naws" says that there has een a sequel to the outbreak of disease amongst the potatoes in the province of Auckland, New Zealand, a gazette supplement leclaring early blight talterna-ria solani) and potato-rot, or Irish potate blight (phytophthera Infestans) to be diseases within the meaning of the Orchard and Garden Pests Act. This Act provides that the Governor "may from time to time, by Order-in-Council ga-zetted, prohibit the bringing into any spe-cified portion of New Zealand from any other portion of New Zealand of any specified plant, etc., which in his opinion je diseased, or is likely to spread disease.

DDR

'A Gigantic Gamble," is the forcible title applied to the great potato blom in England by the "Yorkshire Post. In no department is there greater room for the exercise of real skill than in the production of new varieties, either of stocks, or crops. But, as the "Post" points out, there is a wide difference between legilimate business of this kind and the gam-bling proclivities brought to light during the past few years, or, perhaps more cor-rectly, months. Many of the alleged new varieties are not new, and a large num-ber of so-called "new" varieties are really one variety under different names. it be clearly understood that in the pro-duction of new potatoes there is an admirable field for enterprise. But between enterprise and roguery there is no true affinity. The man who puts a genuine, sound, good, prolific variety on the mar-ket is a public benefactor. Success attend him!

Commenting on the frozen lamb export trade, the "Australian Meat Trades Journal," Sydney, writes as follows:— Sheep breeders in New South Wales and Queensland are at last waking up to the fact that there is good money in breeding fat lambs for export. Almost every steamer arriving from New Zoeland is now bringing consignments of Shropshire, Southdown, Leicester and Lincoln The Romneys, howeve being patronised as they should be: some of our districts are particularly fitted for these hardy, prolific sheep. The Sheep shire ram and merino ewe make a good cross, but we should warn our breeders hat the lambs of this cross must not receive a check; they must be on good feed all the time till they are ready for mar-It looks as if we are at last going to make a bid for this trade to some pose, and it is to be hoped that by this time next year a different expect trade will have to be reported. So far, it has been unsatisfactory as regards quantity. Victoria and South Australia have sent

RENARD'S

HIGH-GRADE RELIABLE

MANURES

ARE THE BEST.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET (GRATIS) TO RENARD FERTILIZER CO., Melbourne.

THE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF BUTTER.

RECOMMENDED TO CONSUMP-

common a commodity that and scarcely ever think the fact value has at their hands dames willow, cream fat. y has a that it is useful in in a would be bure that a end-and-buster. Its den to the second resemble usual ac-sessor, second resemble value of him to the leading regardly thought of the second relating Science Sifting a common is the desirer cod liver of the world; thin people, and the doctors base inequently recom-mented the crimes of many this slees of broad, in his spread with batter, as a means of ideasancy taking into the bodily issues one of the paraset criss of fat it is passible to go.

Butter is a hydrocertism, and ich

cesses of it are stored up as fat in the body. It gives energy and power to work to these who eat nearly of it. So it is not sconorny at table to space the butter, even to the heatiny folk. For anyone afflicted with a mean-polon, butter a darry, if planty of far an be digested, a one of the best ways of curdigested, some of the best ways of cur-ing the discuse, should it be in its cirlly stages, or of keeping it at bay if ad-vanced. In all our consumptive sana-toria, patients are urged to eat as much butter as possible, and it is no rare thing for a patient to consume balf a pound of butter daily. Butter is not a simple fat, composed merely of one sort. It is a mixture of no less than seven different It is a can be taken than this.

There is nothing nex in these state-ments regarding the great value of butter in consumptive cases. Over fifty years ago it was recommended and used by English and Scotch physicians. Consumptive patients were sent to farms and were enjoined to eat all the butter and cream they could stand with other foods consumed. The stipulation was added that both must be fresh, and no butter over three days old should be When the palatability of butter be considered, why should the patients be asked to use the nauseous con-oil that is generally prescribed in such By all means physicians should rescribe good, fresh butter, and let codliver oil fall into "innocuous desuetude. German physicians, many years ago, prescribed fresh tailow, cut up small

and boiled in milk till the fat was extracted, and the milk then poured off and drank warm, in consumptive cases. It produced a sort of oleo, was much more palatable than cod-liver oil, and said to have a higher medicinal value. But fresh butter is still better, and it grill be found, as a rule, that those re-guiring it in considerable amounts have a longing for, a sign that nature re-ogmises its virtues. Young children who mass its virtues. Young children who are inclined to be weak and puny should possible. It will be found that they generate have a staying for it. But use only good, fresh butter with fine encouraged to eat as much butter as



Then the children, and now the grandchildren.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

The oldest and best remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. Beware imitations.

la large and small bottles. Avoid constination. Hasten a cure by the use of Ayer's Pals.

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NERRIN

WHEAT GROWING ON THE SHARE

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL RESULTS. GREAT POSSIBILITIES FOR INCREASED PRODUCTON.

[By "ALFALFA."]

No. I.
The best example in Victoria of successful wheat growing on the share system is unquestionably that which is to be seen on the Nerrin Nerrin Estate, a large and valuable property, situated between Streatham and Lake Bolac, about 50 miles in a south-westerly direction from Ballarat, and about the same distance north of Warrnambool. This estate was originally the property of the late John M'Pherson. who died in the year 1875, and it is now neid and managed by his trustees, Nerthe war, 1 he bare about 63,000 acres. Of this area, close oil and butter, its upon 36,000 acres are well adapted for cultivation. On the balance of the proparty the autoroppings of stone on the surface are numerous, but it is excellent pasture land, and well suited for dairy-

For many years the estate was mainly levoted to wool-growing and sheepbreeling, and as the natural conditions furnished an ideal name for the merina, grazing was always a most profitable undertaking. It has always been recog-nised, however, that the land would grow all kinds of vereal crops, and during the past ten years wheat has been annually grown by the minager of the estate. Mr W. J. Vasschan. Proof of the suitabilgrowing is shown by the fact that yields of from five to seven bags per acre were regularly elemined, the only reason when the yield fell to four bays per acre being when the recent great drought was at its

Demand for Wheat Land.

The failure of the wheat crops in the Malice, particularly during the succession of dry seasons experienced in that territory, combined with the general demand that set in for wheat-growing land in districts possessing a good average annual rainfall, caused the trustees of the Nerrin Nerrin Estate to seriously consider the advisability of turning their attention to wheat-growing on a larger scale. The uccess already attained in the growing of 60% acres of wheat every year by the nanager attracted the attention of experienced growers in various parts of the State, who were anxious to locate them-selves in new fields where profitable yields could always be relied upon.

Growing Wheat on the Share System.

It was about the middle of the year 903 that arrangements were made with a number of settlers to occupy an area of 6000 acres on the estate for the purpose of wheat-growing on the share system. The conditions of the agreement entered mio requires the virgin land to be fallowed during the winter preceding the The settlers cultivate the supply the seed, pay half the cist of the mature used per acre, and harvest the crop. In return they take two-thirds of crop. the yield of grain per acre, the trustees geiting one-third. Conditions are wisely getting one-third. provided in the agreement that ploughing perations shall be carried out satisfaction of the trustees, and that the seed sown must also meet with their approval. Such conditions may at first sight appear stringent, but on the other hand, it is an undoubted advantage for both parties to the contract that the land should be cultivated, seeded, and the crop harvested to the best possible advan-

The contract with the settlers is for three years, but at any time during its currency a settler has the right of purchase of his farm at L5 per acre, provided notice of intention to purchase be given in any year between the terminaof the harvest season and the lat of July

lowing. Method of Wheat Growing at

Nerrin Nerrin.

During the winter of 1993 the first portion of the estate taken up by settlers lowed so as to be in readiness for sowing in the autumn of 1904. The land was ploughed not less than four and a half inches in depth and subsequently as its ondition demanded, reduced by cultivation during the summer months to the required state of tillage for seeding. All seed has to be drill sown. From 60lb, to folb. of wheat are sown per acre, but the results of the crops now being harvested show e nelusively that the latter quantity gives the highest yield. With the see! a dressing of artificial manure is also ap-A half-hundredweight of manure, onsisting of equal quantities of superon the fallowed land. The same quantity, or more, if considered necessary by the trustees, has to be applied to each of the two sucreeding crops taken off during the cur-rency of the lease. In order to ensure the manure being of good quality, it is purchased by the trustees, and half the cost charged to the farmers. The purchasing in buik, no doubt, also results in its being obtained at a slightly cheaper rate per ton. cheaper rate per ton. Special care is taken in the preparation of the seed. The bulk of the seed wheat used last season by the settlers was Nerrin Nerrin grown and carefully machine dressed. manager of the estate,Mr Vaughan, holds Soil and Rainvall at Reven Nov. Gill

When visiting Nerrin Nerrin last we a splendid opportunity was afforded of gaining a thorough knowledge from practical observation of the results of practical observation of the results of the first year's operations on the part of these share farmers. Nerrin Nerrin is reached by rail five Melbourne to Lin-ton, 99 miles, thence by coach, which runs daily, via Skipton to the village of Streatham, 27 miles.

Near Streatham, which is about five niles from the Nerrin Nerrin homestead, 600 acres of wheat have been grown this season by Mr Vaughan. This crop gives the first indication to the visitor of the possibilities of the district. The crop stands about four feet high, uniformly level, and the grain is sound, plump, even in quality, and remarkably free from wild oats or any other objectionable growth. Three harvesters, de-livering the grain threshed and cleaned in bags, had just commenced work when inspecting this crop, and the sample was an absolutely pure one, there not being the trace of a foreign seed of any kind. In company with Mr Vaughan I then

proceeded twelve miles in a westerly direction towards Lake Bolac to that tion of the estate where about 11,000 acres are occupied under the share sys-tem. The country is open and treeless, with a contour alternating from with a contour alternating porn lever plains to here and there gently rights undulations. The soil privates of a volcanic nature, varying from a peavy, loam to, in places, heavy durk clay. It is richly grassed country, the strength of the soil being demonstrated by the density of the saved. Better on a good density of the sward. Resting on a good clayer subsoil, which is from s.x to nine inches below the surface, this is the kind of land that, with judicious management as regards cultivation and rotation, will remain permanently productive. Equally atisfactory is the average annual rainfall at Nerrin Nerrin. The average for the past 24 years is 23 inches. The lowest rainfall recorded during that time was in 1892, when it dropped to 16 inches, yet in that season the wheat crop grown on the estate averaged 161/2 bushels per acre. Looking through the returns for the 24 years, the averages show but slight fluctuations, the variations being confined between 22 and 26 inches.

Heavy Yields and Clean Crops.

Possessing a good average annual rainfall and guitable soil, it was only to be expected that good crops would be the re-sult. Perhaps in no other part of Victoria is there this season to be seen so large an area of uniformly high-yielding wheat crops as those now being harvested at Nerrin Nerrin. In an almost com-pact block there are 6000 acres that it is safe to say will return an average yield of over five bags per acre. A four-bag crop is only an exception, while crops that produce five and six bags are the rule. Here and there, where a little ex-tra seed was sown per acre, or where the crop was got in early, or where the soil is a bit richer, there are crops that good enough for from seven to eight bags per acre. Rarely, if ever, have I seen so large an area of absolutely clean crops. "Anybody can grow clean crops on new land," some people will, perhaps, argue, but all wheat growers do not succeed in getting clean c rops from clean land. Without clean seed, clean crops are mpossible, no matter how clean the land. In the exceptional cleanness and evenness of quality of the wheat crops at Nerrin Nerrin we recognise the fruits of the wise provision in the contract with the farmers regarding approved seed.

The 6000 acres of wheat are held by 14 farmers, all of whom are experienced growers. Amongst these are Messrs Kinnersley Bros. and C. Kinnersley, from Learmonth, holding amongs: them 900 acres, promising a yield of from six to seven bags per acre; G. Gange, from the Wimmera, 500 acres, yielding six to seven bags; H. Aniers, from Roseberry, 500 acres, going over six bags; M'Innes Bros., 400 acres, six bags; W. Anderson, 320 acres, six to seven bags; W. Williams. 220 acres, six to seven bags: Bros., 600 acres, six bags; and Messrs E. and W. Cassanova, 320 acres, six bags. At Mr Anders' farm four strippers were at work, and the grain was being cleaned as fast as delivered by a large one-horse power winnower, the power being furnished by a treadmill. The actual returns showed the crop was yielding over six bags per acre. These settlers are re-presentative of the whole, and general satisfaction was expressed at the result of the season's promising output.

Future Possibilities.

The great development in the agricultural industry that has been stimulated by the example set at Nerrin Nerrin, is yet only in its infancy. In addition to the 6000 acres now being harvested, an additional 5000 acres were applied for and fallowed last winter, and further tions are coming in for land. will be brought under fallow during the ensuing winter. Proprietors of other estates in the distirct have noted the progress made at Nerrin Nerrin, and as the results afford convincing proof that where the land is suitable for cultivation wheat pays much better than wool, further subdivisions may be expected in the near future. An adjoining estate has been sold outright, and is now all under failow, ready for seeding during the incom-

The urgent need of the district is railway communication. Reasons why a rail-way would pay, and further information as to the possibilities or the astock. ossibilities of the district, will

erving Moisture weed as a Manure-Watch the Effects of Spraying-Care of Farm Implements - Keep Flies off Calves - Applying Farm Yard Manu.c.

Every gallon of milk the farmer sells really contains about 3½ quarts of water, and with every ton of potatoes old there is 1500lb weigh of water. ton of onions contains 1700lb of water. on of squashes contains 1900lb, and other crops contain water in various quantities. Water costs nothing, but it is a very valuable substance, as the farmer cannot always get as much as he equires. The best thing to do is to hold on to all that he has, and in order to obtain all the advantage of it he should not allow weeds to get any of it, and must not permit the water to escape from the soil. If the surface is kept loose so as to form an earth mulch, it will to a great extent

prevent the evaporation of the water. Serweed as a manure is not used so extensively in this State as it might be. In the Channel Islands seaweed is regularly gathered in large quantities and spread over the potato fields ,and the farthere there find it a most valuable manure It is either scattered on the ground fresh from the sea, or burnt in kilns, when the ash is keed instead of the raw material. In this state the seaweed is gathered and spread over the bed with good results, but hitherto there has been no attempt to use it in in a burnt state. Surely this could be done without much difficulty, and with great advantage, for in this form lodine manure could be put upon the market for the use of garden ers. Of course, the object of burning the seawced is to get rid of the smell, and to enable it to be kept in a marketable

The man who wants to spray success fully must make a study of it. There is one thing he must learn, that can be learned only by experience, and that is the strength of the different sprayings. The effect of several sucessive spraying: is good or bad, according to the condi-tions under which they have been applied. For instance, if the first spraying has been with full strength material, and if there has been no rain between I at and the second and third sprayings, it might be a mistake to make the second and third spraying solutions as strong as was the first. Frequently the foliage is injured by such cumulative applica tions. When rains are frequent. amount of chemicals washed off the is so great that the full strength solu-

Farm implements and machinery entail the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, both in their purchase and upkeep. The cost of the latter, however, would be greatly lessened if more atten ton were paid to the treatment. often, after harvest, the machines are neglected until required again. Ploughs are oftentimes left in the paddock where last used. The time to overhaul and see to the repairs of reapers, binders, etc., is immediately after the completion of harvesting. It is a bad policy to send implements to the machinist just before they are required for use, as this often-times entails a loss of time. As soon as any machine breaks down, or any damaged part is noticed, it should to at once. If put into a shed to be repaired "by and by," it is almost sure to be forgotten until required for use There should be on every farm a proper imprement shed, in which machines, etc. not in constant use, should be stored and kept from rain and sun. A cupboard should be fixed in this shed, in which to keep small things, such as wrenches, hammers, etc. Another great saving is to see that the tools are kept sharp and in a condition to do the best possible

The following treatment for preventing

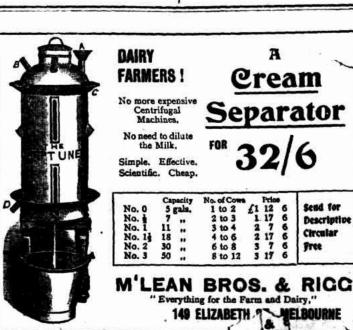
part of water following with the oil of the kerosene. Stir the m wit to boil for After should be stirred frequently wile applied. From one-eighth to be pint is sufficient for one applica apply the mixture a brush is sed. It is often more economical not tlatempt to protect the entire animal, bit only those parts not reached by the pead or

Agricultural chemists recommend that the most effectual means of preventing loss in fertilising matters is to cart the manure directly on to the field whenever circumstances allow this to be one. On all soils with a moderate proportion of clay no fear need be entertained of the valuable fertilising substances b wasted if the manure cannot, be plughed in at once. Fresh, and even well-otted, dung contains very little free ammonia; and since active fermentation, and with it the further evolution of free ammonia, is stopped by spreading out the manure on the field, valuable volatile manurial matters cannot escape into the air by the adoption of this plan. As all soils with a moderate proportion of clay possess in a remarkable degree the power of ab-sorbing and retaining manuring matters, none of the saline and soluble constituents are wasted, even by a heavy fall of rain. It may, indeed, be questioned whether it is more advisable to plough in the manure at once, or to let it lie for some time on the surface, and to give the rain full opportunity to wash it into the soil. "It appears to me," said the late Dr. Voelcker, "a matter of the greatest importance to regulate the application of manure to our fields, so that its constituents may become diluted and uniformly distributed among a large mass of soil. By ploughing in the manure at once, it appears to me this desirable end cannot be reached so perfectly as by allowing the rain to wash in gradually the manures evenly spread on the field." As a general rule, Dr. Voelcker recom-mended that the manure should be carted on the field, spread at once, and ploughed in at a favorable opportunity. On stiff clay land, farm-yard manure, especially long dung, when ploughed under frost sets in, exercises a most hepeficial action by keeping the soin DAL der admitting the free access co LAso: Militia pulverises the soil; in this not be well to leave the on the surface without pl But when no other choice either to set up the man, in the corner of the field JAC in on the land, without a directly, by all means ado ad plan. In the case of very soils, it may perhaps not be spread out the manure a long fore it is ploughed in, since 20 13 do not possess the power on not possess the power of manuring matters in any marks. On light sandy soils manure sidecomposed stable manure should be grown to the crop intended to to egree.

RIVERINA STOCK EDRT.

DENILIQUI Friday. DENILIQUI Friday.

The following are the stock moments:—150 stud rams from Narlga, T. Millas to W. S. McCarthy, Hill Plain; 1500 merine thers, from Weral to Grant and Childe, Challes; 1114 ewes and lambs from Cootamus to Moulamein, Miss Macauley owner; i crossbred ewes and lambs from Cootamus to Moulamell, Miss Macauley owner: I crossbred wethers, from Jerilderie district as F. Ryan, Victoria; 260 merino sheep, from rilderie to Jno. McRae, Moulamein; 4600 whers from Moloug district to E. and W. Naughton, Barham; 130 mixed sheep from J. Hanlon's Paragon Park, to Melbourne; 3 horses, W. Kilpatrick's, to Caulfield, At Mamma.—106 sheep, J. Ciarke's, from Wamboota; 88 sheep, E. A. Pitty's, from Moama; 14 sheep, J. Leitch's, from Wamboota, 11 sheep, J. Leitch's, J. Santilla's, from Barham to Wakool, N.S.W.—"Pastoral Times."



not keep well if overworked natural grain is destroyed. ing tends to smash the globutter, and to give it a

milk makes more undesirable butter-milk and working in salt can cure the proper flavor of butter from dirty

Flavoring butter with the odor fresh flowers is one of the arts of the French peasantry. The process is very simple, and consists of putting the little prints, which have first been wrapped in thin cloth, into a tight porcelain dish on a bed of the roses, or whatever blossoms are chosen. Among the flowers which giev the most desirable results are clover and nasturtiums

When calves are not thrifty the cause may be in the management. Irregularity in feeding, overlooking their pe uliarities and preferences, and crowding them, are reasons that cause lack o thrift. When several calves are together, and their milk poured into a common trough, the stronger ones will se-cure more than their share and the weaker calves less than a sufficiency Lack of water in very warm weather during the middle of the day may cause harm, for it is customary with some to water the cows and calves only twice a day where the supply of water is at the barn only. The remedy is to feed each calf separately from the others, and give a variety of food.

The advantages of the soiling system ften been discussed in the press but there are not many farmers in a to adopt the system except par-In order to help out a poor pastially. field of barley or oats may be the spring or early summer ture e may be turned in when the sture thus saved for a time. real is allowed to stand till it has head-it it will furnish a large amount of valuable green fodder for solling pur-poses. Another important solling is cate and peas, sown together, 1½ bushel of peas to the acre, planted 3 to 4 inches deep on light soils, and about 2 inches deep on heavy soils. Then 1½ bushel of oats to the acre is sown or drilled in, as Among other valuable soiling crops are rye, wheat, the various kinds of millet, rape, and leguminous plants like clover, lucerne, peas, beans, vetches etc. A dairy cow will eat 751b. to 1001b of green fodder daily, but unless this is

Speaking of the treatment of the brood sow, Mr S. G. M'Fadden, an American breeder, says he likes to see sows mending at the time of service, as they get in pig readily. "I favor elopping sows that are pregnant," he continues, "twice a day with a slop of shorts and bran, using corn in proportion to flesh sows are carrying. Sows that have weared carrying. Sows that have weared autumn litters should get more maize with their other feed than sows which have had their rest. I do not feed much maize just before nor immediately after farrowing. One thing we should guard against is putting too many pregnant sows together, so that they may crowd or overlay each other in their sleeping place

fairly well matured it is wise to supply

some dry fodder in addition.

About one week before each sow is due to farrow, give her a place by herself. Do not forget to have fenders around little ones. After the pigs are farrowed, feed the sow lightly at first, gradually in-creasing the feed to all she will relish See that the pigs get out on the ground in

"If possible, have grass for the sow. as it is the greatst help she can have in producing milk. If too early for grass nothing is better for this purpose than : liberal feeding of shorts and bran, unless it is milk itself. Just as soon as the little ones will eat, and it is very soon, provide a creep for them."

In an experiment on the relation of temperature to the keeping property of milk, at an American experiment station it was found that the bacteria in milk multiplied five-fold in twenty-four hours when the temperature was 50deg. F. 750-fold in the same time whn the temperature was 70deg. Milk at 95 curdled

SURE CURE FOR SCOUR The result of your 'SALVITIS' ASTRINThe result of your 'SALVITIS' ASTRINThe case it was ried on was a most to the case it was ried on was a most to the could walk about.
Three days after to walk about to the could walk about to the could walk about to the could walk about.
SELLE SOMEWHAND COUNTY OF THE CO

considered of more importan deanliness. In milk kept at 95deg species developing most rapidly is undesirable one known as bacillus lactis aerogenes. At a temperature of 70 cies develops relatively less rapidly in the majority of cases than bacillus lactis acidi, which latter is very desirable in both cream and cheese ripening.

The bacteria in milk kept at 50 deg. in rease slowly, and later consist of very few lactic organisms, but of miscellan ous types, including many forms which the milk unwholesome. pacteria continue to grow slowly day after day, but the milk keeps sweet be-cause the lactic organisms do not develop abundantly. Such milk, in the course of time,, becomes far more unwholesome than sour milk, since it is filled with organisms that tend to produce putrefaction. A temperature of 50 deg. is recom mended to keep milk sweet for the mar-

Old milk is never wholsome, ever though it has been kept at a temperature of 50 deg, and still remains sweet and un-Quite the contrary in this case if it has been kept at a temperature of 50 deg., or in this vicinity. It is not un-likely, it is said, that it is this fact leads to some of the cases of ice cream poisoning so common in summer. The cream is kept at a low temperature for several days, until a considerable quantity has accumulated, or a demand has come for ice cream, and when made into ice cream it is filled with bacteria in great numbers and of a suspicious character.

Country Letters.

TO COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters should reach this office not later than Monday to ensure publication the same

DENILIQUIN.

The closing week of the old year was perhaps the hottest experienced during the past decade For four continuous days the temperature show ed very little variation, even when the sun went down, and the atmosphere became impreg-nated with a choking smoke. A camp in the open was anything but agreeable or refreshing after the fatigues of such hot days.

The harvesting returns for this centre have

been exceptionally good when it is taken into consideration that suitable rain did not fall until October, when everyone was predicting com-plete and absolute failure. The average for the peet and absolute failure. The average for the Deniliquin district is probably about 13 bushels to the acre, some being very poor, but others yielding as high as 7 bags and over. About Mathours, where the yield is usually

About matiours, where the yields a dealing first-class, the absence of moisture, coupled with the ravages of the rabbits and hot winds, reduced the average to about 10 bushels, but in the easterly direction, towards Finlay and Berrigan, the returns were somewhat better than Destiliant. Deniliquin.

A choice portion of Hartwood Station has been A choice portion of Hartwood Station has been apart for cultivation on the halves system, and the returns, on the whole, have been most satisfactory. About a dozen harresters and strippers were at work in one field, the winnowing for the latter being operated by horse-power. The wheat, on the whole, is clean, plump, and hard, very little being rejected by the energetic representatives of the various million and experting forms.

milling and exporting firms. milling and exporting arms.

So far the district has been practically immune from bush fires, and there is ample feed and water to carry on until springtime. Slock of all descriptions are fat, but no sales of any importance are being effected.

There will be a considerable increase in the

area under cultivation curing the coming year, and it seasonable rains come in March. April, Sertember and October the district will soon regain its old flourishing condition.

Harvesting operations are nearing completion and, generally speaking, the results are satis-factory. The fallowed lands in almost every factory. The fairwest aims in anost ever case gave good returns, many paddocks goin as high as seven bags to the acre. The whea sown on lea land also produced well, givin returns of from three to dive bags to the acre returns of from three to five bags to the acre.
The wheat grown in stubble land was poor and dirty, but the grain was plump. The returns on that class of land varied from one to three bags to the acre. As most of the wheat sown was on stubble land, our average, of course, is very materially reduced. Still we anticipate the respectable average of twelve bushels. It was noticeable that wherever wheat was sown on land that produced oats last year the yield was good.

was good.

The out crop was a fair one, the average being about seven bags to the acre.

Very little cutting was done this year. The principal machine used was the combined har-

Stock sales are quiet just now owing to re-cent holidays, but many parcels of wheat are being sold locally at 2s.

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MANURING OF

USE OF ARTICIALS.

During the season of 1903 experi vere conducted by the Agricultural Department of the Durham College, in con junction with the County Councils of Cumberland, Durham, and Northumber land, on the manuring of swedes and turnips. The report on the experiments with swedes although it divulges nothing new is interesting. The objects of the

experiments are given as follows:—
Objects.— (1) To ascertain the special requirements of the crop in the way of manurial ingredients; (2) to compare the vale of basic slage and superphosphate;
(3) to compare the effects of stable manure and artificials; and (4) to determine the most satisfactory dressing of artificials to use in conjunction with stable manure

Thirteen plots, each of 1-27 acre, were used at each centre. On plot No. 2 a standard dressing consisted of 1 cwt nitate, ¾ cwt sulphate of ammonia superphosphate, 2% cwt slag, and % cwt muriate of potash was used. other five plots this was varied by omis sion of one ingredient, and on six stable manure, in conjunction with artificials, was used, while one plot had no manure of any kind.

The trials were carried out in entirety at nine centres, but all the crops were se light at one centre that the average of the other eight was struck. The best results were given by the standard dress-ing and in all cases where stable manure

was used a loss resulted,
From the evidence given by the experiments phosphates appeared the most important ingredient in the manures, for on the average where phosphates were withheld from the standard mixture the loss was 19s 4d per acre, reckoning swedes, as has been done in arriving at the results, at 8s a ton. When nitrogen was withheld the profit was 2s 4d, and when potash 10s 8d per acre, as against 12s 3d in the case of the standard manure. Thus the nitrogen had also considerable effect on the financial aspect of the returns. As a matter of fact, at four of the centres it appeared to be the most important constituent. average results are influenced by the miserably poor results on 'he plots without phosphates at two centres.

Where all the phosphate was given in form of slag the profit per acre was 10s 5d, and where all was given in form of super the profit was 7s 7d. The super produced 14 tons 17% cwt per acre, ra-ther over half a ton more than the slag, but the extra expense of the manure

USE OF STABLE MANURE. As has ben mentioned, dung did not prove successful, either with or without artificials. The stable manure was valued at 3s a ton, and the application (12 tons per acre resulted in a loss of 10s 9d, the increase of the crop being over 6 type. Thus it compared badly with the com-plete artificial manure. When stable manure was used with artificials the results were even worse. When the standard dressing of artificials was added the loss was L1 8s 6d per acre, without the nitrogen in the artificial mixture the loss was L1 13s 1d, and the results with other

In all these cases of profit and loss results the cost of the manure has been charged to the swede crop, which, of course, could not be done in practice The comparison, however, shows the relative value of the different dressings. The biggest "loss" of all was on the plot which had stable manure and a standard dressing of artificials minus the phosphates, namely, L1 15s per acre. cost of the manure was L4 7s 2d, which left a deficit of L1 15s after reckoning the increased crop. It is quite possible, in-deed probable, that the residual value of the manure was worth rather more than this, but still it does not alter the fact that if one desires to grow swedes standard artificial mixture will give the best immediate returns.

combinations of artificials were equally

CONCLUSIONS. The following conclusions are given in

(1) On the average of eight centres, phosphoric acid proved last season to be the most important manufal ingredient

for the swede crop, and potash the least (2) Seeing that soils and seasons vary so much in character, it is as a rule safer to use "complete" dressings, when artificials alone are applied.

(3) Superhphosphate has given on the average a slightly better crop than basic slag, but the latter has been the more profitable, while a mixture of the two is still more so.

(4) Dung alone did not on the average prove so profitable as artificials alone, se

far as the swede crop was concerned.

(5) The addition of articials to dung re sulted financially in a very considerable loss throughout. (6) Potash was the least necessary in-

gredient when artificials were used in con junction with dung, although "complete" artificials gave the best return. (7) Superphosphate with dung proved, on the whole, to be less profitable than dung alone, and still less so than the

standard artificials alone. (8) While dung alone paid better than any combination of artificials with dung the most profitable results were obtain

from artificials alone, as applied to plot 2

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COWS TESTED AT SHOWS.

METHODS OF FEEDING. In a letter to the London "Gazette" an English dairyman gives his method of feeding cows during a public test, with

advice as to treatment, which has the merit of being simple and being easily followed:-"The production of milk having be

ome the staple industry of farming, the

breeding of good dairy cows should receive encouragement and liberal support, and there is nothing that will further the object more than carefully conducted milking trials and butter tests. It is impossible to select the best dairy cow from a fair-sized class without test-

"The feeding for quantity and quality of milk needs great skill and attention although there is nothing more written upon in our live stock and agricultural papers than the rations for dairy cows, and nothing more variable than their formula. There is a difficulty to be met at this time of the year that seems to have escaped attention, that is the difficulty of obtaining suitable green food at our summer shows for cows that have been allowed to grass previous to their being exhibited. The green food found by the societies varies from lucerne and sainfoin to mixed clover and grasses, often so much fermented by being cut too long that the cattle will not eat it. safest course to ensure success is not to feed on green food at all, but to depend only on such foods as can be taken with you thereby avoiding the possibility of cow or cows being thrown off their feed just when you want them at their

"As regards cakes and meals, there is probably nothing to equal or surpass one part of best linseed cake to three parts of decorticated cotton cake, with good hay and water ad libitum. Commence hay and water ad libitum. with four pounds of the mixed cakes per day, increasing to eight or twelve pounds per day, according to the size and appetite of your cow, keeping a watchful eye so as not sicken purge; the cakes being rather hard require good mastication, and being greatly relished cause a free flow of saliva, rendering digestion easy and assimilation perfect. Be sure to obtain your cake from a reliable source, with a guarantee of purity. Many competitors feed with mashes and other slops, with the result of a large quantity of milk of poor quality, and this is attributed to the food being swallowed too rapidly, and not being properly digested; in fact, to overload the stomach defeats your object of obtaining the best results.

"The treatment of cows having to travel any distance to shows requires at-They should be fed sparingly the day previous to the journey, should only get a little hay and water on the morning before they start. To truck cattle with loaded stomachs upsets their whole systems, and causes the attendant is not of unnecessary work; but it lightly fed the animals will stand their fourney much better and commence feedjourney much better and commence feed-ing as soon as they reach their destina-tion. A correll herdsman will see that his charge is not disturbed by every pas-Quietude is essential to dairy ser-by.

"The milking is a most important item, and upon which success much de-The cow and her milker should be on the best of terms; in fact, they should be positively fond of each other The milking should be done so carefully that the cow looks forward to the operation as a relief and comfort; the pace at which the milk should be drawn must be regulated by the cow and not the milker It is all very well for men to talk about fast or slow milking, but it must be done in accordance with the construction of the udder and teats. If the latter are large and the outlet the same, free milking may take place, but if the teats are small and the passage somewhat con-stricted, it is impossible to force out the milk rapidly without causing the animal pain; therefore slow milking must be re sorted to. Be sure and get the last drop out, that is often what wins."

THE PEOPLE'S MILK.

A DAIRYMAN PROSECUTED.

EVIDENCE OF ANALYSTS.

EVIDENCE OF ANALYSTS.

At the Hawthorn Court on Tuesday Henry Emery, dairyman, of John street, Glenferrle, was proceeded against by William E. Sexton, health inspector for the City of Hawthorn, on a charge of selling milk not of the substance and quality demanded by the purchaser.

Mr Derham appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Gaunson for defendant.

Prosecutor stated that at 7.45 a.m. on the 30th November, he purchased a pint and a half of milk from defendant in Lisson Grove. The analyst's certificate showed that the milk contained 6 per cent of added water.

Frederick Dunn, analyst to the city of Hawthorn, stated that in the first sampe handed to him, he found the percentage of water to be 89'15, non-fatty solids 7'94, and fatty solids 2'91; total, 100'00. The above results showed the amount of added water to be 6 per cent. The other samples were of better quality, though one was alightly below the limit allowed. Witness was certain water had been added in the first sample.

Defendant, Henry Emery, said that he had been a dairyman for nine years. He mixed no water with the milk purchased by the inspector on 30th November, nor did anybody else. On the afternoon of the 16th December he informed the inspector at his premises that he intended to fight the case, as his milk was pure.

intended to fight the case, as his milk was pure.

Felix Kruse, analyst, deposed that the first sample of milk received by him from defendant was on 16th December. Allowing for the decomposition of non-fatty solids, there was 5's per cent. of non fatty solids when sold, and fatty solids '5' per cent.

Mr Gaunson: Was there any added water. There was not any added water in the milk when sold.

To Mr Gaunson: There was no law requiring witness to be registered. There was no substantial difference in the three samples. The bench considered the charge proved, and imposed a fine of 49, with L3 9s costs.

OLD

BACON TYPE IN BOARS.

The results of experiments in bacon production are given in a bulletin issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The report is drawn up by Mr G. E. Day, B.S.A., Professor of Agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College. We give an extract with reference to bacon type in boars

"In the first place a boar should show male character and give indi-cations of strong constitution. He chould have good width between forelegs, and be thick through the heart, or just back of the elbew. He should be deep from the top to bottom tack of the shoulder; and the space back of the shoulder should be well filled out within. he well filled out, giving a good heart girth. The lowl should be broad and strong, but not fat and flabby; the forehead broad, and the poll broad and full. The neck should be of medium length and strongly muscled, but should show no heavy crown of fat. The eye should be large, full, and bright, and his general appearance should relicate alertness and activity.

"The shoulders are heavier thon would be desirable in a sow or barrow; and as he grows older shields' develop on the sides, which often give the appearance of roughness. He should be very compact on tor, however, and blend well with the top line and the rib at this point. The bacon type shoulder is upright, making the animal comparatively short from the back of the shoulder to the head, and long from the back of the shoulder to the ham. This formation gives the largest develop-ment where the ment is most valuable.

"The spring of rib is very characteristic. It should arch out boldly from the backbone, then suddenly drop in an almost vertical direction. giving a flat, straight side. This point should receive special attention in making a selection, for it is a sure indication of a strong development of muscle along the back, and muscle is lean meat.

and muscle is lean meat.

"The top line should rise slight above the straig it line, giving a very slight arch, the highest point of which is over the loin. The back should be of medium width, and unform in width throughout. The loin should be as wide as the rest of the back, and be full, strong, and heavily muscled. The rump should be view same width as the back and Joann same width as the back and loaddressi slightly rounded from side to sh over the top, and from the hips t the tail. The ham should tax - to wards the hock, and carry well down towards the hock, espe-

cially on the inside of the shank. "The underline should be trim and wards a sagging belly, and the hind flanks should be full, giving good thickness through at this point.

"The legs hould be of medium length, and the bone heavy, but clean, and presenting a flattish ap-pearance. Rough, puffy legs are very pearance. Rough, puffy legs are very undestrable; and it is also a serious objection to have the bone fine. The pasterns should be upright, so that the animal walks well up or his toes. A hog with we should not be bred from. weak pasterns

"The carriage should be easy, the animal walking without apparent ex ertion, and without a swaying move

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WHAT IT IS, AND HOW TO GET IT.

Condition in horses (using the term as denoting "we king condition") is obtained by the combined effects of regular exeror work, of feeding them on bard corn and dry food generally, and of grooming. Whilst all horses which are e irked require to be in some sort of condition, in order to perform their work satisfactorily, the degree of hard condition that is no estary varies greatly according to the notice of the work which the horse subjected to tracehorses and hunters, for instance caus, he in much harder con-Stion than harness horses or backs. long governity as regard light horses, man may that the faster the page is at when a hiere is required to work, the turior much be her condition (writes Kisher in Tarmet and Stockbroede .") In the case of heavy horses, the nature of whose work thes not require them to exceed a walking pare, the degree of condition they should be in is determined by the amount of work they have to do and the weight they are expected to haul.

The fact of a horse being in a working condition implies that he carries no super fluous fat, that his muscles are hard and well developed, that the tendons and ligaments are able to bear plenty of strain without injury, and that the wind is in good order, and also that he does not per

spire and sweat excessively.

When horses which are no, "ht" nor it working condition are subjected to nard work, detrimental consequences may readily arise. Thus, in the case of a hunreadily arise. ter not in condition, he is liable to speain his tendons or suspensory ligaments when galloping or jumping, owing to these not being sufficiently strong and hard to stand the strain imposed on them; or congestion of the lungs may be brought on by galloping an unfit hunter too hard or too long. In the case of harness borses or backs which are worked when out of condition, the fact will not, as a rule, entall such injurious consequences as happens in the case of hunters, simply former are not subjected to in the severe vertions. At the same time, it is very injudicious to work any kind of horse severely when not in working condition, because it entails an undue amount of wear on the limbs, which may that Great immediately manifest itself, but reject sinchish is a cause of windgalls, enlarged

disc) reject sin high is a cause of witers.

130 tons.

The Trans the the fellock joints.

yield a the case of YOUNG UNBROKEN HORSES shell a question of condition cannot receive orge, 200 areful attention when they are or the first of the fir seased of a big grass-belly, they require and in na way should they be subjected to as racehorses are in prior to running every exertion until they have been got race. Next to racehorses and steeple and feeding on hard corn. Overexertion of young horses is but to a frequently the cause of their becoming pirelimbs. It is necessary first to got a bons horse into hard condition her remy real work is required of him. allutery wern, especially as regard- the

ect him to severe exertions of any kind efore hard condition has been obtained May disastrous, consequences. - Emiliar marks apply to mature horses which yell not to gotse or have at the result of the condition as the result

he of illness. A horse when is but of condition. young, unbroken ho see can only be go into working conditional gradually, and hard conficien on not be obtained in short lime.

IN EDING

gestive ergans too more, causing a large lover-exerted Clover tary, second-crop hay, and new hunters during to Green forage of horses in work as not companible with hard condition is it gives them a big belly. a I mak roaso" the Lan -- should not be fed a forage at which and moderate on as requerd, and which are

gold.

Salarat yields fund and at \$197 de 7, de is the rise with these Last them to the horses for at tance.

New Normanby, \$8 oz (1 tons) very prevalent idea exists among \$20 oz (173 tons), weak ns, etc., that it is necessary to limit some Westmanby at the supply of horses to which hard them these whose supply of horses to which hard them these supply at horses to which hard them these supply at horses to which hard them.

se of (173 tons). Weah ns. etc., that it is necessary to limit of (29 tons). Some Westratian yields at exception of horses in which hard there, ideals, 3650 ct.

Consol., 223 cs. including sail, 13,950 oz (14 50 KANGAROO oz (15) tons). Great KANGAROO oz (15) tons). Great KANGAROO oz (15,04 tons). Gue oz (290 tons). Great Consol. (15,05 tons). Gue oz (15,05 tons). Gue oz (15,05 tons). The Minister of 1 Contral Plateau (16, out the pumping agre The BillsT is the Cheapest.

M. DONAGHY, & SONS.

sufficient supply of water is in no wise detrimental to hardest condition, but, or the contrary, is conducive to it, as only is given as much water as he wants to drink can a horse be kept in perfect health, other things being equal, and when worked, horses in hard condition drink less water than those which are not It would obviously be quite wrong to assume that hard condition can be keeping him in working condition.

condition is required. This is, of cou

guite erroneous, and simply the outc

tained solely by feeding a horse on hard Exercise or work is the most important factor in getting a horse into and working a horse his muscles, tendons, and ligaments are hardened, and he is prevented from laying on fat, whilst the wind is kept in good order. All this cannot be attained by merely feeding him on hard corn without adequate exercise or work GOOD GROOMING IS ESSENTIAL

to hard condition, and without it it is not possible to attain a high degree of work ing condition, although grooming is not absolutely necessary in the case of horses worked at a walking pare. The beneficial effect which good grooming has on the working condition of horses consists in the fact that it keeps the skin clear and the pores of the skin open, thus pro moting the activity of the skin, and allowing it to carry out its function of aiding the lungs to remove the carbonic acid produced by breathing. The more severe the work thrown upon the lungs is, more pecessary it is that the skin should assist in removing the carbonic acid, hence-as regards hard condition—the amount of grooming should be proportionate to the amount of fast work horse is subjected to. Besides assisting the lungs, the skin regulates perspiration and on this account should be kept clean and in good working order by thorough grooming in the case of stable! horses which are worked. A further function of the skin consists in that it aids in removing effete products in the blood from the body, and the hossics a horse is worked, and the more highly he is felf on concentrated food, the more necessary is it that the skin should perform this function to its fullest exfent

Although the feeding of hard corn gion s not sufficient for producing and maintaining hard condition in horses, very advantageous to give a feed of oats when horses are turned out to grass, as the process of getting them into working condition again when they are subsquently taken up from grass. When fed on some corn in addition to the grasthey est when turned out, horses do not lose condition to such an extent as they do when they are given no concentrated

MAINTAINING CONDITION

It is not possible to maintain the highest degree of hard condition in horses for an indefinite time, such as is the case with racehorses in training. Under ordinary circumstances it is neither possible no to be very molerately worked at first, desirable to get horses into such condition Next to racehorses and steeple ne sort of working condition by chasers, hunters require to be in the hardest condition. It is, of course, very de-sirable to have them in theroughly hard condition at the beginning of the season but in practice this is very frequently not the case, and many hunters are no really "fit" until half the season is over The harder the condition of horses when they are hunted, the I's likely are they suffer in their limbs or otherwise from the offects of lumping or much gallap however, not advisable to have hunters in too spece a condition as commencement of the hunting, becuse under severe a ck they are sure o lose thish

HARNESS HORSES AND HACKS it is not nonessary that they should be n such hard condition as hunters during th season, because they are not worked so severely. There is frequently difficulty As already ingested, it is essential to ain keeping the former in satisfactory teed houses on hard corn and dry food vorking condition awing to their not getif they are to be not into or kept in hard
condition. The harder the condition per the condition of the consequence that when called upon quired, the more commust be given. Too to do extra severe or long work they are large quantities of hay are detrimental but really in sufficiently hard condition and are

belly in the horse which is injurious to WITH REFERENCE TO FLESH, ETC the wind, making the horse short-winded. Taking the word "condition" in its "condition" in its willer meaning as denoting the state the hay are all fonistuff- which any isely horse's body is in as regards the amount affect and condition in horses when fell of flesh and fat (if any) he carries, this in approcable quantities, hence they may vary greatly in horses which are slowed not be given to horses in which worked and fed in the same way. Some may vary greatly in horses which are really hard condition is essential, such as horses will appear to be in much better frunters during the senson, for instance, condition than others, owing to their beand when given to ing better "doers." Some borses will us to a compatible with always look to be more or less in poor condition, with ribs showing and truckedin m sweat easily and up belly, no matter how liberally they are fed, whilst others readily lay on faunless very severely worked. Although a horse in working condition should be free from fat. It is by no means meant that he should be in poor condition. There is a great difference between i orse in hard condition and carrying superfluous flesh or fat as the result plenty of exercise and good feeding, and a horse in poor or lean condition owin

BRAND

BINDER TWINE

ALL STOREKEEPERS AND

MERCHANTS STOCK IT.

of ignorance. All horses should always be given as much water as they want, and well devel there should be some fle In the case of horses in owing to underfeeding, then, ribs show plainly through the the neck appears thin owing carrying the necessary amount that it normally should carry.

ides working condition and condition, which two terms in many are synonymous, we may have show dition in horses, and also so-called "deters' condition." In both these latte cases horses carry a great deal of flesh and of fat, the object being to make them appear as favorable as possible to the eve. There can be no question that s orse appears to better advantage wh carrying plenty of flesh than when in spare condition, and he is therefore more likely to make a favorable impression dealers' or show condition is, how ver, the reverse of beneficial as regards the working powers of a horse, and or the horse in question being put to hard work it is very soon lost.

MIXED MILK OF DIFFERENT BREEDS.

It is the custom in many butter dairle writes the "Field") to keep two or more breeds of cows, the milk of which differs in salient features, in order that a better balanced return may be obtained. The usual plan, except, perhaps, in private country-house dairies, is to keep nonpedigree Shorthorns and one or two Jerseys to every eight or ten of the former idea being for the cosmopolitan varlety to give the quantity, and the islancows the needed degree of quality to the product. That the practice has much to ommend it, is firmly contended by those who have had the longest experienits operation, and who are the most areful observers respecting matters of ever, to be able to adduce concrete, as well as general, evidence, in fundamental of my economical system, and with the gement of the Somerset County Council farm have carriel out experiments de signed to test the value of the proceed Shorthorn and Jersey milks were mixed in varying proportions "with : view to determining whether any more butter was obtained from the mixture than would be made from the milks it churned separately." For the purpose of the first experimen; two mixtures of Shorthorn and Jersey milk, in the proportions of 90 per cent ,and 10 per cent and 80 per cent. and 20 per cent, respetively, were made, the weights of mill used being, where possible, 27th Short horn and 3lb Jersey, and 24lb Shorthorn and 61b Jersey. The amount of buttee contained in each mixture was then set The amount of butter arately determined. Thus the experi nenters made on the same day determin ations by actual churning of the butte contents of Shorthorn and Jersey milk together with those of the same mixed in two different proportions, and comparing the yields they were able to decide whether any actual gain re suited from the simple expedient of mix-ing the milks. The first set of test was conducted in October, and the second in February, so that the results obtaine may be held as fairly applicable to the milk product of the winter or house-feeding season. In the mean one simifar investigations are being carried out with summer and autumn milk.

The teaching of the inquiry is wholly and emphatically indicative of the wisdom of the mixed method. In every in stance, whether the results were deter mined by actual churning or theoretical calculation, there was an appreciative in crease in butter, or butter fat, due ab solutely to the simple process of mixing the milks of the two breeds named. gains in the first instance amounted to about 23341b and 701b respectively, on the annual yield of nine cows, and although they do not mean a great deal of money the consistency of the results materially enhances the importance of the verdict It is noticeable that, in the February exesults accruing from the mixing of the milks of seven Shorthorns and two Jer On the basis of this result, the mixing of the milks of a herd similarly comprised would produce an actual gain of about 155ib, of butter in the year, which at Is per lb. would represent the profit from mixing. The advantage derivable from the mixing is not to be measured entirely by the increase in quantity, how The color and quality of the but ever. ter are very sensibly improved as a re sult of the Jersey admixture. In private dairies the Jersey breed has established omething apreaching a monopoly, the tenant farmer would not be well advised to dispense with the general purpose Shorthorn as his mainstay. Besides producing a readily marketable calf, yields the quantity of milk or butter that is so essential. But if he were to in clude a few Jerseys in the proportion of two to seven. It is evident that he would be appreciably benefited.

FLORILINE! — FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. Jit removes all unpleasant odor arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesals depot, 33 parriagdon road, London, England.—(AdvL.) GEELONG and MELBOURNE

and eld ziry. Gleaner." idly in

> iginating ich as p prae. A poor driver, ner hand, is not only unable to transmit such impulse, but constantly interrupts the natural motor impulses originating in the brain of the thereby frequently causing a good-gaited horse to become addicted to the habit of inco-ordination, with its attending rethe disastrous results of placing a good

> gaited horse in a poor driver's hands.
> Interfering is probably the most constant source of annoyance. In front it usually due to faulty conformation involving the chest or fore-quarter. The thoroughbred type may be cited as confirmed interferers, geldings, owing to early castration, being particularly pre-With this type of horse fering is usually due directly to the fact that he is narrow-chested, and good ac-tion is seldom associated with this type as a large majority are stiff-kneed, owing ment. Contrast the above type with that of a stag or stallion, and difference in conformation, style and ac

CALF-KNEDD HORSES.

Calf-kneed horses, unless heavy in the chest, with legs set well apart, are apt to be troublesome. The same may be said of horses with straight pasterns Low-headed and sluggish horses might also be placed in this class. Horses that toe out are notorious, and can invariably be placed in the interfering and knee knocking class, unless they happen to be of a draft horse type, with legs set well apart. Pacers seem to be particularly prone to this malformation, and a pair of knee-boots must accompany trotter or pacer that possesses a three minute clip, if he stands toed out. this connection it may be added pigeon-toed horses never interfere or hi

Interfering behind is so common that no class or type of horse can be excepted as the fault arises from cause to nu-merous to mention. First of ... nardrooping-hipped, low-going trotter. are the worst offenders. On the con-trary, pacers seldom if ever interfere except in walking or going slow. Gree: norses are apt to interfere during the first six months of their city life, as i requires at least a period of that length to overcome such predisposing causes as walking in a narrow furrow during the early spring work on the farm, and late in the season, perhaps, doing more or less travel over country roads, where wide-gaited horse finds it very tiresom one foot in a rut and the other upon a

In substantiation of the theories ex pressed regarding the farm horse, it may e said that trotting-bred colts, notwithstanding manifest predisposition owing t season's work at the track, owing tirely to a uniform development of their muscular system, and an intelligent method of shoeing with an object of overcoming such defects, whether natural or acquired.

KNEE-KNOCKERS AND FORGING.

Knee-knockers may ordinarily b placed in two distinct classes. high-going horse, that toes out, and, se cond, the low-going, narrow-chested trotter or pacer with speed. Beware of the latter, as he will also, in all proba bility, interfere when going slo

Forging, scalping, and shin-hitting are the direct causes of bitching behind, and can usually be associated with trotters owing to their inability to properly extend themselves in front. This condi This condition applies particularly to a class of horses with extensor flexor muscles equally developed behind, and compara tively high, full action, straight or otherwise, in contrast to a dwelling, forward movement of the forc feet, complicated by a lateral twisting or turning of the foot or leg, either in or out, due to non development of the extensor muscles o the anterior limb. Line-pacers will fre quently brush their hind coronet hard enough to cause them to hitch or roll in eoffrts to avoid the contact, seriously interferes with the develop ment of speed.

Horses that carry a high head on ac count of tender mouths are frequently addicted to the habit of interfering with the coronary band behind, and owing to this fault it has been found necessary to develop the extensors by the use of toe weights. In many instances, however it will be found necessary to let the heels grow high in order to lessen the tension some extent retard flexion until mome tum has carried the body past the centre of gravity, or point where flexion cease and extension begins. That is, the object should be to intercept the act of flexion before it is completed, and haste the act of extension. In case the offende has long toes, it may be necessary to shorten them, or to add a small toe-call to the shoe, which in many instances will suffice without the addition of

WHEN IS A HORSE PROPERLY BALANCED ? Anticipating the question, 'How is

Moisture in the Scil-S

a Manure-Watch the Effects ying-Care of Farm Imple-Keep Flies off Calves-Apply-Yard Manure

grade, the reverse would be to !and increase

The to direct gait:-First, n

and posture legs with recal relations, standing in front 🔪 🕏 the animal drawing an imaginary line from the per portion of the leg to the point of the toe, any abnormality such as toeing out or in can be readily discerned.

Change your position and note the pas-tern with reference to its straightness or obliqupity. A slight springing or ten-dency toward being calf-kneed may also be noted at this time.

Pick up each foot and carefully note how each shoe has been worn, their approximate weight and length of service, and make a careful inquiry of the driver as regards the horse's disposition and iving qualities. Also observe the kind of bit and check used.

Then have the horse driven over smooth pavement, directly in front you for a short distance and returned in the same manner, a: a clip ordinarily required or generally utilised. From this position it is easy to note the carriage of the foot or limb during the progress of After viewing the from this position, both at rest and in modriven past you several times in order that you may carefully note the height of flexion, and the act of extension, either of which may be the primary cause of interference or faulty milt, and possibly as easily remedied as seen

this exercise evrey movement of the animal must be noted, and especially that of the offending foot or as regards its relation to the rest of animal economy

MANURIN

RESULTS EXP.

The following ; ments carried on land Agricultura of turnips

1. Nitrate of soa nip crop at the rate other artificial may results if half the sown in the drills a applied as a top-di

after the thinning of t 2. Nitrate of soda a drills produces a some but it is more effecti quantity applied whol after the thinning of t

3. Sulphate of amme the drills is quite as et rather more effective, t quantity of nitrate of s drills, but does not yield as nitrate of soda applidrills and partly as a ton

apply half the nitrogen i sulphate of ammonia, and dressing of niltrate of soda.

5. In the growth of the turm, artificial manures alone, potash essential and important consti farms, and its omission largely dif both crop and profits.

6. Potash is required on medi classes of turnip soils.

7. Kainit is the most suitable an tive form of potash manure for t nip crop when applied in the de Muriate of potash is soo less effective, while sulphate of gives decidedly inferior results.

8. While it has been shown in previous experiments that superphosphate on ord nary arable soils produces in most yea a larger yield of turnips than the valent quantity of basic slag, the exp ments of 1900 show that in some seas the latter form of phosphatic manure

yield the larger crop.

9. Seasons favorable to basic slag those in which the autumn is wet and mild, and in which the growth of the turnip crop is prolonged to a late period.

10. The largest and most uniform crop will be obtained as a rule by the use of both forms of phosphatic manure in com-

11. The quantity of phosphoric acid re quired by the turnip crop is not me than that contained in 6 cwt. superpo-

phate (30 per cent. soluble), and any in crease in the amon of phosphote supplied will give no ponding increase plied will give no 12. In unfavor R sons, when yield of the turn for the Farm, and the sons is bloomed to the farm to the sons to the

on soils in the ELIZABETH cient que

National Library of Australia

wards.
New Moons of their neigh as the result (392 tons).
Oz. 400 tons-from pyrites.
Castlemaine maine Junction Ceutrol Cookin Francis Ormor Point Dookin Francis Ormor Point Dook on the idea of the carry maine depth of decided to carry depth may be at At the Long level the format Ca defined walls of finit the footwall it mainter of the ing peningle of a gold Ballarat visible of the format of a gold the principal of a gold the results of the format of a gold the results of the format of a gold the format of a gold the results of the format of a gold the format of the format of

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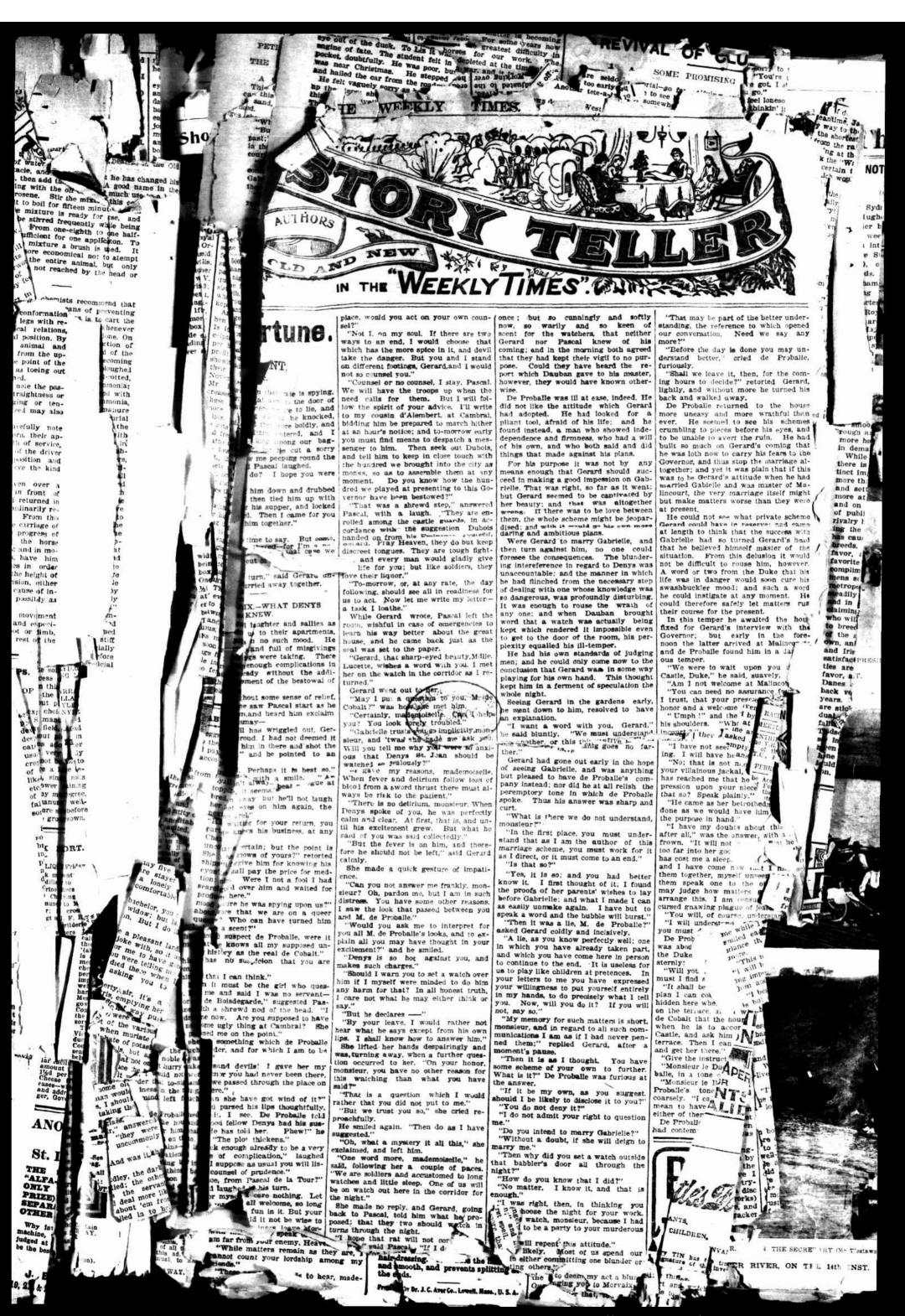
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ufficient for one applicator mixture a brush is used the entire animal, b

nformation on of preve

gree.

RT. Filler



pocket, doubtfully. He was poor, but was near Christmas. He stepped and halled the ear from the roadway 2010 He felt vaguely sorry as he helped h up the steps; she was such a bit of a g to be travelling by herself at nigh The inside of the car was cheerful wit white and advertis "Good-night, kiddle, and cheer up!" he The conductor waited impatiently with his hand on the bell cord. Liz lifted a small white face, appealingly. The tall student half stooped towards it, then drew back. His warm fingers felt for hers, and folded them over a half-crown. The car started on. For a moment Liz there transfixed, and her face burned slowly from pink to scarlet She started out into the night of whirling snowflakes which engulfed rapidly the student, the street lamp, the big square outline of the building they left behind. She drew in her breath and hurled the coln from her passionately. It gleamed a second in mid-air, then sank noiselessly from sight into the soft drifted snow of the gutter.-"Black and White. A LONDON LITERARY (First-class compartment, Li. trict Railway. Mark Lane; time, 3 p.m. Summer Sole occupant James Lyall, going home to Hammersmith; good-look ng bachelor forty; recently retired Anglo-Indian small pension; ekes it out by writing After several disappointments he submits "A True Heart" to "The Halcyon Magazine," ladles' monthly, Within week editor accepts; offers five guineas and asks for more copy. Lyall closes; sets to work, and sends in "Enshrined in her Soul," Heroine built on his idea of feminine perfection—petite, blonde, young, trustful, tearful, womanly, "Haicyon's" third issue after acceptance containes "The Hart;" five-guinea cheque follows. "The Soul" been in two months: Lyall afraid to send reminders; knows by now that editors don't stand bother ing; fights shy of them; resolves to wait. At Charing Cross, one lady passenger boards; carries bag; takes corner opposite Lyall; ships pince-nez; sharply scrutineses vis-a-vis, and then starts on newspaper. Lyall, under cover of his, observes her: tall, elegant, chic, handsome brunette; about thirty, with shrewd purposeful expression, suggesting business woman. She sheds gloves; beauti ful hands; no wedding ring. Abandons papers tacked with fastener; puts them war to fish out pencil: Lyall reads ca pital line "Enshrined in Her Soul!" Firs staggered, then reflects: some idiot had hit on identical title; but to make sure his "Chronicle" and in stooping for it, deciphers small type below head "By Exotic," his own nom de had got hold of his MS. Watches her reading; she smiles contemptuously; preently, throws back her head, and laugh aloud; doubles papers in two, scrawls something on top, reconsigns it to bag and now draws forth copy of "Halcyon! Lyall fathoms it; she is one of their readers: curses editor in his heart-for shunting his stuff on to her-a paid hire-She alights at West Kensington Lyall notices that she moves gracefully topping other women; superior, thorough bred. Determines if possible to cultivate her : / get into her good books ; so next day, armed with a copy "Hareyon," boards same train; c partment to himself: again she gets in at Charing Cross, with bag: Lyall feigning unconsciousness, stares at "Laleyon." She takes opposite corner as before But I ships pince-nez, when immediately "Hal eyon's" showy cover attracts her attention: gazes hard at it, then at him searchingly. Lyall looks innocent, produces her "Halcyon;" but is in no mood for reading; wants to talk; fidgets about. Lyall, conscious that she frerty, sir, it's looks up, and his eye catches hers That drives in thin edge of wedge, breaks She (firing first shot; speaking pl-abut with decision) - Is it wonderful the number of new magazines that have appeared lately? Lyall (as nicely as he can)-It is in-And the question naturally presents itself how they all manage secure an appreciable share of She - Oh, many have but an ephemera existence; endure for a space, and are heard of no more. Lyall (impressed by he sefined diction and musical voice)-While others reach - True but those are on a sound basis, with money behind them; they have come to stay. Lyall — The "Halcyon" included?

She (smiling)—I should say so. I see that you have a copy. Lyall (smiling too)-Oh, I take it in: It is a nice paper. Enjoys the honor of your patronage, I pe cive. She — Yes It is a good six-penny orth don't you think? (Lyall agrees

Ken

PETROL MOTOR DESCRIB

THE PASSING OF

sk. To Lis It Was all

INCIDENT.

BY H. HERVEY.

SCENE I.

taken aback, bu aved not to give himself away at s stage of game; using first patrony-wic that occurs to him) — Er — Ruthven She - Thanks. I am Miss Stopford (adding - after slight pause). ing in a railway carriage is trying. Do you know the Embankment Gardens—by Whitehall Court?

Ruthven (to be styled so pro tem)-

Miss Stopford - Well. I sit there for an our or so between twelve and two daily. Perhans - er - (blushes) breaks down gathers up belongings in one band, holds out other) Good-bye!

Ruthven (treasuring hint) - Good-bye. Miss Stopford (takes her hand, bows low over it: sidles past, opens door, and stands bare-headed on platform as sweeps by, with graceful inclination of

SCENE IL

(Day following, noon; Embankment Gar-dens, Ruthven first there, Presently Miss Stopford appears, carrying bag. Ruthven anathematizes that bag, as more sugges tive of work than play. Advances, lifts hat, and indicates bench in shade.

Miss Stopford (as she sits down)—I come here for a breath of fresh air, and clear the cobwebs from my brain. .Ruthven (dramatically)-Cobwebs!

annot associate you with anything so mundane as cobwebs.

Miss S. (smiling on him)—Don't descend o artificialities. You try my work, and see if you do not become dazed now and again. Yours, I chould say, is a fairly average intellect wherewith to make the

it. (thinking she looks handsomer than ver in full light of day, smiles and bows) -Thank you.

Miss S.- You will perhaps understand

me better when you know that I am an

R. (nearly bounds off seat. She—an Editor or Editress! He—face to face with a real live specimen of the genus! Stares at her idiotically, thinks of sink-ing on knees, confessing himself a scribe, candidate for editorial cheques, Sobers resolves to keep it going, and cultivate er yet further. Gurgling) Oh .- er-er-

Miss S. (laughing outright; fixing pince nez, and regarding him amusedly)-I apear to have amazed you, Mr Ruthven

R. (getting into hand)-I must apolo-I admit I am surprised to know that I am in company of one who holds so high a position in the literary world There is a divinity, Miss Stopford, which an Editress or Editor is hedged that separates her or him from the

Miss S .- Yes; I have noticed, in those would-be contributors who screw themselves up to the pitch of bearding us in our dens, a diffidence, comic as it is unaccountable. Why should we be regarded as so many ogres and ogresses, I wonder

R. (without attempting to allsy her wonderment)—And so you are an Editor or Editress! May I be so bold as to ask of what paper? Because I shall certainly take it in.

Miss S.-You already do so: "The

R. (with superhuman but successful ef fort-commanding himself)-Are you in-No wonder then that it is so well conducted.

Miss S .- Very kind of you to say so. I er-own as well as edit it.

R. (pricking up his ears-perhaps with eye to main chance)-I hope it has a large circulation.

Miss S .- Yes; far exceeding my expec

tations, and still going up.
R.—I am glad! (After pause) May I ask your opinion on a story appearing in your May number, "A True Heart," by a Mr James Lyall-under the nom de plume of "Exotic?

Miss S. (regarding him keenly)-Why do you ask?

R -Because 1-er-happen to know the author; met him in India; he told me about it the other day.

Miss S.-That was accepted by the sub-

editor during my holiday. I should have

(feeling cheap)-Dear me

Miss S .- The leading incident is interesting-and something new; but the heroine - Mrs what's-her-name, is a mass of incongrulty, and spoils the whole (feeling cheaper)-Dear me! Will

you point out the incongruity? I thought that Mr Lyall had made rather a good thing of it. Miss S (now put on her professions

metal)-The author's description of his heroine plainly makes her a young girl who married too soon; a mere chi of a thing; blonde, hysterical, and I might say-an imbecile; loving and clinging, perhaps; but with no two ideas of own, and woefully deficient in that "slimness" and "go"-so essential for our sex nowadays. Do you follow me? R. (limply)—Yes.

Miss S .- Well, for an insipidity of that milk-and-water brand to have the courage to selze her husband's Commanding Officer by the moustache and twist his head aside-to prevent his kissing her, and then with her eyes streaming tears to re-enter the rooms, to scandalise th guests at a regimental ball by shricking

out for her husband! I have no patience with her; less so for her creator, James "Exotic." What sort of a

R. (at his cheapest)-Oh, an ordinary

interest in club cricket hi interest in have been it to see him? He had 14 ... somewhere; shall I hw and bring him along?
Miss S. (with emphasis

I might say something up_at—(now smiling)—You are enough in the shape of Anglo-Indians for me-(then after a pause)-Mr Lyall sent in another contribution, named "Enshrined in Her Soul"-

R. (waking up, but still wary)-Did he? I don't recollect seeing it in Haleyon." Does he make a better Does he make a better business of it this time?

Miss S. (again on professional stilts)-It has not been published. It is a good story, except for the same error that mars his former one; and for which reason I shall return it. Again is his heroine one of your boneless, bloodless, yellow-haired nonentities: as devoid of character as this And with such a promising name, too — Agatha St. George! She is a Miss in this tale. But just imagine the sorry creature, after exhibiting nerve sufficient to sit up all night with a man friend on a tree platform for the purpose of shooting a tiger-imagine her I say-throwing down her rifle on the tiger's appearance spoiling the man's aim, and bursting into tears-to vow that she could not be so cruel as to kill the beauiful animal. Now, there's stuff for you! R. (all these weeks patiently expectant

of acceptance—and cheque Quite so.

Miss S.—I admit—your friend writes
well. The under current of subsidiary incidents are deftly handled, and there's a praiseworthy absence of padding. But if he must place his leading woman in heroic situations of sorts, why-in name of common sense dies he not build her on that kind of model from which the reader would expect doughty deeds, and which-he should make her carry through-instead of fail in? Why invest her with a sickening superabundance of female weaknesses? Why keep the tears so near the surface? Why adhere to the blonde?

R. (limply and thoughtfully, escorting her to the gate)-Quite so SCENE DI.

(Same time and place, a week later. Ruthven employs interval—confined to his flat—writing another story. In creating heroine, totally ignores hitherto cherished ideal; takes his new-found fe tish for ensample; putting together veritable goddess; mellow, dark-browed, dark-eyed, divinely tall. Delineates her clean of all feminine foibles, weaknesses and idiosyncracies; makes her strong, purposeful, self-reliant. She saves her lover from threatened financial crisis; throw herself into breach; takes management of his affairs, and restores them to pros perity. She has no tears, no womanli-ness, no "gush." Names story "From ness, no "gash." Names story "From Hades to Olympus," names heroine "Persephone Champfleurie." sephone Champfleurie." Posts MS. seventh morning—to Editor of "The Halcyon." Puts in at usual rendezvous noon-following day. Miss Stopford joins him: the tell-tale flush of pleased surprise on spotting him speaks volumes Saturday; scarcely soul in gardens.)

Miss S. (giving him her hand)-I have just missed you for the last week-l hope you have not been ill?

R .- No: imperative business has kept me away; otherwise I should certainly not have foregone the great pleasure of

Miss S .- I am glad it was not indisposition. I really enjoyed my last conversa-tion with you: It did me good to pour some of my vexations into sympathetic

R. (impressively): I am glad to know that you deem me capable of sympathy Miss S. (on reaching usual seat)-

I have something to show you,
Mr Ruthven — drawing "From
Hades to Olympus" out of bag)—
Do you know that your friend Mr Lyall has sent in another MS.?

R. (simulating surprise)—By Jove! Has he? Have you read it?

Miss S .- Yes: this morning. R .- Another failure, I suppose.

Miss S.—On the contrary: he has done excellently this time, and I shall use the story. See, I have signed it. in token of acceptance—(holds MS. towards him: he reads "Lavinia Stopford" under some edi-

R. (sententiously)-Poor chap! I'm

very glad-for his sake. Miss S.-He has made ine; and one would almost imagine that Mr Lyall had heard my strictures on his former efforts, and laid them to heart, or that you had repeated them to him (looks

at him inquiringly.) R. (dashing at it; takes her hand)-Lavinia, he did hear; he has laid your strictures to heart. I am James Lyall; and I-I-love you!

Miss S. (astonished)-You-James Ly

Lyall—I am. *

Miss S .- Are you in earnest in saying that you love me?

Lyall-Have never been more so in my whole existence. Will you be my wife? Miss S. (after pause of cog!tation)-Did you build your Persephone on-on

Lvall-On vou? Ves! You were in my mind's eye as I wrote—as you have been in my heart from the very first, S .- You baited your hook with

her-in fact.

Lyall (smiling)-And if I did, Lavinia you rose to it. Miss S .- And I bated my hook with my self; so in respect to angling for each

other we are quits.

Lyall (tenderly)—Answer my question; will you be my wife?

Miss S. (squeezing his hand)-Yes But will you help me in my work? You Sent Your ent

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Miss S. (sid) Be my Sub--husband

Lyall-Gladly fice I will hail and my pen: home, you sh Is it a bargali

Miss S. (afte gly)—It then.

Lyall-Let's Miss S .- Hov Lyall-Thus orward. ing her on the

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May Rikkar the strict until she rec om on the floor, where er basket utable and sat few momen shop girls long and sh

or shop girls ed the mile to An injuig of one med a restaurant. upon paper la INQUIRY the other to of an extra the splend Four dollars NEXT-UP made on n rent, and cke om the rest, for appetite. ing to be

Present rhted her alc it a tiny pot lamp and water. ages from the all ones hold! hich had cost tea, sugar dian nes of rice re her reckle beans. tuxury th LIN by experim much

money In the batt a list of her ometime D THE . the appearance of th' o ist Class, It proved to be a ti LE FARE £55 to £ ex crowd upon the sid

basket

mocked from some pass to market.

Then she saw her n name in fail sprawling buracters across the face the tickes, as though some one had write ten and then tried to erase it, finally d sisting through fear of erasing the printed letters also, and the incipient wonder in her eyes was followed by a sudden flush which made her almost colorless face look really pretty. The ticket was inlook really pretty. The ticket was in-tended for her, for May Rikkar, who had not supposed she had a friendly acquaintance in the whole big city.

The bubbling of the water brought her back to realities and the sicohol lamp, bu the refrain of a long-nemicated song fell also from her lips as she made the and put on rice to boil in preparation for the next day's breakfast. Then with the tea and raisins and what bread had been left from breakfast, she sat lown by the one window to nibble and ap and gloat over the green ticket perched up before

Who would have given it to her, she wondered, the pleasure still glowing in her cheeks and dancing in her eyes. Not the old candy woman on the corner who sometimes greeted her with a motherly smile, for her clothing and stak-in-trad apout were too eloquent of poverty; nor the postman who sometimes delivered letter at the next door, nor the two men sheet to occasionally passed on the stairs or in helk hall, for they were pre-occupied, midily hed aged persons, who merely noticed her he. a nod or muttered word of greeting. these were all-or no, there was the bould Of course, it was the janitor. tor. nearly always gave her a friendly

when she passed in or out So the next morning she greete with unusual warmth, and with we thanks trembling on her lies, when thing in the surly, unresponsive faced her. Things had gone wron we janitor the night before, and he was ing it felt this morning. He s ing it felt this morning. He looked in her direction as he g acknowledgment of the greeting.

At the old woman's candy sips ardor was again dampened. no new warmth or cons-The old woman knew noth ticket.

But such depression was of rary. Somebody in the big thought of her, was interested perhaps would make some man of the inferest again, and all this day the thought of it gave a ne

GOOD

ALL CHEMISTS.

HOLLAND'S M Has gained resting Pre Growth. and your Hair Thin, TRY 9d extra. HOL RASITICAL for MAKII PATCHES. HOL

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ORIGINAL

es them, I n things. and Work PORE R. OF Vesta

by Br. J.C. Aver Co., Lovell. Hass., U.S. A. | sion. After that, the first

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they keep up conversation all the way, and

ablish quite an entente cordiale. Same nes on for several days; both always

THE MURRAY RIVER

much water as they y supply of water is il to hardest conditi sinuated, and was bitterly ry, is conducive thoughts should read. For a moment they faced each other, and then de Probaile, with a shrug of his shoulders, turned to obey. But at that instant the Duke caught sight of Gerard and Gabrielle strolling in the

ce. All horses should always working conditi

There is no need to summon any one. see ... Monsieur." see them. You will remain with me,

Standing back well out of sight the Duke watched the two lovers with intent gaze, his expression changing gradually from eager scrutiny to one of jealous ar ger, and the heavy frown deepened every moment, till at last he burst out into

'God of Heaven' it is even worse than the worst I feared. See how they linger together over the flowers; how she smiles to him, and he answers."

'He does but play his part, Duke." "If that be play, then never saw 1 And she, how her face lights as he speaks to her; her color deepens as she droops her head at his words. See how she lays her hand tenderly on his arm; and he, how he stoops over her bond and raises it to his lips, and she-by the God that made us all, she loves Look at the light in her eyes. "Me is our man, my lord, and sows but

for us to real. Twill be a bitter crop for some of os, or i am no ruler in Morvaix not for this we sent for him. And you

ray they never met till yesterday?"
"Till yesterday."
The laske turned from the window. nd naced the room with quick, angry strides, the face black as night and his he with hot jealous rage. De broked him stealthly, wonder-

ing what this new dangerous mood portended.
"They are coming to the terrace, raid at length; and the two watchers reneealed memselves close by the open

*BROSSET! The large approached, all unsuspecting that keen, vengeful eyes were bear / upon them from under the strained pent brows of a man half mad with jealous man half mad with jealous frenzy And a handsome picture they came up the broad steps in the sweet abandon-Baugh. -found all-trusting love. ment

old in one hand the kerchief with a the other was a posy of d flowers, from which she head Trachly had co red rose to give to Gerard. radient with smiles, and wed as she turned them ever her eye g and au upon the handsome lover at tood stayed and leant in a graceful pose hard upon M. St. Jean and upon Mille.

- gainst the marble pitter on which stood.

It the statue of a fantasel, sty carved faum, you that makes him indiscreet."

degr And must you really go now to the index of he" she asked, racchorded to be balle named this hour, Garcumstances it

desirable to get horse as racchorses are it four to go, cousin; yet as racchorses are it four to go, cousin; yet race. Next to racchorse that I may look for chasers, hunters require to for it.

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to think of you. Gabrielle, and other will inspire me to caution."

said I could be present. Not that
you; maybe," she smiled, "it is
ause I do not like to be parted the

g what I have told you, Ge-

mattes will be no less leaden to keepto in away;" and again they arking to to the other with such a ag suffici the Duke could endure no

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> BRA BINDER MERCHANTS ST. GEELONG and MELL

for you, males

"I could not come then, and did but delay, good Denys. But what is this mat-ter that could not wait?"

frets

o Gleaner."

ild be thoroughly

-THE

That man is the matter-Gerard de Cobalt, I know the truth of his coming hither and his treachery, and not another hour was to be lost before I told you."

How dare you speak thus? You presume upon my good will. It was M. de Cobalt who saved your life yester-

"Would God I Had lost it rather than that it should be saved by him. As Heaven is my witness, I speak but the truth when I say he is a villain; and I can and will prove my words by his own

A moment's tense silence followed this flerce accusation; and in it the Duke whispered under his breath—

hispered under his breath—
"It grows interesting. I hope he will ake good his words. He is an honest, make good his words. He is an honest, sturdy fellow, and looks as earnest as he is sincere. A good witness, and wel-

CHAPTER X-THE ACCUSATION. To Gerard the turn of events was profoundly disturbing. He had heard from both Lucette and de Proballe that Denys had suspicions of the reasons which were supposed to have brought him to Morvaix, and knew something of the unsavery past of the man whose name he had taken; and to have all this blurted out to Gabrielle might have upgly consequences.

Almost any other moment would have been less inopportune, as it seemed; and he would have given much to be able to slience his accuser. Yet he could not appear to shun the charge or shrink from any proofs which Denys had obtained; could do nothing, in fact. It was the irony
of the thing that the very interference
which he would have welcomed at the titting moment should be so embarra

Cabrielle had however only one thought To her it seemed treachery even to note-further to the accusation. She was very animy and her face mantled with color. "You have been a faithful friend to me Denys: the said, "and are ill with your wound. Were it otherwise, your present act would part us. There is no place in Mai no net, or in my service, for any one who maligns my friends. Lucette, it pains me that you are in tals. Gerard, will you take me into the house?"

But Gerard's honor and instincts of fairne-s forbade acquiescence in this unjust rebuke.

"Nay, Gabrielle, I believe you are hard upon M. St. Jean and upon Mdlle.

"The fool, the fool" muttered de Pro-palle. When she would have shut her own ears to the truth."

"You hear M. de C'half, Denys. Take esson by his generosity. (I) back to your chamber, and when you are well, in mind and body both, I will hear you. Lucette, to this." She spoke with all the dignity of one "ho meant " he opeyed.

"I have no power to prevail with him Gabrielle. He urged me first to come with this story to you, and when I would not, rose from his bed and insisted on seeking you for himself."

Denys appeared to be almost spent with his effort. He glood leaning against the parapet in such desperate straits that Gabrielle was touched with deep compassion.

"I am passing, I think," he said. His face was deadly grey as he clung to the matble with one band while the other he felt for a paper and drew it out. He seemed so near collapse that Gerard stepped forward to help him: but anger railied him and he waved away the proffered-help with a gesture of contempt

"Pray God he falls before he can do more mischief, the meddling dog!" mut-

"Lead him away, Lucette," said Gabrielle, in pain at the sight. But Denys would not go: and after an effort he said slowly with much effort and many

"My last strength can have no better use than in this for you, mademolselle.

WEEKLY TIMES Denys slow- This letter—from M. de Cobalt to M. de Proballe. Read it, for the love of God, read it."

"Denys, Denys, how can you ask such unworthiness?" cried Gabrielle, indignantly, her eyes and voice full of re-proach. "If it be M. de Cobalt's letter, give it to him. Would you imitate you and play the spy?" Would you have me

"Speak not so harshly, Gabrielle," exclaimed Lucette,

But Denys stopped her and spoke again, moving a step towards Gabrielle. "He would marry you but to betray the Duke, 'Tis my last word. He says it here." Holding the letter in his now trembling fingers he made a great effort to reach Gabrielle with it, his staring eyes fixed earnestly and im-ploringly upon her. But his feverracked strength was gone. "For God's sake be warned," he mumbled, half-in "For God's coherently. It was his last effort, dropped from his lips, he fell prone to the ground, the letter fluttering from his nerveless fingers to Gabrielle's feet.

Lucette with a cry knelt beside him. Gabrielle had shrunk from his aproach, but now stood gazing down on him, pity, pain and distress in her eyes And Gerard stooped and felt his heart.

"He has but fainted," he said, looking "Let him be carried back to the ped he should never have left. He is a noble faithful fellow, and has freely risked his life for what he deems the truth.'

"Good, Gerard! Splendidly played! Did you mark that, my lord?" whispered de Proballe, intensely relieved at Denys collapse. "What an actor the villain is, Duke? Said I not he was but acting with Gabrielle? You could swear that Duke? tone of his was a note of honorable in-

But the Duke made no reply. He was staring with pent gloomy brows at the cene.

"You bear him no grudge for this, Gerard?" said Gabrielle with a smile of

"Should I feel enmity to one only motive was desire to serve you and who has drawn this further proof of your trust in me? He did and said no more than he deemed both right and true. I honor him for his courage

"Then I will tear the letter that appears to have cheated his fevered wits end so end the matter;" and picking up the paper she was about to tear it when

e stopped her.
"Fooi! Idiot! Now indeed he goes too far," muttered de Proballe, as he saw the gesture. "Let her tear it." Gerard had he strongest reasons for

not having the letter destroyed, however, it was the proof he needed to make de Proballe's guilt clear.

"I should not destroy it, Gabrielle.

There must be much behind this which we do not understand; and if it is to be cleared, this letter may be needed."
"'Tis but the delusion born of fever

madness

"Men do not-forge letters in delirium," answered Gerard quietly.
"You would not have me read it!" Gabrielle's eyes were wide with astonish-

"What will the fool do next?" mu, mured de Proballe, in deep agitation. "Is he aiming this at me?"

(To be continued).

USED THE WRONG COAL.

Up Lochfyne some time age an old fisher man with a sense of humor in better work ing torder than his conscience, came on a dead fish called a "stenlock," or coalfish. He took it into his boat, and went ashore to the village of Strachur, where he success-fully passed it off as a fine cod on the domestic servant of some Glasgow people staying there for the summer. Some da after he was tackled by the servant with after he was tackled by the protest that the fish she had given him a shilling for was uneatable. "It was as fine a fish as ever I saw," said Duncan; "whit way did ye cook it?" "We boiled it," replied the servant. "That wis richt enough." said Duncan. "Ye couldna do a better thing wi cod. Bit whose coal did ye use?" "We got our coals from —," replied the servant. "Tut, tut! wis A not shair o't," reasoned Donald. "The coals that man sells wadna bile a wulk richt."

There's SECURITY in Absolutely Cure **IVER** BILIOUSNESS. SICK HEADACHE. TORPID LIVER. PILLS FURRED TONGUE.

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DIZZINESS.

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CONSTIPATION

CHAPTE "The Kite" ha the previous nig given him half-a and said he wou

Joe Manring, t the raw material manufactured out experienced eye)

"A sharp youn something of hin

As Dudley was not be removed hood of The O Kite," acting un sy from his employer, to Jarrett's movem morning, wherever was shadowed.

"The Kite" want estimate of Joe was thing that smacked ness, that won f tion in the annali

Never before in ov thur Jarrett been ke At present ped. to his antagonist. success.

It is a duel a out the two will rest the Being in the new

Park, Jarrett thous opportunity to fine Elm street. So h tavern he came to rectory. There was a short thorough Town than the Pd An omnibus co

"York and Albany as not five minutes' had entered the cot had been pursuing himself, whistling a music hall song, rai ed on to the top, w man, who had been

jumped into a cab aly Wm. Tim keep the omnibus fat ROACHING gloomy; the houses of dhurst-Tuesda seen better days, seem hatta-Fride

MA

OCT

....

RING JAN

Geo. The

CURIN

out in apartments, furni, nished, and all have tha depressing look which all attaches itself to the third house, the last refuge of the

teel.

Dut the most see a DECLARED All was and Year he cand C since a painter's bru licet ng of clover-those decaying wind all its of C that dirt-stained door, and sol-cur were grimed by the trickly till a view rain, the color was bleed by the color was bleed by the color was bleed. rain, the color was bleach bombazine curtains, and blinds had been origina brown, it was imposs: the area railings were and when Jarrett look nose was saluted by ar dec ing vegetable matter atom, water in a tub below, the st

pretty quickly. Brief as thought that he c one in the room th area; then hts; other par

a fly-spectop of the Let." B een th Should quire ab He houses a

The countenance apartments. Hal

quired. The is her lodger. a silly-looking squalling infant not the accomm

such a place for jodgings, the detective went on and replenishing the gir here you are wrong sir, Harris, taking a slp. young, and one was a slatternly. curl papers, was constantly li words, whose eyesity and a cravin who consciention

there were two? b, there were two;
ty one that died?"
to, sir; it was Mrs Dudley,
ed, plain one, that died;
mah Wickens, was the everybody who ca rett. She had a bar! had laid in bed in all his meals th

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page23493319

the window.

THEIR FUTURE POSSIBILITIES SOME PROMISING There has latterly been gratifying ev PETROL MOTOR DESCRIE interest in club cricket in Melbourne THE PASSING OF this case the fr way will keep a NOT unk. To Liz it Wathe to see him He hardo KILLED Syd et doubtfully. He was poor, bu near Christmas. He stepped halled the car from the roadway lugh and bring him along? Miss S. (with emphas He felt vaguely sorry as he helped hel on, looking him straig I might say something u at-(now smiling)—You are enough in the shape of Anglo-Indians for me—(then after a the steps; she was such a bit of a What is your name? ng to be travelling by herself at night. (for moment taken aback, bu The inside of the car was cheerful with resolved not to give himself away pause)-Mr Lyall sent in another contrithis stage of game; using first patronybution, named "Enshrined in Her Soul" 1.850. and "Good-night, kiddle, and cheer up!" he wie that occurs to him) - Er - Ruthven R. (waking up, but still wary)—Did he? I don't recollect seeing it in "The Halcyon." Does he make a better busi-She - Thanks. I am Miss Stopford (adding - after slight pause). lissing The conductor waited impatiently with his hand on the bell cord. Liz lifted a ing in a railway carriage is trying. Do small white face, appealingly. The tall student half stooped towards it, then you know the Embankment Gardens-by ness of it this time?

Miss S. (again on professional stilts)— £5. Miss evidence Whitehall Court? 0 It has not been published. It is a good story, except for the same error that mans drew back. His warm fingers felt for hers, and folded them over a half-crown. Ruthven (to be styled so pro tem)his former one; and for which reason I shall return it. Again is his heroine one Miss Stopford - Well, I sit there for an The car started on. For a moment Liz stood there transfixed, and her face our or so between twelve and two daily burned slowly from pink to scarlet. She started out into the night of Perhaps - er - (blushes) breaks down, of your boneless, bloodless, yellow-haired gathers up belongings in one hand, holds nonentities; as devoid of character as this for able. seat. And with such a promising name, too — Agatha St. George! Sae is a Miss in this tale, But just imagine whirling snowflakes which engulfed rapidly the student, the street out other) Good-bye! dly the student, the street o, the big square outline of building they left behind. She Ruthven (treasuring hint) — Good-bye, Miss Stopford (takes her hand, bows low littl over it; sidies past, opens door, and stands hare-headed on platform as she the sorry creature, after exhibiting nerve sufficient to sit up all night with year : drew in her breath and hurled the coin It was from her passionitely. It gleamed a second in mid-air, then sank noiselessly a man friend on a tree platform for the sweeps by, with graceful inclination of purpose of shooting a tiger-imagine her -I say-throwing down her rifle on the ARCH SCENE II. from sight into the soft drifted snow of the gutter.-"Black and White." est. Etc (Day following; noon; Embankment Gar-lens, Ruthven first there, Presently Miss tiger's appearance spoiling the man's aim and bursting into tears-to vow that she could not be so crue as to kill the beau-liful animal. Now, there's stuff for you! R. (all these weeks patiently expectant Stopford appears, carrying bag. Ruthven anathematizes that bag, as more suggestive of work than play. Advances, lifts While 111, 15 1 Ship A LONDON LITERARY there is INCIDENT. of acceptance—and cheque)—Quite so. Miss S.—I admit-your friend wr. hat, and indicates bench in shade. more th Miss Stopford (as she sits down)-I brielle and set The under current of subsidiary well. danger By H. HERVEY. incidents are deftly handled, and there's a praiseworthy absence of padding. But clear the cobwebs from my brain. ad trouble and on of publi Ruthven (drag atically)-Cobwebs! SCENE I. if he must place his landing woman in innet associate you with anything so rivalry ! (First-class compartment, Li. trict Railnundane as cobwebs. Miss S. (smiling on him)—Don't descend to artificialities. You try my work, and way, Mark Lane; time, 2 p.m. Sumnier. name of common sense does he not buil-FEB occupant James Lyall, going home her on that kind of model from which a heart b breeds. the reader would expect doughty deeds to Hammersmith; good-look ng bachelor ee if you do not become dazed now and THE ! with ange forty; recently retired Anglo-Indian; small pension; ekes it out by writing. Yours, I should eay, is a fairly and which-he should make her Carr spon de Pa favorite through-instead of fail in? Why inveaverage intellect wherewith to make the as the her with a sickening superabundance female weaknesses? Why keep the ter After several disappointments he submens s "A True Heart" to "The Halcyon R. (thinking she looks handsomer than metror so near the surface? Why adhere to the Magazine," ladies' monthly, Within ver in full light of day, smiles and bows) week editor accepts; offers five guineas, blonde? Thank you. and in and asks for more copy. Lyall closes; sets to work, and sends in "Enshrined in her Soul." Heroine built on his idea Miss S. -You will perhaps understand R. (limply and thoughtfully, escorting better when you know that I am an her to the gate)-Quite so SCENE III (Same time and place, a week later, R. (nearly bounds off seat. Sie-an Editor or Editress! He-face to face of feminine perfection-petite, blonde, of the Ruthven employs interval-confined to young, trustful, tearful, womanly, "Halcyon's" third issue after acceptance con-taines "The Hart;" five-guinea cheque with a real live specimen of the genus! Stares at her idiotically, thinks of sinkhis flat-writing another story, creating heroine, totally ignores hitherto cherished ideal; takes his new-found fesatisfact follows. "The Soul" been in two months: ng on knees, confessing himself a scribe tish for ensample; putting together veritable goddess; mellow, dark-browed, darkcandidate for editorial cheques. Lyall afraid to send reminders; knows favor. & by now that editors don't stand botherresolves to keep it going, and cultivate her yet further. Gurgling) Oh,—er—er er yet further. Gurgling) Oh,-er-er-Miss S. (laughing outright; fixing pinceeved, divinely tall. Delineates her clean back ve ing; fights shy of them; resolves to of all feminine foibles, weaknesses and idlosyncracles; makes her strong, purbasket. wait. At Charing Cross, one lady pas-Then she saw senger boards: carries bag; takes corner ez, and regarding him amusedly) sprawling character poseful, self-reliant. She saves her lover pear to have amazed you, Mr Ruthven. opposite Lyall; ships pince-nez; sharply from threatened financial crisis; throws the ticket, as though scrutineses vis-a-vis, and then starts on R. (getting into hand)-I must apolo-I admit I am surprised to know herself into breach; takes management ten and then tried : it, finally de newspaper. Lvall, under cover of his. of his affairs, and restores them to prosng the printed that I am in company of one who holds so observes her: tall, elegant, chic, handhigh a position in the literary world. There is a divinity, Miss Stopford, with perity. She has no tears, no womanli-ness, no "gush." Names story "From Hades to Olympus," names heroine "Ferdent wonder in letters als, and the some brunette; about thirty, with shrewd her eyes was followe which made her alo a sudden flush purposeful expression, suggesting busiwhich an Editress or Editor is hedged colorless sought to ha ness woman. She sheds gloves; beautilook really pretty. tended for her, for Ma that separates her or him from the oi Champfleurie." Posts MS. or of "The ticket was insephone ful hands; no wedding ring. Abandons seventh morning—to Editor of Halcyon." Puts in at usual rend polloi of life. news-sheet; from bag takes some typed of slipping Puts in at usual rendezvous not supposed she ha friendly ac-Miss S .- Yes; I have noticed, in those papers tacked with fastener; puts them ind unveiling noon-following day. Miss Stopford joins him: the tell-tale flush of pleased surqualitance in the w would-be contributors who screw them-selves up to the pitch of bearding us in big city. down to fish out pencil: Lyall reads caer brought her The bubbling of the pital line "Enshrined in Her Soul!" First prise on spotting him speaks volumes. Saturday; scarcely soul in gardens.) back to realities and the the refrain of a long-raise from her lips as and but on techol lamp,bu our dens, a diffidence, comic as it is unstaggered, then reflects; some idiot had sected song fell made the :ca accountable. Why should we be regarded hit on identical title; but to make sure, drops his "Chronicle" and in stooping also from her lips as hemade the tea and put on rice to boil a peparation for the next day's breakfast, Then with the tea and raising and what head had been left from breakfast. And this hope you have not been ill?

R.—No: impression Miss S. (giving him her hand)-I have as so many ogres and ogresses, I wonder R. (without attempting to allay for it, deciphers small type below head-line, "By Exotic," his own nom de wonderment)-And so you are an Editor R.-No; imperative business has kept me away; otherwise I should certainly tea and raisins and what head had been left from breakfast, she at lown by the one window to mbble and sp and gloat over the green ticket parchel up before venot no or Editress! May I be so bold as to ask plume! Wonders who she is; how she had got hold of his MS. Watches her of what paper? Because I shall certainly not have foregone the great pleasure of take it in Miss S.—You already do so; "The reading: she smiles contemptuously; presently, throws back her head, and laughs Miss S .- I am glad it was not indisposialoud; doubles papers in two, scrawls something on top, reconsigns it to bag, tion. I really enjoyed my last conversa-tion with you: it did me good to pour Who would have given it to her, R. (with superhuman but successful efwondered, the pleasure still slowing in her cheeks and dancing in her eyes. Not fort-commanding himself)-Are you in-deed! No wonder then that it is so well and now draws forth copy of "Haleyon! some of my vexations into sympathetic Lyall fathoms it; she is one of their the old candy woman on the orner who sometimes greeted her with a motherly conducted. readers: curses editor in his heart-for shunting his stuff on to her-a paid hire-R. (impressively): I am glad to know Miss S .- Very kind of you to say so. I that you deem me capable of sympathy. smile, for her clothing and sto k-in-trad aper-own as well as edit it. Miss S. (on reaching usual seat)—
I have something to show you,
Mr Ruthven — drawing "From
Hades to Olympus" out of bag)—
Do you know that your friend Mr Lyall ling! She alights at West Kensington: Lyall notices that she moves gracefully. were too eloquent o R. (pricking up his ears-perhaps with postman sho somet mes delivered letter eye to main chance)-I hope it has a topping other women; superjor, thorough-bred. Determines if possible to cultivate at the next door, n ir the two men large circulation.

Miss S.—Yes; far exceeding my expecoccasionally passed in the stairs or in her; get into her good books; so next day, armed with a copy of "Hateren," boards same train; comhall, for they were pre-occupied, mid-aged persons, who merely noticed her tations, and still going up.
R.—I am glad! (After pause) May I has sent in another MS.?

R. (simulating surprise).—By Jove!
Has he? Have you read it. a nod or muttered word of greeting. "Hate yet," boards same train: com-partment to himself: again she gets in at Charing Cross, with bag: Lyall feigning unconschusness, stares at "Hateyon." She takes opposite corner as before: ask your opinion on a story appearing in your May number, "A True Heart," by a Mr James Lyall—under the nom de plume there these were all-or r tor. Or curse, it Miss S .- Yes; this morning. was the ja-itor R .- Another failure, I suppose. during gray her a friendly of "Exotic?" Miss S.—On the contrary; he has done excellently this time, and I shall use the Miss S. (regarding him keenly)-Why ships pin e-nez, when immediately "Hal-So the next mething she or do you ask? story. See, I have signed it, in token of acceptance—(holds MS, towards him; he with une sal warmth, and with thanks to obline on her lies, wh cyon's" showy cover attracts her atten-R.-Because -er-happen to know the tion: gazes hard at it, then at him, author; met him in India; he told me about it the other day. searchingly. Lyall looks innocent folk produces her "Halcyon;" but is in no torial hieroglyphics.) Things had gone wron Miss S .- That was accepted by the sub-R. (sententiously)-Poor chap! very glad-for his sike. janitor the night before, and he mood for reading; wants to talk; fidgets editor during my holiday. I should have get a ing it for this morning. He looked in her direction as he s about. Lyall, conscious that she frerejected it. Miss S .- He has made a splendid heroquently scans him, gets uncomfortable R. (feeling cheap)-Dear me! lement of the greeting ne; and one would almost imagine that looks up, and his eye catches hers Miss S .- The leading incident is inter-- ld woman's candy siled May That drives in thin edge of wedge, break Mr Lyall had heard my strictures on his esting-and something new; but the ful lon arder was again dampened. former efforts, and laid them to heart, or The smile was as motherly as usual, but there was no new warmth or consciousness in the the ice.) - Mrs what's-her-name, is a guess She (firing first shot; speaking plea that you had repeated them to him (looks mass of incongrulty, and spolls the whole "No at him inquiringly.) santly, but with decision) - Is it not The old woman knew nothing of the R. (dashing at it; takes her hand)-Laconderful the number of new magazines R. (feeling cheaper)-Dear me! Will vinia, he did hear; he has laid your stricyou point out the incongruity? I though that have appeared lately? But such depression was gely temp-Lyall (as nicely as he can)-It is intures to heart. I am James Lyall; and that Mr Lyall had made rather a good in the g city hal was interested in her and I Simeb dy in the And the question naturally prething of it. thought of her, was interested in her perhaps would make some unifestation Miss S. (astonished)-You-James Lysents itself how they all manage secure an appreciable share of den pr awkwar. metal)-The author's description of his interest again, and al brough the Lyall-I am. . heroine plainly makes her a young girl; day the thought of it gave She - Oh, many have but an ephemeral Miss S .- Are you in earnest in saying a fool-who married too soon; a mere chit ew brightand wall that you love me? of a thing; blonde, hysterical, and I might say—an imbecile; loving and clingexistence: endure for a space and are Lyall-Have never been more so in my AIR Lyall (impressed by he sefined diction ing, perhaps; but with no two ideas of whole existence. Will you be my wife? ARVELLOUS HA HOLLAND'S her own, and woefully deficient in that "slimness" and "go"—so essential for our Miss S. (after pause of cogitation)and musical voice)-While others reach Did you build your Persephone on-on the popular favor. sex nowadays. Do you follow me?
R. (limply)—Yes. She — True, but those are on a sound asis, with money behind them; they Lyall-On you? Yes! You were in my mind's eye as I wrote-as you have been Miss S .- Well, for an insipidity of that have come to stay. in my heart from the very first, Lyall - The "Halcyon" included? milk-and-water brand to have the cour-Miss S .- You baited your hook with age to seize her husband's Commanding Officer by the moustache and twist his head aside—to prevent his kissing her, She (smiling)-I should say so. I see her-in fact. that you have a copy. Lyall (smiling)-And if I did, Lavinia, Lyall (smiling too)—Oh, I take it in: it Westaway, sitting) CON is a nice paper. Enjoys the honor of and then with her eyes streaming you rose to it. your patronage, I perceive. to re-enter the rooms, to scandalise the Miss S .- And I bated my hook with myself; so in respect to angling for each he — Yes It is a good six-penny the don't you think? (Lyall agrees guests at a regimental ball by shricking out for her husband! I have no patience ALL CHEMISTS used Mrs. Lyall (tenderiy)-Answer my question; they keep up conversation all the way, and with her; less so for her creator, James Lyall, the "Exotic." What sort of a man is he?

Miss S. (squeezing his hand)—Yes.

R. (at his cheanest)—Oh, an ordinary But will you help me in my work You h quite an entente cordiale. Same man is he? a list. on for several days; both always http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page23493320 National Library of Australia

and was bitterly work, of feedingenuatel, -hould have been in they faced each and dry food go thoughts read. For a baile, with a shrug other, and then od to obey. But at the caught eight of f his shouldon that locant strolling in the Clerard and the

> summon any one. There is remain with me, Monsieur."

> a rell out of sight, the Standing is lovers with intent hanging gradually Faze, his to one of jealous anown deepened every at he burst out into noment.

t is even worse than See how they linger flowers; how she smiles wers."

his part, Duke." 474

then never saw I how her face lights r; her color deepens as ad at his words. See hand tenderly on his w he stoops over it to his lips, and shemand an by the C the light in her eyes. in, my lord, and sows but · Me

litter crop for some o ruler in Morvaix. 'Twas sent for him. And you met till yesterday?"

turned from the window ... room with quick, angry ture black as night and his eyes blacke with hot jealous rage. De Proposite visibled him steathniy, wonder-ing what this new dangerous mood por-

ondi

They are coming to the terrace, he length; and the two watchers concealed themselves close by the open

The lavers approached, all unsuspect-ing that seen, vengerin eyes were best upon them from under the strained pent man half mad with jealous brows of and a handsome picture they they came up the broad steps gally in the sweet abandonlaughing found all-trusting love.

held in one hand the kerchief to the had at first covered her Gabrie and is the other was a posy of placked flowers, from which she head. Proshly a red rose to give to Gerard. was radient with smiles, and her eyes gloved as she turned them ever at her eyes growed as she turned them ever and again men the handsome lover at her side. At the head of the steps she stayed and leant in a graceful pose against the marble pillar on which stood big grass the statue of a fantastically carved faun. And must you ready go now to the

shoukl

feeding on hard corn. Ove you is go, cousin; yet ourse horses is but too figure that I may look for cause of their becoming presque for it."

In, especially as resures the but have you will-

n, especially as regards the necessary first to get a leave you will-into hard condition before is required of him. To sub-ever exertions of any kind condition has been obtained by the necessary first to mature herses by the mature sen houses 3 what I have tald you, General to think of you. Cabrielle, and to think of you. Cabrielle, and

FLEDING the industriel, it is hard corn it will inspire me to coution." 10 1 could be present. Not that yu: maybe," she smiled, "it is asse 1 do not like to be parted e got into or

nutes will be no less leaden to e corn must be es of hay are detrible in away." and again they on, as they extend the in the other with such a too much causing a to the Duke could endure no use, which is injuried in the horse short at the business of the horse short at the call, he we were forcely, cond-group hay and the country was movement.

odstun's which adve idition in horses who quantities, hence riven to horses n lition is essential, such the season, for instance any kind when given to is not compatible with as it gives them them sweat easily and up some time, there is no is should not be fed | unle which ally moderate a ho. free f.

-. de is the one with idea exists among

it is necessary to limit d horses to which hard

perfluous plenty of a horse in AROO R AND TROUBLE. HE CHEAPEST. MERCI Y & SONS GEELONG

There is

San Andread Parkets

condition is required. This is, of course, quite erroneous, and simply the outcome of ignorance. All horses should always be given as much water as they arist, and a sufficient supply of water is wise detrimental to hardest conditions on potrary, is conditionally in the supply of water is wise time details.

for you, mary. came to youn and Horses;"
"I could n abstinence air lay, good Dave been out of ter that con

THE

working condi

there should

LIZ.

By MARGARET WILLIAMS.

Liz had been nine and a half ever since

her seventh birthday. This was in tri-

bute to the efficacy of a rule in force at

various art schools to meet any possible interference from philanthropic societies. It was a well-meaning rule, and as po-

tent as many excellent things. Liz her-self regarded it with favor; it restricted

competition. When occasionally con-scientious persons asked her age, she re-

plied with a glibness rendered perfect by

She knew the ways of every art school

in the city, and her small, attenuated body, her red hair and greenish eyes,

were as familiar to students as the plas-

ter casts in the antique gallery. She had almost the dignity of a classic. Her

freckled, unchildlike face held the old-

children who have been at hand-grip with circumstances. There was at times

something uncanny in her gaze. It was

It had the appalling solemnity of the

She posed for the night classes at

suburban art school. Every evening, from seven to ten, she sat perched on the

model-throne, a thin little figure, all lengths and angles, shivering under the glare of the electric light. She had all

the tricks of the child-model — the per-petually hitching and wriggling, the pa-

thetic glances toward the clock which

hung just out of sight on the wall be-

Before her the floor of the big ugly

room was a forest of easels, obstructing heads held in various positions of intent-

ness. Green-shaded electric bulbs hung

like tropical blossoms from swaying stems. Eyes were turned upon her with

a fixed impersonal regard comparing and criticising. She returned their guze with

a stolid antagonism, almost a contempt. To her these twenty students were things

as wooden and unimportant as the easels behind which they worked. Seated aloft,

she had the supreme pride of the indis-

The atmosphere of the class-room was

that of a hot-house, close and vitiated, and filled with the mingled smell of var-

nish and hot-air pipes and turpentine. It

nish and hot-air pipes and turpentine. It was a part of Liza pride that she had never been known to faint. She had a profound conjumpt for models who fainted. She held her post doctedly, even when the room secribil to fill with a soft black mist and the cases rocked and wavered, and rockes and the creatching of palette knives were remain sonds in a vast enguling sittings. The could lead the stillness like a drown lide, lan-

feel the stillness like a drowsy tide, lap-

ping closer till it crept up and touched her

limbs, and she knew that if she shut her eyes she would be swept away. She set

her teeth, and blinked back at the elec-

tric light, beating down on her like a flerce sunshine, The clock ticked away

interminable minutes, while she fixed her gaze upon one bulb and outstared it re-

solutely, till her eyes smarted and she could see only that writhing white-hot

thread against a dissolving background.

hundred menacing shapes, grew to sud-

It shrank and expanded, changel to

She resembled a small beetle

fashioned look which comes early

four years' habit.

furtive, derisive,

hind her. She i stuck on a pin.

A STORY OF THE ATELIER.

"That mevillage was an Cobalt. I named "The hither and log, from a reel hour was teat. Into this 'Denys! tleman entered, You presun obliged with M. de Coba

cooling bever "Would table and some that it showersation with Heaven is g always on the truth where visitors, was

can and w testimony, said Jarrett A moment great notofierce accigo over a mur whispered terious affair.
"It grow and out, I sup-

make good sturdy fell r. likely to be,' is sincere. come." le in the village

CHAPTE', for instance?' To Gera answered:

To Gera answered:
foundly dishad a deal to
both Luce ways leave such
had suspic are paid to find
supposed valx, and 1

past of th taken; an pper-and-Salt," Gabrielle Almost me breath, and been less of appear to be he would "opkeeper:"Can

slience his voman of the pear to siformerly Susan any proof could do r inquiring look of the this face.

which he a cottage just fitting mol Horses," but now. d her husband Gabriell he night before To her it know anything further testil they found angry, an

"You heav their furni-Denys, eey had some wound, uired Jarrett, act would chagrin at the who malign me that you'n't belong to take me int and father."

But Gera was well rid fairness for ed Jarrett, just rebuke thing about "Nay, Ga" per, with a

hard upon the Dickses," Lucette as its position of the vou that my, and the "The foolers." The foolers, "Wi n carried on balle, "Wi n carried on

horas It was own ears to here; it was "You hea the entrance lesson by h hat moment. chamber, a y idea where and body blarrett, when granto this ver.

dignity of G the wife, I "I have 1 m; do you Gabrielle, I this story t

ing you for compromise

Denys ar ctive, lookhis effort. rain goes at parapet in and more to Gabrielle Val my leavpassion. pall have to face was I can do in

marble other he alk over the lapse the the house to help he nitted. A

he waved it." ce I should Pray Clorbid asso-

more mis tered de "Lead 11 into some rielle, in

would no a pause y in

use than

stayed

d woo-

place

reluctantly, "Rest," and she roused with a jerk and slid down unsteadily to the unsteady floor.

The students were kind to her after a fashion—the girls of the costume-class particularly. They petted her, buttoned her frocks, occasionally gave her candy She met their overtures sponsive gravity, the attitude of the worker towards the dilettante. They were an impulsive and youthful set, and she had the effect at times of making them appear infantile. When they clusthem appear infantile. When they clus-tered about her in the rest-hour she regarded them stolidly. They tried to in-volve her in confidences about her home but without success. Liz was the sixth of an improve tent Irlsh family, and

mentioning. There was only one student in whom she took a personal interest. He was senior student of the night class. The night class had, on the whole, had a reputation for taking itself seriously,

she knew that her home life did not bear

TIME as she came in, as she came in, s provided from Liz came to look for the eting, which established between the a tacit friendship.

His easel stood among those nearest to the model-throne, and from her post of vantage Liz could watch him as he worked. When her cramped, childish nuscles refused obedience, and the othe students complained indignantly that she had moved, she would catch his brown He was the only one of the class wh ever seemed to realise how tired she got Once or twice he had noticed the forlors droop of her head as the clock toiled slowly to the half-hour, and had called the rest two minutes too soon. The se-cond time this happened there was in dignant altercation, in which the tall student held his ground unmoved listening, felt her heart swell with the Gradually she came to have for the tal student a sort of distant hero-worship the idolising attachment of the very small girl for the grown-up man.

She lived solely for those three hours of the night class, and their routine be-came a joy of service. She would hold the pose, unwavering, to the last minute so long as his brush hovered before the canvas. If he smiled at her she dwelt in paradise; if, as more often happened absorbed in his work, he took no notice of her beyond the impersonal regard of the artist, she sat sullen and abandoned of the gods. She nursed her adoration in secret as a miser nurses gold; her small unnoticed soul thrilled to strange depths It was a quaint little drama, and it was natural that the only person in the class room who remained unconscious was the tall student himself. Dismissed at the end of the class, Liz used to hang about the big, echoing hall, with its marble staircase and big plaster statues, on the chance of seeing him as he went out. He passed hurriedly by, sometimes alone sometimes in company with others laughing and chatting, and never saw her. She came early, and lingered near his easel, watching him put out his colors. She stood by his shoulder while he put in reflective touches here and there his brows knitted and his head held cri tically on one side. Sometimes he scarcely knew she was there. If he spoke to her, beyond the habitual mechanical greeting she stood confused and tongue tied, a small, guilty criminal, convicted of her guilt. Sometimes other students came early too, and then she hated them with a deep and jealous hatred. She re cognised in their chance intervention between herself and her idol a conspiracy

of the universe. It drew near the end of her series of sittings, and Liz counted the evenings one by one. There were two lost and desolate nights when the tall student never came at all. Another student took his place, and Liz had no heart in her work. She posed like a rag doll, and bitter complaint rose from various quar ters of the class room. She heard them and her greenish eyes hardened to sullenness. She was all but openly rebel lious. Her grievance against fate ex pended itself on the unoffending class she hated them.

On the last evening he was there when she arrived, already in position, making up for lost time. It was a cold. snowy night, and as Liz halted by his easel, the wet snow which had dung to her small clumsy boots melted into little pools on the class room floor The student looked up and smiled at her. Well, it's a cold night,"

"Aren't you wet? Why don't you go over by the stove and get warm." She smiled back at him, the half-bashful smile that sat so oddly on her grave unchildish face. Something in her appealed to him; in his suburban home he had a small sister just Liz's age. He put his arm round her and pulled her

lose to his chair.
"Well, do you think that's like you?"

at the canvas, then back a him, flushing to the roots of her red hair "I dunno," she said.

den huge proportions, and swam close to her . . and then from the other side of a black world the monitor's voice said He picked up a tube from the open paint box at his feet, and began to squeeze out color on his palette. She still hung near, wistful, expectant. But he hung near, wistful, expectant. But he went on with his work, and presently other students came in; there was a clatter of tongues, a scraping of easels. Th clock hands ticked to seven, and Liz

crept disappointedly away.

One of the new-comers lounged across the room, pulling on a linen painting-coat. "That kid's taken a fancy to you,

Guild. "Rats!" said the tall student. There was a smaller attendance than usual owing to the stormy night. The Liz. The approaching disorganisation of holiday-time had affected th joked and chatted across their easels. Even the Visitor fell under the spell of geniality. He had arrived late, wearing a dress suit under his overcoat. even smiled at Liz as he crossed floor. The spirit of the last night of the session remained unchecked,

Ten o'clock struck and the class broke and this student in particular empha-sised the tendency. He was a tall young Those who remained were gathering to-man with an untily brown head and a gether their belongings, exchanging holitrick of whistling reflectively over his day plans as they hunted for missing work. He was generally the first to brushes and struggled into coats. Someome and the last an leave. Three out one of the day-class had taken someUn the other side of the sen panion. She felt an odd, empty sen that was akin to home-sickness, had she even known what homesickness was Presently the voices lapsed into sil there were final good-nights and the fading echo of feet along the corridor outside

Liz came out from behind the screen. The big room was all but deserted. The tall student remained; he was buckling a strap round his paint-box and the two finished canvasses.
"Hullo, Kiddie!" he said, "I thought

you'd gone. Want your frock buttoned left his task to fumble with the shabby buttonholes

"So it's the last night," he said. "Guess you'll be glad of a holiday, won't you?"
Liz did not answer. Her face was averted from him, and a lump rose ... throat. She batteld with it flercely.

"That's fixed," he said at last, good-night!" She turned and faced him, shifting from

one foot to the other. Her face flushed hotly, and she wriggled with deep embarrassment. "I'll - wash your brushes for you," she

stammmered, finally.

The tall student smiled at her.

"O! thanks; but I've got 'em all done." up," he returned. "I guess they'll do when I get home."

He bent over his paint-box again. Lis watched him pull the strap through the last fastening. Her shyness once conquered, she felt the courage that comes of despair, the eager clutching at a forlorn hope. She drew a circle with her toe on the floor and gulped. The student glanced at her expectantly. She gulped

"I'll - come an' pose for yer any time you want me. An' - an' you needn't pay me nothin'!"

The student straightened his shoulders, looking down on her curiously. There was something uncomfortable in the gaze of her greenish eyes, fixed on him imploringly like those of a small dog. He put his hands in his pockets,

"Why, that's very good of you," he said. "I'll remember if I ever need you. They've got your address stairs, haven't they? I'll remember. "I'll come any time you want me," Liz

It was the only gift she could lay at the

feet of her idol.

The janitor, treading heavily, came
along the corridor and looked in at the door. Seeing the student still there, he switched half the lights off and went on his way.

"Get your hat on, kiddle," said the stu-dent, "and I'll see you into a car." So it happened that for the first and

last time Liz passed out of the class room side by side with her hero.

Charwomen were at work on the lower floors. The long corridors and bare staircase echoed to the clatter of brooms and pails. The familiar plaster casts loomed ghostly in the dusk of the big entrance hall. They passed under the shadow of the winged statue of Victory, at the foot of the stairs, to the glass swing doors. Outside it was snowing still, a fine driven flour caught and whirled by the wind. Street and side-walk were muffled inch deep in a white stillness. The student paused in the vestibule to turn his collar up.

"Whew, it's a night!" he said. "Where do you get your car-on the corner They had a street to walk. Liz kept up with his big strides, her foot sinking at each step into the half-frozen snow, which creaked like silk to the tread. The keen night air, after the-

losenes of steam-heated rooms, reacted upon her exhilaratingly. She walked At the corner they halted under the

circle of a big electric lamp, against, which snowstakes whirled back. The car was a good while coming. They could hear its approach, muffled and remote, a long way up the deserted street. The student stamped his feet to keep them warm. He touched Liz's cheek. It was burning, but her hands were purple with cold, and she shivered.

"Frozen, are you?" "No-no," said Liz.

Her voice quivered. He glanced down at her small freckled face under the lamp and saw that she was crying, lamp and saw that swallowing down sob after sob.

"Why, what's the matter, kiddie?" he said. "What are you crying for? Are you very cold?"

Liz clenched her hands, glaring down: at the trodden snow "Nothin'," she guiped. "An' I-I ain't

eryin,' either!"

The car drew inexorably nearer; its headlight grew like a huge unwinking

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ould de CHAPTER MELLE'S

of the which he Duke car from Malin-fitting but a heart bouldousy and now. ck with angented his pas-Gabri n upon de Pron he chose to o her and as the calle trouble. further You have be confidence angry, smefully. Y biless your

"You hends to gain ter hinted Denys," stay will con-wound. Wee, monsie act would payed you asked De

Maincourt ... exceetsy as he who maligns his ulterent be the me that you what he than as But Gerard's heard and article was

fairness forbade awas his coming just rebuke. "Nay, Gabrielle bus a man of

hard upon M. St. jets, thus on a Lucette as well. high-minded on that makes b.

The fool, the his coming balle, "When she erret cin. own ears to the tr "You hear M. de ras able to esson by his gener throlle was hamber, and when dag of your and body both, I v and body both, 1 st., fluiters are "who dignity of one "I have no powe Gabrielle. He urger In the martheir attack

very pres this story to you, rose from his bed lied him !" "But after

ing you for himse Denys appeared r injustice

his effort. He st parane to such Gabrier. passion. sessed that a Probable's f injured in-"I am passin

face was deam marble wi other he fe kay and if it suffer," mood to mood to it out. lapse that stas you saw to help him he waved a

a gesture o as that to do this to be more misch tered de Pr conever in our blat win your "Lead him

rielle, in pa would not breer to consent said slowly massing fancy a pause bisharacter will 'My last Greeve it better use than

"Pard the Duke

he doer too." was a give him time to c mind t drive l arguments to yet to learn in Morvaix: your m cons for him Althoug dealing co, instead of do not see."

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"If he say, pro Proballe, confidently. your Province es a man refuse to pardor, in ut promise of an's acts you hall kno his words. Let m tnink

he will be will hink mo fe. But I would "When he can be r De Prob roved his guilt

ercy of yought of t I had not it if he were to mercy to prevail

this inte him ? 100p to that

> d when they are es them, I mean things."

devil a

Casile two hours after noon. Make this flight impossible after then; and after that I will see to it that no chance offers for her to leave even the Castle itself. the mad attempt be made, have the secondrel seized and brought to me."

De Proballe was by no means sorry to get away from the Governor in his present mood, and returned to Malincourt to keep the watch; while the Governor hurried on to the Castle to take further step: designed to prevent this suggested flight; and some of them were to have important results in another direction.

He despatched a body of soldiers to watch round Malincourt, and at the same time sent urgent commands to the cers of the different gates of the city that no one was to be allowed to pass out without leave signed by him. Thus it came about that the courier whom Pascal was sending to Cambrai was stopped, and valuable time was lost,

The Governor, having completed these arrangements, was closeted for an hour with his wife, and as soon as he heard, to his intense relief, that Gabrielle had arrived at the Castle, and was with the Duchess, he sent for Dubois to sound him in regard to that part of the plan which called for the aid of the Church.

He was as hot now upon the scheme of divorcing his wife in order to be free to marry again, as he had been formerly

onarry again, as he had been formerly upon the other intention.

The fuse by which Gerard had succeeded in getting a hundred of his own soldiers enrolled among the Castle troops, by pretending that they came as a gift from the Cardinal Archbishop, was thus having singular results. The Governor real it as a proof that he stood so well with the Cardinal that he could hope to receive his Eminence's support in the matter of the divorce; and as he con-cluded Dubois had been chosen as the cluded Dubois had been chosen as the Cardinal's delegate because of the latter's confidence in him, here was the very man at hand to sound on the matter,

Dubois was a clever soldier and a brave fighter, and had been selected by Gerard for his present task because his influence with the men was most likely to keep them in bounds while in the castle. He made a very brusque monklike monk, however; and he now found himself in a very awkward position. Moreover, he knew nothing of Gerard's experiences within the last few hours.

He listened quietly to the Duke, and, seeing no connection between the matter and any of Gerard's affairs, felt no in-terest in it at all, and gave his own opinion bluntly. He was a soldier, not a cleric; knew little and cared less about the theological views as to the dissolution of a tie cemented by a sacrament of the Church; and the only thought he had about it was that as the Tiger Governo was such a tyrant, it was a blessing and not a curse that he was childless—the point on which with him the Duke laid the chief stress.

"His Eminence would never sanction it my lord," he declared brusquely,

against the Canon of the Holy Church."
"But it has been sanctioned before now." replied the Governor, and went or to cite instances and to argue the matter Dubois had, however, only one reply to

"The Cardinal would never sanction it;" the dorr too."

and his dogged missience the Governor not a little to Dubois' grim amusement. and his dogged insistence upon this be "I would rather have the countenance of the Church, but in Morvaix I am the

head of the Church as of all else. I am wont to act first and inquire afterwards in most things. It is simpler, and the end is the same. This may be such If I should seek your help as the Cardinal's representative you would give

"It is none of my affair," replied Dubois

"I repeat my question:" and the Gov ernor looked at him meaningly. But Dubols was the last man in the world to be browbeaten; and thus he answered sto

"And I repeat my answer, my lord." "I am not wont to be set at defiance by monk or priest."

"Nor I to be driven from my duty, my lord. I am not setting you at defiance. "My priests in Morvaix do not answer

"I am not your lordship's priest." You will at least keep silence about what has passed between us?"

"Unless my duty demand that I should speak of it." "What is that but threatening me and

defying me?" The Governor's anger was fast in view of what he deemed the monk's contumacy, and Dubois was no less dossed and blunt. be right,

what need is there for silence; if it be wrong, why should my lips be sealed?" he answered.
"Secrets confided to the ears of you

holy men are to be regarded as sacred."
"This is no such occasion. You sought
my opinion and I gave it. That is all. My duty is my duty, none the less or

"Peace with your canting about duty. You are in Morvaix now, and I will settle what is your duty. I rule here absolu-

"I am not disputing your rule, my lord but I was not sent here to do your bidding or to cease to do what I deem my

"Out of my sight. It is such canting hypocrites as you who sow discord and do mischief. See to it that you hold your babbling tongue, or I'll find means to silence you." But Dubois fired at this injustice, and answered hotly-

"I am no canting hypocrite, my lord nor am I a recreant coward to flinch and cringe before your angry looks and passionate words. They do but convince me that in this thing you have some evil pur-pose; and not in Morvaix, no, nor in all France, is there power to silence me if I think I ought to speak."

"Out of my presence before I send for my guards to drive you away for a pes-tilent ribaid malcontent."

"I came of your seeking, not of my own wish," returned Dubois, not one whit abashed by the Governor's violence.

"If I have cause to send for you again you will repent it."

"I am in no ways persuaded of that, returned Dubois, sturdily; and he swung out of the room, little thinking that he had done harm to Gerard by his manful Yet in a way he had; for the Governor, revolving what had passed, determined not to take the risk of applying to the Cardinal, but to hurry on his marriage, and leave the Church to inter-fere when it would have the accomplished fact to face.

Had Dubols but known, he would have een more prudent to have appeared to consent to the Governor's plans and to have held out to him the hope of the Cardinal's consent, so that he might have been induced to incur the delay necessary to obtain it. when Gerard pointed it out to him later. But it was too late then.

In the meantime the Duchess had received Gabrielle with even greater tenderness and love than usual; and it was some time before she began to work round slowly to the subject of the Duke's

"I am old, feeble, and bed-ridden Gabrielle, and worse than all, childless I am done with the world, dear, and willing to give place to one who can play my part better. It would have been better, far better, had I died years ago."

"Then I should have lacked the truest woman friend a girl could have," an-swered Gabrielle, sweetly. "But you must not yield to this melancholy. You have been in greater pain than usual, I fear, and it has tried you."

"Not of body, child, but of mind, per-aps," and she sighed. "It is ill to lag haps," and she sighed. on and on, a weary, dreary nuisance to all around you. There comes a time when it is good to die."

"You are morbid. Something has distressed you. Tell me," and Gabrielle sat on the bedside and took her friend's

"I have been a failure, child. I se it now; and see how the people under the Duke's rule have suffered in consequence. The Duke himself has shown me this."

The Duke?" exclaimed Gabrielle, in surprise

his governing has been sadiv missed. He loved me once, child, and then I could sway him, hard though he now seems But when I bore him no children and my helplessness fell on me, an estrangemen grew between us, and from that followed, oh, so many evils." She sighed deeply, and paused before she added: Yet he has shown me it is not too late even now.

cannot follow you now, dear," said Gabrielle.

"A noble without a son to succeed him lacks one of the great incentives to do right, Gabrielle. He turns his thoughts inwards, broods, thinks only of him and grows the harder for the galling grief and disappointment. It has been so with the Duke. If I had but died years with the Duke. If I had but died years ago, when first my calamity struck me down, he would have taken another wife who would have borne him children. Would God indeed that I had down in dier mind the thought take that there was

her friend's words—some new cause to being this side of her sufferings to the light just now.

"I used to pray so earnestly for a son." the Duchess continued, after a painful pause; "but none came; and I was thus so unneeded, so less than useless; a clog, a drag, a dead weight in his life. I could not wonder he grew cold, and that in time the coldness hardened into cruelty. I stood for no more than the disappointment in his life." She spoke in a slow, leaden, hopeless, melancholy tone, infinite ly touching to Gabrielle. "It is a dreary fate for a wife, child, to stir no other feelings in her nusband's heart than that of disappointment and to see it har-dening slowly into hate. Had I but dared at that time I would have taken my life. But I was a coward. I dared

not find freedom in that way."
"Did the Duke know of these thoughts." asked Gabrielle, keeping her face averted.

"Whether he could read mine as I could read his, I know not, I saw him only rarely. This has been so for many years indeed. That he should speak often of our childlessness, should even taunt me with it, was perhaps no more than natural—and yet every word was like a sword-thrust in my heart. More than, once I made him a proposal."

"It was my own thought," continued the Duchess, smoothing Gabrielle's hair and petting her. "Quite my own. You know how the idea of self-sacrifice will sometimes seize upon us women till it becomes almost a desire. It was so with me. I knew it would be so well for Mor-vaix if he could have someone by his side heart-warm in the desire to help the people, strong in influence to modify the ever growing sternness of his rule by gentle suasive counsel-he is at heart a man amenable to such influence, Gabrielle-and able to take a due part in the work of government: a helpmeet in ail ways. So I urged him to gain the sanction of Holy Church to dissolve our mar-

riage, on the ground of our childlessness, and seek another—and a better wife." "My dear, my dear," cried Gabrielle, intensely moved. "Where could be find a better in all fair France than you? He refused you, of course."

"Yes-then: and not kindly, but with a gibe--that he had not found marriage an experience he wished to double. It wounded me of course to have what I meant in all sincerity to be a help to him thus turned to jee but he did not understand teering: motive. I think, But now he has gone back to the plan; for there is one, a woman among women, Gabrielle, who would be all that Morvaix could desire as his wife. And the one of all others whom I could best bear to see filling my place." She paused for Gabrielle to speak ; but no response came.

"Her heart, like mine, is for the peo ple's weal, and her influence would be far greater than mine could ever have been with the citizens : real, powerful, active. where mine is now dead. You have often told me how you love the people, Gabri-

"You must say no more," answered Gabrielle, in a low, firm voice. "I will not you speak in all purity of thought and intent. But were all other considera-tions naught, I would never do you this

"He and all would honor you if you were his wife, Gabrielle."

it we h the u nanure.

12 AL

"Nay, I should dishonor myself. I beg you say no more."

"You would be all-powerful to rule in Morvaix." "Were the throne of France the guerdon I would not consent."

"Your heart is free, child?" The gentle eyes were full on Gabrielle's face as the question was put, and the light that rushed to it did not escape them. "Gabrielle, my Gabrielle, I did not know ;" and at that Gabrielle lowered her head, and hid it on her friend's heart. Heaven he is worthy of you. Tell me, child. Or is it a secret?"

"No secret," said Gabrielle, lifting her head proudly. "My cousin, Gerard de Co-

"Gabrielle, not he, surely not he I trust," enterrupted the Duchess in a tone of dismay. "Oh, how I am pun-ished for not having spoken my fears. Since we spoke together of him and his coming, I have heard ill tidings indeed concerning him, but put off speaking to warn you until I could be certain. He is not worthy of you, child; far, far from

take 'You have not seen him and spoke in with him, or you would not say that

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A control of sand, in This to sweat for three day are should be picked his ripe, and any of the war answer. Care in the sas, and the curing only. Sho be done. Diseased, iame in the "You have an honest heart and soul of the variable when muriate hate of potash She went and then he followed, main-

But yesterday; or rather, two days past;" and Gabrielle told of the meeting in the market place, and after at Malin-

PASSING OF

should

"It is a tragedy," was the Duchess's comment. "And you love him! Oh, Gabrielle, Gabrielle, what sorrow is there not in store for you."

"Not through him," was the confident

'Alas! child, what do you know of men who judge them by a comely face and a fair-speaking tongue? When could a man not speak a maiden fairly. Have they not told you of his evil life Of the crime for which he craved the Duke's pardon fore ever he set foot in

"My heart is closed to the voice stander against him, dear, replied Gabrielle, in the same proud confident tone "How like a maiden in love! But alas

my child. I know these things are true His life is forfeit for the one deedbut one among many in his black life Oh, Gabrielle, how terrible, how terrible! It will break your life even worse than mine has been broken."

"I have neither fears for him nor doubts for myself."

doubts for myself."
"When the heart is young how say to be confident. How sad and more sad is all this!
And here, then, is the reason why my words found your ears deaf, is not seen that the same of the same of

"Only in part, Had I never seen Ger-ard my answer would have been the

The Duckers signed and shavered slightly in feat.

The Dake will hear your decision on willingly, Gaurieller will it will harden his heart against the man who thus comes between you and him. Your cup of suffering will be full indeed even while you are so young. He had built upon this morriage: thinking by it to join the influence of your house and Malincour mith his." "I recall now have he snake of my hav-

ing some influence in the governing the city, and of some sayrifice to be made by me. This may have been in his shoughts: and yet almost in the same breath he had spoken to me of my mar-linge in my cousin. Twas inexplicable to me then, and is even more so now. Yet the thing was for more possible then than now 10.1 death itself gape full in front of me i would not be his wife." There was mistaking the unditerable firmness of be decision.

Cabrielle, and were I you, and suplaced as you, I should decide as you. "You uphald me, then?"
"I told the Duke I was sure what you

reply would be when he laid on me the ungrateful task of questioning you. Ye in a way I am sorry; for if it he not you he same less worthy, to the of all in Morvaix."

"And if neel should come, you stand by me as to my cousin."
"Have I ever failed you when I had

the power to help? But in this I am powerless. It would be wrong to give you fruitless hope. Were he but a good man, worthy of your sweet pure love. bow gladly would I serve you, if serv any one I can in my helplessness.

Cabrielle smiled. "I will prove him worthy-nay, not I, he himself will play to Morvaix and the world; and the ill elaim your promise." claim it in vain, Gabrielle, tha

And now let us speak of rying matters. I am weary," said cess, and they were thus en d when the Governor entered.

elle rose, and the Duke first cary questioning glance at his wife's

am always glad to find you he mademoiselle. I trust you have had long enough time to come to an underpranding?

"I have done my utmost, Charles," said the Duchess, shrinkingly.

"I ask no more. May I beg some works with you, mademoiselle?"

"Except on one subject, certainly, lied Gabrielle.

"We will discuss the exceptions in pri Nate," he returned with a frown.

"I beg you to excuse me, my lord." His answer was characteristic. He epened the door leading to an adjoining room, and held it for her to pass out. "Pardon me my insistence.

have to say must be in private, and can-For a moment Gabrielle rebelled, rats

ing her head proudly, and meeting his gaze firmly. "I repeat, must be in private, mademal-

selle," he said, adding as an afterthought. "And it cannot fail to interest you, see ing whom it concerns."

caining stience until they were alone.

"There must be no misunderstanding between us, my lord," said Gabrielle, at once throwing the gauge of defiance.
The Duchess, your wife, and my dear
Triend, has at your instigation made me acquainted with your proposal—a propo-sel I deem infamous and unholy—and no power you can exert can bring me even to consider it. I pray you spare me the pain of any further reference to it."
"You are wrong to meet me thus at the

as yet but one side only, and must bear with me while I speak of the other. um far from your enemy, Heaven knows.

anot count your lordship among my words to hear, made

I mean the slanders you have rancwith which you have menaced him. His sauce is mine; his enemies are my ene

He made a stern, angry gesture, but held his temper in check.

African war, and it is al

"The Duchess has told you my wishes that of her own will at her own desire our marriage should be dissolved, in order that you may become my wife. But my full motive she could not tell you because she does not know it. It is-that I love you, Gabrielle; love, aye, worship the very ground you tread and the very air you breathe. For me all France

"Spare me this added shame, my lord," Gabrielle broke in, her voice vibrating and her eyes flaming with indignation. "Shame!" he repeated, with an angry

What is it but shame, the wrong you would do to the purest and sweetest wife man ever had; what else but shame that you should offer to prostrate your government to your own purposes; what but fourtest shame that almost within hearing of the woman you would thus wrong you seek to pollute my ears with this infamous profession? If there be a spark of manhood in you, kindle it till, it up your good sufficiently to save you and me from this unholy degradation."
Your passion but whets my love, Gab-

rielle. I am not a man to be set aside from a purpose once formed. My purlose is now set-you shall be my wife; and neither man nor devil nor God shall

"I have but one word then our offer to be vile and degrading, and would rather die than falter for an intant in repudiating it."

You will not turn me, he repeated, it have affered you my lead a love that hurns in me as a consuming free and you think to put me aside with higher are other motions fighting for me than love. Applicant is one of them."

"Yet there is none in Morvals to pro-

you from me. "M: cousin Gerard-"
"He has fled the city, like the graven,

many, worthless wretch he is," he anontemptuously.

It is not true, my lord. He is here in your castle. He came with me, forewhich you brought me here. He for my protection. And he is no noven guilly wretch as you say, but a red and true man—the man, my lord. in ni I love, and whose wife I shall be, iv the grace of God."

He shoul fighting with the tempest of rase which this proud avowal provoked and was still striving for self-restraint, in an interruption occurred. Someone and to the door, and when, with an nal a nessenger from de Proballe. Your Grace, M. le Baron de Proballe

esir s me to say that he seeks the favor of an immediate audience with you on urgent importance

"He has not fled, you say?" cried the Duke turning to Gabrielle, and jumping o in conclusion that that was the news His menner was full of exultation, and ie leughed unpleasantly as he added:

Care and see for yourself."
Tegether they went down to where de Probaile was waiting with strange news

At the sight of her uncle's face and the clumphant glance he cast at her. Gabiolo felt her heart sink in momentary or for Carard; but she rallied quickly and faced them both with a confident ml- as she waited for the tidings.

(To be Continued.)



If your hair is too long, go to your barber. He has the remedy—a pair of shears. If your hair is too short, go to your druggist. He has the remedy—a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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WHO KILLED igns there is no night SKELDING?

SOME PROMISING

BY H. BARTON BAKER.

There has latterly been

interest in club cricket in Melbourne.

at the crincipal matches the crincipal match

(Author of "Robert Miner, Anarchist." "Mar-garet Grey," "Stories of Streets of London," &c.)

CHAPTER XIX .- THE ABDUCTION.

The next morning Rosamund received a letter from Jarrett requesting her to call upon him in Soho by half-past ten.

This note disturbed her very much, as fully expected a demand for money. Rosamund had been working very hard upon a couple of little pictures, but they were not finished. She had written to Hart on the previous day, and had received a card that morning to say that he would look in at the studio between four and five that afternoon.

The appointment with the a cective would be a serious hindrance to her, but it could not be helped. On her arrival at Jamett's chambers,

she found that gentleman awaiting her in his iron-barred, iron-wired room would have saved you the journey, Miss Flemyng, but I have so much business on hand that I could not spare the

time. And how is Mr Dudley?" "Oh, he is progressing wonderfully, I am glad to say. But there is a subject I wish to mention," said Rossamund, anxious to anticipate the detective, "and a

very important one-money." "Let me set your mind at rest upon nat," broke in Jarrett; "when the job is finished I will present my bill; and I pro-mise you it shall not be an extravagant one. And in any case, while and it. So

"Now, Miss Flemyng, I want to ask if your have ever seen anyone like this photograph?" be said, handing her the one he had obtained from Mrs Gimp.
"Why, it is the Countess de Haute-

ville!" she cried, the moment her eyes fell upon it. "So I thought," he said, and his tone

was so said that it attracted Rosamund's attention, and she looked questioningly

"I may be on the eve of important dis-"Have you any clue to the real mur-

derer?" she asked eagerly. "Not at present, though my suspicion

are directed towards a new quarter. But a day or two may bring forth a great deal. "Oh, if you could but remove the dark shadow that rests upon Mr Dudley, and

which I so fear will retard his recovery, exclaimed Rosamund. "Poor girl," he said to himself, "all her thoughts are concentrated upon him. What a shock the revelation will be to

"May I ask what the Countess-"I must forbid any questions whatever, Miss Flemyng," he interrupted good-

humoredly.
"But if you make any positive dis-

covery-"I promise that I will communicate with you at once, without a moment's

delay."
"To tell that charming girl the truth will be the most painful job I've ever had in my life," said Mr Jarrett, when he was "But it must be gone through alone. with now. And the sooner This afternoon I'll run down to Ansterbury, and to-night I'll find out if any thing is hidden in Skelding's house."

When Rosamund came out of the house in Soho, an old blind man, with straggling white hair and a green shade over his eyes, attended by a girl with a shock of black hair and dressed in a rashed-out cotton frock and a ragged jacket, was at the corner of the street, where they had just taken up their stand. She dropped a penny into the cup the beggar held in his shaking hand.

little thought that she had pitied her deadliest enemy.

As the reader will guess, it was "The Kite," and "The Imp," transformed for he nance into a girl. visit to the detective Miss Flemyng's

suggested an idea to the villain's crafty brain, which he communicated by post to his employer that same day. "Eureka!" erled the Count, when he

ad read the dirty scrawl, "what a fool I must have been not to have thought of that before. It cannot fail."
"What cannot fail?" asked the Coun-

ess, as we shall continue to call ner. Within the next twenty-four hours shall have the pleasure of personally making my acknowledgments to Miss Flemyng for the trouble she has given

is." he answered exultingly. "What new madness are you about to commit?" she demanded.

"Well, to speak plainly, I am going t remove Miss Rosamund Flemyng from ner artistic surroundings."

'And do you suppose you can do that with impunity in London?"
"Yes, as I shall work it."

"Madman! And what do you propose to do with her?" "Convey her in a comatose or hypnot!

condition across the Channel, and when he has ceased to become dangerous, restore her to her disconsolate friends.

"And do you suppose, I repeat, that you can do all this with impunity?" "I shall try, ma chere," he answered

"While Jarrett and this girl are loos a thunderbolt may descend upon us at any moment; your identification with the supposed Mrs Dudley, for instance. Our safety depends upon their suppres-sion. After that, the financial Coun-

dshes in The and life ca And the Count smoothed NOT

Sydr

tughe

curled the ends of his moultain a looking-glass, gaily humm 'Largo al factotum."

ing.

To return to St. John's Wood Mr Hart called between four as he had appointed, and offe price for itosamund's two sma which she gladly accepted.
"I shall give a few mor touching them up," she said,

send them to you to-morrow, a they are fit to be moved." Jack would gladly have of some of his "studies," all uncomfortable-looking class-Mr Hart declined to bus "I shall drop high art in discust

Jack. "It is the best thing you can do."

responded the dealer. Jack was growing very jealous of more sisters success, and talked a good and about showy rubbish and meterric more a about showy rubbish was too absoland stuff. But Rosamund was too absoland in her own thoughts even to show Vot I he was saving. A strap an indefinable presenticome over her Jarrett, his sad her; she felt qui sp THE something which reveal. Was it

reveal. Was it But it was tiait of changed. with it, and As she t

in Dudl

her devote And sh Inditions morni

the picture The simila and the faces

was Frank's mean? Had h She returned to the ressed than ever. "I have been hard at wo

has given me a nervou said. "I shall have to ge lon't think I shall be able progress until about the sa night. I must get those mt Mr Hart has bought, as od deal to do to them yet.

"The hours seem very lo you," he said. "But I must fish, you have given me to already, only the pity of it is unconscious of your presen I grieve for those lost days. ever live before meeting you muced, fondly pressing her h my darling, if anything were to separate us I should nev

She made no answer her hand thrill. Had the drea n; passed from her to him? "I don't like to hear you dear," she said at last. ""
to cast all your happiness, TITT

that, your very life, upon one find bit of reoriality." "But does not the an-acy of a love

entrancing, even though it may be brief, compensate for all risks. Is it at worth an age of mere dull content? Ah, Rosamund, if you loved me as I love you, but that I do not expect, you would not answer me with a platitude."

How cold her heart was, what fey em bargo was laid upon her tong to that si could utter no word of live in answer his passion? The tears were silent coursing down her checks, and her soul was heavy with week

"I must go now, dear," she said, ri-no and disengaging her hand from his ingering clasp.

"You cannot go done—Gren will be here directly, and will see jou into an But some nerv us feeling was forcing

But some new us feeling ther away.

"I have always been used to go about alone, dear, in light and dartnes, and I think nothing of it. I shall be with you to-indrew evening, but let me have a E 14th INST. message in the mening o know how you have passed to night", she was waking a the boor, when he said, in a pained wice; are you gone without he fag me





